



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1918.

[Price, 2 ms. 6 ps.]

Part I.—General.

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## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 131.—Mr. J. G. Euro, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 132.—Mr. J. G. Euro, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

## APPOINTMENT.

Colonised, May 15, 1918.

No. 133.—Mr. Harold Argyll Wallace, I.C.S., to be Special Assistant to the Collector of the North Arcot District.

## VOLUNTEERS.

Colonised, May 16, 1918.

## APPOINTMENT.

MADRAS ARMY VOLUNTEERS (THE DRAKE'S OWN).

No. 134.—John Edward Colledge to be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, £2 as existing economy with effect from the 1st April 1915.

## TRANSFER.

## MALABAR VOLUNTARY SCHOOL.

No. 215.—*Charles George Frederick Baker, Bangalore Bible Volunteers, is transferred with the same rank to the Malabar Voluntary School, with effect from the 1st April 1918.*

L. DAVIDSON,  
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

## MARIHALL LEOCHESSE.

*Obituary, May 25, 1918.*

No. 216.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriages Act Amendment Act, 1901), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—  
The Rev. Malappuram Paul Anthonys of the Church of Sweden Evangelical Lutheran Mission residing at Madras in the district of Malabar.

*Obituary, May 25, 1918.*

The Rev. Ignatius Appadurai of the Church of Sweden Mission, residing at Chidambaram, in the district of South Arcot.

No. 217.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—  
The Rev. Malappuram Paul Anthonys of the Church of Sweden Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Madras in the district of Madras.

*Obituary, May 25, 1918.*

The Rev. Ignatius Appadurai of the Church of Sweden Mission, residing at Chidambaram, in the district of South Arcot.  
The Rev. Samuel Vincent of the South Indian United Church (London Mission), residing at Madras.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,  
*Secretary to Government.*

## ERRATUM.

In the list of sitting practitioners and members of the Indian Civil Service during the month of April 1918, notified on page 513 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 13th May 1918:—  
For "With effect from the 16th April 1918," with effect from the 5th April 1918.

L. DAVIDSON,  
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Government, May 25, 1918.*

No. 218.—With reference to paragraph 1 of the Public Department Notification No. 138 and paragraph 1 of Notification No. 146, dated the 15th March 1918, published at pages 346-347 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th March 1918, the Government of Madras are pleased to order on the Tea District Labour Supply Association of Coimbatore, special authorisation under the conditions specified therein, to permit labour in the Agency limits of the Coimbatore and Tanjavur districts, in so far as is compatible with the terms of the Public Department Notification No. 21, dated 4th January 1918, published at page 51 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 13th January 1918, and Public Department Notification No. 74, dated the 12th February 1918, published at pages 106-107 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th February 1918.

*Government, May 24, 1918.*

No. 219.—Under the expression to section 26 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXXI of 1881), the Governor in Council hereby declares that 3rd June 1918 will be a public holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, subject to the condition that there will be no entertainments, reviews, rallies or drawing of ships or other exhibitions. Flugs will, however, be flown on public buildings, etc., on that date.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,  
*Secretary to Government.*



Pollock & Co., Limited. Controller: W. E. DeLong, Standard Building, Cairo.  
 Egypt & Co., C. Controller: A. C. Hays, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.  
 Pottmann, Carl. Controller: Messrs. Paul & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.  
 Rabin, Louis. Controller: A. K. Mulla, P. O. Box 55, Alexandria.  
 Raskin, George. Controller: H. Erdos, 4, Rue de l'Indépendance, Alexandria.  
 Reiblich & Reibichen. Controller: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.  
 Reissner, Albert. Controller: Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria.  
 Reiser, Isaac & Co. Controller: F. H. Russell, Southern House, Cairo.  
 Richardson, A. Controller: H. Hudson, 4, Rue de l'Indépendance, Alexandria.  
 Rossmann-Schubert. Controller: S. R. Moore, Nancy (Nancy), Cairo.  
 Société Anonyme d'Electricité d'Assi. Controller: F. H. Russell, Southern House, Cairo.  
 Société Anonyme pour la Fabrication des Cigarettes "Hadjon Hassan." Controller: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.  
 Suerin, Hermann. Controller: Messrs. Barker & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.  
 Stubbs, Rudolf, & M. H. H. Controller: H. Weingarten, Alexandria.  
 Stutz, A. Controller: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.  
 Street, Charles. Controller: F. H. Russell, Southern House, Cairo.  
 Tapp & Co., Wm. Controller: G. J. Tenny, Alexandria Cotton Co., Alexandria.  
 Tatem, Robert, & M. H. H. Controller: J. W. Kelly, P. O. Box 1074, Cairo.  
 Upper Egypt Amusement Society Co. Controller: C. H. Stanley, 4, Maria Hotel, Cairo.  
 Warner & Co. Controller: H. Hudson, 4, Rue de l'Indépendance, Alexandria.

*Note.*—The Deutsche Orient Bank, & Co., and the Egyptische Hypothek Bank are licensed to carry on business in Egypt under the supervision of a Controller with instructions, the effect of which is to prevent these banks from undertaking any business.

The Deutsche Goldene Rente, Port Said branch, has also been licensed to negotiate certain outstanding business.

*Law & Finance and Finance with other interests, to which a Controller has been appointed for the purpose of liquidation.*

Henderson, H. Controller: A. C. Hays, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.  
 Reuben & Anderson. Receiver: J. R. Moore, Ferry Chambers, Cairo.  
 Smith, J. J. & Co. Receiver: J. R. Moore, Ferry Chambers, Cairo.  
 Smith, J. J. & Co. Receiver: J. R. Moore, Ferry Chambers, Cairo.  
 Smith, J. J. & Co. Receiver: J. R. Moore, Ferry Chambers, Cairo.  
 Smith, J. J. & Co. Receiver: J. R. Moore, Ferry Chambers, Cairo.

This list supersedes the list published with Supplement No. 2108-W, dated the 18th March 1916.

L. DAVIDSON,  
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### LEAVE.

No. 412.—M. R. Fy. Talamy, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Registrar of Assurances, Madras-Chingleput District, granted leave for two months from date of appointment under article 150 of the Civil Service Regulations.

### APPOINTMENT.

Seitama, May 26, 1916.

No. 411.—M. R. Fy. Talamy, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Registrar of Assurances, Madras-Chingleput District, granted leave for two months from date of appointment under article 150 of the Civil Service Regulations.

### POSTING.

Seitama, May 26, 1916.

No. 410.—Major Muhammad Hossain, District Collector, Registrar of Assurances, South Amrit District, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Madras-Chingleput District, during the absence of M. R. Fy. Talamy, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Registrar of Assurances.

### PROMOTIONS.

Seitama, May 26, 1916.

No. 409.—The following promotions in the Police Department for the month of April 1916 are notified:—

With effect from the 30th April 1916.

Mr. Walter Henry Wright is set as Assistant Superintendent, first grade.  
 Mr. Thomas Gordon Macdonald is set as Assistant Superintendent, first grade.

With effect from the 30th April 1916.

Mr. Harold Ernest Williams is set as Superintendent, third grade.  
 Mr. Oliver Richard Wright is set as Superintendent, fourth grade.  
 Mr. Norman Elliot Campbell is set as Deputy Inspector General, first grade.  
 Mr. Edward Gordon Lambie is set as Deputy Inspector, third grade.  
 Mr. Harold Gordon Clark is set as Superintendent, fourth grade.  
 Mr. Philip Henry Walker is set as Superintendent, fourth grade.  
 Mr. William James John is set as Assistant Superintendent, first grade.



INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Golconda, May 23, 1914.

No. 464.—Under section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Herbert Mac Duffell, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Hyderabad.

Mr. Irving Chaudhry, District Magistrate, in the district of Jhelum.

Mr. Cecil Bernard Gifford, District Magistrate, in the district of Madras.

Golconda, May 24, 1914.

M.R. By Nandyl Rangappa Acharya Ayyar, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Chikmagalur.

M.R. By Kallabeswar Ayyar Pishu Ayyar Ayyar, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Chikmagalur.

Golconda, May 25, 1914.

No. 465.—The Government in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. By. Vargha Joseph Ayyar Ayyar to be a special magistrate for the term of Chikmagalur, in the district of Chikmagalur, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 545, dated the 24th October 1913, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 15th June 1913, as amended by Notification No. 460, dated the 20th May 1913, and 461, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 885 and 921 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 16th June 1913 and the 10th August 1913, respectively:—

No. 466.—Under section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 57, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to the removal of a witness:—

M.R. By. Asst. Sub-Commissioner, Lohithanipattinam District, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kollam, in the district of Travancore.

M.R. By. Vaidyanathapuram Bona Pottar Jambhavan Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Pongalur, Chikmagalur taluk, in the district of Madras.

Golconda, May 25, 1914.

No. 467.—The Government in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen, with effect from the 16th June 1913, to be special magistrates of the third class for the trial of offences under the Madras Tawna Nuisance Act, 1903 (112 of 1903), which may be committed within the limits of the station of Kaveripakkam in the district of North Arcot, subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 545, dated the 24th October 1913, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th June 1913, as amended by Notification No. 460, dated the 20th May 1913, and No. 461, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 885 and 921 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 16th June 1913 and the 10th August 1913, respectively:—

(1) M.R. By. Kollam District Chettyar Ayyar.

(2) " Kaveripakkam Kumbharas Ayyar Ayyar.

(3) " Aravanga Madhavar Vargha Ayyar Ayyar.

Golconda, May 26, 1914.

No. 468.—Under section 58 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the first class, and under section 57 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260:—

M.R. By. Tiruvallur District Ayyar Jacobson Ayyar Ayyar, Deputy Collector, in the district of Madras.

M.R. By. Tiruvallur District Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Ayyar, Acting Deputy Collector, in the district of Madras.

ERRATA.

Golconda, May 24, 1914.

In column 1 of the schedule appended to Notification No. 57, dated the 16th January 1913, published at page 95 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 17th January 1913, and the following villages:—

(1) Tirupathi.

(2) Kaveripakkam.

(3) Eranipatti.

(4) Eranipatti.

In column 2 of the schedule appended to Notification No. 57, dated the 16th January 1913, published at page 117 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 17th January 1913, and the following villages:—

(1) Tiru Kaveripakkam.

(2) Eranipatti.

Golconda, May 25, 1914.

In Notification No. 519, published at page 1107 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th November 1913, substitute "Tiruvallur" for "Tiruvallur" occurring in line 37 on page 1107 of the Gazette.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 22, 1904.

No. 418.—Under the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), as amended by Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council directs that a line extending to the following scale shall be levied on every head of cattle which may be seized and impounded within the limits of the lands in charge of the Public Works Department in the Eastern District as specified in the enclosed schedule:—

	Male.	Female.
Cow or bullock .. .. .	1	0
Heifer, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, sow or heifer ..	0	8
Chick, ass or pig .. .. .	0	1
Horse, ass, sheep, lamb, goat or kid .. .. .	0	2

## REVENUE.

1. The Public Works Department land in the east of Borkelingspet, bounded on the west by the Maasom road, on the north by the Quarry road, on the east by the cross road between the Quarry road and the Borkel road, and on the south by the Borkel road.

2. The compound of the Public Works Inspection bungalow and the inspection shed at Borkelingspet, including the enclosed plantation to the north of the inspection shed and bounded on the north by the Borkel road, on the east by the Road Fund Assistant Engineer's office, on the south by the Borkel canal, and on the west by the Public Works compound and leading to the Borkel canal.

3. The road compound forming the left bank of the Borkel canal from 750 to 175 and bordered by wire and wooden fencing and bounded on the north by the Borkel road and on the east by the inspection bungalow compound, on the south by the Borkel canal, and on the west by high water ground from which the canal compound is supplied by a wooden dam.

Colombo, May 23, 1905.

No. 420.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1898 (XXII of 1898), the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Governor-General in Council, in making the following amendments in the rules regarding the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th July 1898:—

*Amendment to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.*

(1) In rule 4, chapter IV, part II of the said rules, for the words "sixty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-rule 3 of clause 3 of form B, sub-rule 1 of clause 3 of form B, sub-rule 1 of clause 3 of form B, in the case of the holder of a license in form B, sub-rule 1 of clause 3 of form B, and sub-rule 1 of clause 3 of form B, appended to the said rules:—

(a) for the words "sixty gallons" after the words "and when the rate of "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted; and

(b) the following shall be added as sub-clause (1):—

"(1) When the capacity exceeds sixty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons .. .. . 10 R.W.G."

No. 421.—The following list of names of persons to whom notification relating them to act as auditors have been granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, is published for general information:—

Name.	Address.	Date of notification.	Whether restricted or not.	Form of certificate.	Language in which the notice is issued to act.
1. J. R. Theagar ..	Shreeing, Duraim, Madras, Mysore & Co., Limited, Madras.	19th May 1912.	Restricted ..	Permanent ..	English.
2. K. R. Subrahmanyam Pillai.	No. 11, French Market Street, Rameswaram, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Temporary ..	Tamil.
3. P. Subramanyam ..	Madras District, Bangalore, Madras, Mysore, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	English, Tamil and Sanskrit.

Colombo, May 24, 1905.

No. 422.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Vellalas which resides in the village of Annar and Kanyapalli and their branches in the Annamalai hills of the District of Madras is entitled to the systematic possession of landholdings, the Governor in Council in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (11 of 1911) hereby declares that the said section of Vellalas is a criminal tribe for the purpose of the said Act.



*Delaware, May 25, 1946.*

2a. 428.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st of June 1919, the villages noted in columns 2 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local areas of the police stations noted in columns 3 and shall form part of the local areas attached to the police stations in column 4.—

[illegible]

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,  
Secretary to Government

## ECCELESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

## AP045™ T&amp;T®

Sturtevant, May 14, 1908.

No. 11.—The Hon. Francis Peckham Esq., Chaplain of South Georgetown, Madras, to be also in charge of Northampton, Madras, during the absence of the Rev. H. Linsley, M.A., on private leave, or until such orders, in addition to his own duties.

No. 42.—Mr. J. A. Parker Fryer, L.D.S., and Captain Francis Robert Dudley Shrimshire, R.A.M.D., to be laymen of Saint Thomas' Church, Saint Thomas' Mount, to fill vacancies occasioned.

Dr. Dr.—Mr. Frank Adley Lodge, 612 E. Conservator of Forests in the Hydrabad State, to be a Key Division of St. John's Church, reconstructed, Dinsdag, to 60 an existing structure.

#### REAPPOINTMENT

No. 48.—Extract—Colmd William Cress Smyth, R.R., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Somersworth, Meuse.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Senior Chief Engineer

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Ottawa, May 24, 1916.

No. 16.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENT.

India, the 14th May 1916.

No. 481-F.F.—Mr. N. Subramanya Ayyar, a B.A. (Intermediate) in the office of the Assistant General, Madras, has been appointed as Chief Inspector, class II, sub. sec. III, in that office, with effect from the 1st April 1916 and until further orders.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

Ottawa, May 24, 1916.

No. 523.—Under article 289 of the Civil Service Regulations, N.S.B. E. S. Chidambaram Ayyar Amangal, deputy collector, 8th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days with effect from the date of award.

J. P. BEDFORD,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

## APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, May 23, 1916.

No. 524.—The following appointment in the Salt, Alkali and Customs department is ordered:—  
Mr. Frederick Hocking, Inspector, second grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Saline sub-division, see Mr. G. B. Bedford, granted leave as until further orders.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

## APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Ottawa, May 24, 1916.

No. 525.—The following appointments and postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.E.B. Thiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambhavanthi Ayyar Amangal, Deputy Commissioner, Travancore, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade.  
M.E.B. Thiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambhavanthi Ayyar Amangal, to second duty, Madras.

Ottawa, May 25, 1916.

M.E.B. Thiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambhavanthi Ayyar Amangal, Deputy Commissioner, Travancore, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade.  
M.E.B. Thiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambhavanthi Ayyar Amangal, to general duty, Madras.

M.E.B. Thiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambhavanthi Ayyar Amangal, from general duty, Madras, to special duty, Madras, in connection with the introduction of the Land Revenue of grazing.

## POSTING.

Ottawa, May 25, 1916.

No. 526.—The following posting of a forest officer is ordered:—

Mr. Theophilus North Blaney, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Talim North, from the date of posting duty until he is referred by Mr. J. G. Sack.

## ERRATUM.

Ottawa, May 26, 1916.

In paragraph II of Notification No. 503, dated 4th May 1916, published on page 487 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th May 1916—  
For "1st January 1916" read "6th January 1916".

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Notarised, May 3, 1916.

No. 237.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Malayan Forest Act of 1902, that the areas specified below, which were declared, under section 16 of the same Act, to be "reserved forest" in Notification No. 235, dated 2nd May 1913, published on pages 523 and 513 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 9th May 1913, shall cease to be "reserved forest" with effect from 1st July 1916.—

## SUMMARY.

Name of owner.	Sublot.	Takoh.	Village.	Area.	Remarks.
Malay sago reserved forest.	Eighty	Common	Malay	11-00	Comprising the whole of the sago field, 11-00 of Malay village.

*Area of sago reserved forest.*—The area consists of a narrow bit of land lying on the southern side of the Malayan coffee estate.

*Reason for discontinuance.*—The land was assigned by Malacca, in exchange for other land taken up for public purposes, and the grant of a patent was surrendered on O.O. M.S. No. 2337, dated 11th July 1909. It has on the borders of the reserve, but has been planted with coffee for many years past and is for all practical purposes part of the Malayan estate.

Notarised, May 1, 1916.

No. 238.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Malayan Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act of 1903, the Governor in Council hereby publishes a statement (Table I) showing the prices of coconuts, arecanuts, pepper and paddy. This statement supersedes table I published in notification No. 225, dated 1st May 1915, printed on page 641 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th May 1915.

TABLE I.

	Coconuts.			Arecanuts.			Pepper.			Paddy, wet and dry.	
	Per thousand.	Per hundred.	Per cask.	Per hundred.	Per cask.	Per cask.	Per cask.	Per cask.	Per cask.	Per cask.	Per cask.
<b>Coconut table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	45 4 7	2 8 8	8 8 8	21 47	Edinburgh or near	19 14					
Remains of the table	38 2 3	2 8 8	8 8 8	21 47	Malacca's near	18 15					
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 8 8	1 13 8	8 8 8	21 47	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 8 8	2 11 8	8 8 8	21 47	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Wettable table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
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Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil's division.	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Edinburgh or near	18 15					
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
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Remains of the table	40 10 4	4 8 8	8 8 8	19 18	Malacca's near	18 15					
<b>Unconditioned table.</b>											
Talipayan, Deputy Tahsil											

Colombo, May 19, 1916.

No. 210.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1908 the Governor in Council directs that the Act shall be withdrawn from, and the provisions thereof shall cease to apply to, the whole or any village noted below in the Government table, with effect from 1st July 1916:—

Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.
40	Kottayampattalam.	59	Lelethottam.
55	Kottayampattalam.	70	Turkumangalam.
60	Kottayampattalam.	71	Valluapattalam.
61	Kottayampattalam.	72	Wadakkam.
62	Kottayampattalam.	73	Kottayampattalam.
63	Kottayampattalam.	74	Kottayampattalam.
64	Kottayampattalam.	75	Kottayampattalam.
65	Kottayampattalam.	76	Kottayampattalam.
66	Kottayampattalam.	77	Kottayampattalam.
67	Kottayampattalam.	78	Kottayampattalam.
68	Kottayampattalam.	79	Kottayampattalam.
69	Kottayampattalam.	80	Kottayampattalam.
70	Kottayampattalam.	81	Kottayampattalam.
71	Kottayampattalam.	82	Kottayampattalam.
72	Kottayampattalam.	83	Kottayampattalam.
73	Kottayampattalam.	84	Kottayampattalam.
74	Kottayampattalam.	85	Kottayampattalam.
75	Kottayampattalam.	86	Kottayampattalam.
76	Kottayampattalam.	87	Kottayampattalam.
77	Kottayampattalam.	88	Kottayampattalam.
78	Kottayampattalam.	89	Kottayampattalam.
79	Kottayampattalam.	90	Kottayampattalam.
80	Kottayampattalam.	91	Kottayampattalam.
81	Kottayampattalam.	92	Kottayampattalam.
82	Kottayampattalam.	93	Kottayampattalam.
83	Kottayampattalam.	94	Kottayampattalam.
84	Kottayampattalam.	95	Kottayampattalam.
85	Kottayampattalam.	96	Kottayampattalam.
86	Kottayampattalam.	97	Kottayampattalam.
87	Kottayampattalam.	98	Kottayampattalam.
88	Kottayampattalam.	99	Kottayampattalam.
89	Kottayampattalam.	100	Kottayampattalam.

Colombo, May 19, 1916.

No. 241.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Indian Mysore Act of 1901 and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Secretary to the Government in Council appoints Mr. G. C. Leach to be Inspector of Mysore within the limits of the Mysore Presidency.

Colombo, May 17, 1916.

No. 242.—Under section 2 of the Madras Canal and Public Ferries Act, 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby cancels so much of the notification dated 1st February 1915 and 18th December 1915 published at pages 140-142 and 1093 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th February 1915 and 18th December 1915, respectively, as relates to Vellankudi alias Anakkadu ferry in the Wallemmed taluk, Malabar district, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

No. 243.—Under section 2 of the Madras Canal and Public Ferries Act, 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby cancels Notification No. 245, Revenue, dated 1st May 1915, published at page 818 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th May 1915 relating to the Kottayampattalam ferry in the Kottayampattalam taluk, Malabar district, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

J. P. BEDFORD,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

Colombo, May 20, 1916.

No. 244.—The following notifications of the Government of India are reprinted:—

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

## NOMINATION.

Bills, the 17th May 1916.

No. 2237-W.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw silk to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, San Domingo, Dutch and Dutch West India, Dutch Guinea, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, China, Peru and Mexico.

## COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Bills, the 20th May 1916.

No. 2238-W.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Tariff Lines (India), 1914, published with the Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2214 W., dated the 26th April 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this notification are well disposed towards the British Government.

## NOMINATION.

Name of person.	Residence.	Place of business.
Abraham Joseph Eliezer	Do.	Kottayampattalam.
Kottayampattalam	Do.	Do.
Joseph Joseph Eliezer	Do.	Do.
Joseph Joseph Eliezer	Do.	Do.
Joseph Joseph Eliezer	Do.	Do.
Joseph Joseph Eliezer	Do.	Do.

## NOMINATION.

Bills, the 17th May 1916.

No. 2137-W.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw silk to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, San Domingo, Dutch and Dutch West India, Dutch Guinea, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, China, Peru and Mexico.

## COMMERCIAL AND TRADE.

Sund., the 13th May 1916.

The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By His King.

## A PROCLAMATION.

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND IN WAR.

## ORDER R.I.

Whereas on the 10th day of October 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice;

And whereas on the 27th day of January 1916, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to and amendments in the list of articles to be treated as contraband,

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and modifications in the said list;

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war aforesaid We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:

Gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and valuable securities.  
Metallic chlorides, except chloride of sodium; metalloids chlorides; halogen compounds of carbon.

Starch.

Starch, baric acid, and other basic compounds.

Soluble acids and preparations therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:—

In item 3 the following shall be substituted for the present wording:—

"Lenses, machines, and tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war."

In item 4 for "other" shall be substituted "further other; telephone other."

And We do hereby further declare that no gold, silver, or paper money captured after this date shall be treated as contraband, and that, except as is expressly already effected, item 14 shall as from this date be struck out of Schedule II of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the Twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the fifth year of Our Kings.

WITNESSETH OUR HANDS.

No. 1015-W.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Foreign) 1915, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2476-W, dated the 20th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this notification are well-disposed towards the British Government.

Name of person.	Signature.	Place of business.
H. J. Selig and B. Selig	.. .. .	Hongkong.
Sam Turner	.. .. .	Do.
Solem David Shabat	.. .. .	Do.
Samuel Selig	.. .. .	Do.

## COVERS.

No. 1016-W.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Sea Customs Act, 1875 (No. 111 of 1875), as amended by Act XIII of 1914, and in pursuance of the Department's Notification (Customs) No. 2621-W, dated the 22nd May 1914, as amended by Notification (Revenue) No. 1415-W, dated the 11th September 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of boxes of all kinds including tinboxes, gun boxes, and tea and stick boxes, but not tea tins or all countries except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:

Enacted that nothing in this Notification shall apply to:—

- (a) Goods shipped up, or for the use of, the Crown;
- (b) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
- (c) Goods required for use or consumption in:—
  - (i) French or Portuguese Possessions in India; or
  - (ii) Native States in India;
- (d) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, May 27, 1916.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8475 acres, be the same a little more or less,







2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Coochpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### CONCESSIONS.

Description of land, with its day, hour or percentage, with survey or plan number.	Name of person or company.	Area of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>The Nilgiris District, Coonoor taluk, Adipattin taluq.</i>			
Over 100 yds. of S. No. 418 G.	Pala P. 611, Marjor, son of Marjor.	Over 100 and under, No. 418 G.; over, No. 418.	418 0 00

J. T. DUNFORD,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

#### LEAVE.

*Commenced, May 20, 1916.*

Under article 203 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Antonio Nuno deOliveira, Executive Engineer, Meliur division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days from the 1st June 1916.

Under article 190 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. Krishna Srinivas Appayya Ayyangar, Executive Engineer, Tank Rantamam Scheme division, VI Circle, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six weeks.

#### EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

*Commenced, May 22, 1916.*

Mr. Michael O'Brien, Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, extension of furlough for twelve days.

*Commenced, May 24, 1916.*

The combined leave for six months, viz. privilege leave for two months and one day and leave on private affairs for the remaining period granted to M. R. Krishna Srinivas Appayya Ayyangar, Executive Engineer, Tank Rantamam Scheme division, VI Circle, is, in addition to the leave granted by the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th January 1916, is, under articles 199, 202 and 201 (a), Civil Service Regulations, commuted into privilege leave and furlough and extended by two months.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*Commenced, May 24, 1916.*

M. R. S. K. V. Sankara Ayyar Ayyangar, Officiating Executive Engineer, Timmaru division, is, on relief by Mr. T. T. Datta, Executive Engineer, appointed as Executive Engineer, Tank Rantamam Scheme division, VI Circle, during the absence of M. R. S. K. Srinivas Appayya Ayyangar, on leave or with further orders.

M. R. S. N. Rajan Ayyar Ayyangar, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer in charge of the Oduar sub-division, Nilgiris division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Nilgiris division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. deOliveira on leave.

#### PROMOTIONS.

*Commenced, May 22, 1916.*

M. R. S. Sankara Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar, Inspector, first grade, temporary, and Sub-Divisional Officer, fourth sub-division, Trichinopoly division (head quarters—Trichinopoly), is promoted to Sub-Engineer on Rs. 240 a month with effect from the 22nd May 1916 and for as long as he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

*Commenced, May 24, 1916.*

The following promotions are given to M. R. S. T. R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Divisional Engineer, temporary, for the period he held charge of the drawing office of the Departmental Engineer, I Circle—

From the 2nd to 2nd March 1915 to be temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 220 a month.  
From the 2nd March 1915 to the 27th March 1915 to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating—  
as Executive Engineer and Deputy Commissioner George Edward Howard, Sub-Engineer, first grade, and Assistant Engineer, Superintending, an auxiliary duty.

From the 27th March 1916 to the 29th April 1916 as the Sub-Engineer, with grade, attending during the absence of Conductor Michael Power and M.B.Py. Messengers Ayres Sanderson Ayres, Sub-Engineers.

3. D. MURRAY,  
Asst. Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

## NOTIFICATION.

Continued, May 26, 1928.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to authorize the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti, to take possession under section 77 of the Land Acquisition Act of the 13421 acres of land in the village of Bellandhoshpuri in the Sikkim taluk notified on page 426 of Part I of the *Fort George Gazette*, dated 18th May 1915, as being required for the improvement in the Valley below Uppar.

#### ACQUISITION OF TREES.

Outstanding May 30, 1936.

[illegible]

**Source:** *ibid.*

Region district, Novokosovo dist., No. 121, Novokosovsk village

Description of leaves.		Time of emergence of pupae.	
<b>Experiment B. Mos.</b>	<b>Experiment C. Mos.</b>		
307 B	307 B/4	11	6
307 A/5	307 F/5	11	30
307 A/6	307 G/5	11	6
307 B/4	307 I/5	11	6
307 C/5			

(43 second instar.)

Homocercariae, Nymphs, and pupae: (larvae and female Nymphs (post-emergence).)

### ACQUISITION OF LAND

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 401 acares, be the same a title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Hyderabad and Sindhia channels in Jagudli village district, and, under sections 1 and 1 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Museum Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## References

Coordinates of land- water at dry, mean or possible, or at current or probable mean tide	Boundaries of water at ebb-tide.	Boundaries of the land supposed to be taken up.	Water to be taken up.
Tupper district, Tupper Lake, St. Ch. Bay, N.S.			
Bay, S. No. 202 B ..	Thompson's Island, Halifax, En- sley's Island; Government Island, government channel; and Annapolis Island, government channel.	North end, east, S. No. 212 B; south, S. No. 201 B; west, S. No. 201 A.	area, 0.68
Do, S. No. 202 A ..	Palmer's Island ..	North, S. No. 201 A; east, S. No. 201 A and 212 A; south, S. No. 201 A; west, S. No. 202 A; S. No. 202 B, east, S. No. 212 A; south, S. No. 202 B; west, S. No. 202 B.	0.19
Do, S. No. 201 C ..	Appleton Wharves ..	North, S. No. 212 B; east, S. No. 212 A; south, S. No. 202 B; west, S. No. 202 B.	0.07
Do, S. No. 212 C ..	Thompson's Island ..	North, S. No. 201 C; east, S. No. 201 A; south, S. No. 201 C; west, S. No. 202 B.	0.05
Do, S. No. 214 D ..	Government Island and George Island, north end, half Government	North, S. No. 201 C; east, S. No. 212 C; south and west, S. No. 202 D.	0.00
Total ..			0.91



under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Tolman, Haystack, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the recovery of the said land.

5. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tabalist, Rapskowsky and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 10.10

Description of land, wet or dry, open or semipalmate, with except to forest residue.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Estimated Road, Right-of-Way Road, Right-of-Way Road.</i>			
John, J. & Co. Inc.	Marshall, J. & Co. Inc. (see also Marshall, J. & Co. Inc.)	Marshall, J. & Co. Inc. (see also Marshall, J. & Co. Inc.)	Marshall, J. & Co. Inc.

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1974, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the facts mentioned in the following schedule and containing 10-51 words, by the very nature of the facts, is needed for public purposes, viz., with reference to the establishment work of Kono; and, with reference to the work of the Deputy Collector, Pudukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and entrusted to him for the signature of the Collector.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Peshawar, and may be inspected at any time *gratis* after office hours.

Figure 10.10

Description of land, acre ft. dig, dam, or generally, with nature of products obtained.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boardman or labor employed, to be listed up	Estimated value in dollars \$
<b>COLUMBIAN DISTRICT, Philippine Islands, American colonies</b>			
Georgetown, Guy., B. Est. 1910	Banklands Vanhook and Bellows Manag- ers	Smith, B. M., 100; and and Smith, B. M., 470, 1000, 100, 1000.	470. 2 00
Fort, Guyana, Dem. Guy., B. M. 1910.	St. George's Agricultural	Smith, B. M., 100; and, B. M., 100 and 470, 1000, 100, 1000 and 100, 100, 100, 100.	2 00
		Total ..	10 00

F. E. NOBMAN,  
Chief Secy. to Govt., F. F. D. (Irvington House)

Received May 22, 1956

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1965, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 328 acres, be the same as lands more or less, reserved for a public purpose to wit, the location of a Police station and a station for the Police of the County under the name of 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Honorable Christmas Usher, P.M., is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A pile of the lead sheets in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Pajnah, and may be located at any time during office hours.

Reprints: 100 copies for \$100.00

[illegible]

W. G. HOLLEBROOK,  
*Editor Secretary to Government, P. W. O.*

## LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 25th and 30th May 1915 is published for general information.—

No. in the list.	Department.	G. O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Public	No. 103, May 4.	1. Receipting the official returns of Lathia Asylum in the Madras Presidency for the year 1915.
2	Do.	No. 102, May 10.	Annual report on the working of Explosives Inspectors.
3	Medical	No. 101, May 4.	Regulations regarding—determining the Inspector General's note on the solution of the — for the year 1915.
4	Revenue	No. 104, April 14.	Meeting with members of the Board of Revenue regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
5	Do.	No. 105, May 1.	Supervising the collection of the first period of one year of the revenue of the Madras Presidency for the determination of the first period of the Madras Presidency.
6	Do.	No. 106, May 1.	Meeting with members of the Board of Revenue regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
7	Ministerial	No. 107, April 17.	Instructions—determining the order of the Board of Revenue regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
8	Land and Revenue	No. 108 L, April 4.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
9	Do.	No. 109 L, April 7.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
10	Do.	No. 110 L, April 8.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
11	Do.	No. 111 L, April 10.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
12	Do.	No. 112 L, April 12.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
13	Do.	No. 113 L, April 14.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
14	Do.	No. 114 L, April 16.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
15	Do.	No. 115 L, April 18.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
16	Do.	No. 116 L, April 20.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
17	Do.	No. 117 L, April 22.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
18	Do.	No. 118 L, April 24.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
19	Do.	No. 119 L, April 26.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
20	Do.	No. 120 L, April 28.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.
21	Do.	No. 121 L, April 30.	Order regarding the solution of the problem of a definite scheme of regulation in connection with the solution of the management and of re-arranging an agricultural survey for the purpose.

*Note*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price asked against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Printing Officer, Government Press, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I  
OF  
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Sec. 22.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1905.

(L'Espresso, 6 giugno)

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

 $\alpha_1 \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{reg}}$ 

图 10-1-10 1714 号 24 号

സംഖ് 225.—സീറോനി ജില്ലാ ഡയൂട്ടി അഡ്വക്കേറ്റ് ഫാബുലിസ്സെ അക്കൗണ്ടുട്ട് ഏറ്റുവാങ്ങിയ അക്കൗണ്ടിന്റെ വിസ്തൃത സാക്ഷ്യം 'മാർച്ച് 20, 1908' മുതൽ ഏപ്രിലിലേക്കുള്ളതിന് വ്യാപ്തമുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധമായി 1908 ലെ മാർച്ചിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത ക്രിമിനൽ കേസ് 4 - 30 വകുപ്പിലുള്ള ആവേശമുള്ള സാക്ഷികളുടെ ഡിപോസിറ്റ് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പി. നരസിംഹപ്രസാദൻ,

(A. Tree Installation.)

V. RAGHAVA CHAMLU,  
Senior Translator in Government





THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1916.

[Figure 1 continues]

## Part I.—Local and Municipal.

## APPENDIX E (cont.)

Delaware, May 30, 1946.

No. 187.—In exercise of the power conferred by section II of the Madras Land Revenue Act of 1894, the Secretary to Council is pleased to appoint M R N. Ramaswamykannappi Vederinamallai Kinnakottanall Agrar Arizal to be a member of the Salem District Board.

No. 608.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. B. Srinivasacharya Naidu Panayya Naidu Aravind as a member of the Tiruvallur District Board.

AN ACT—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 76 and 77 (3) of the Native Land Rights Act of 1948, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M. S. Dr. Arum Sankar Settyappa Ramaswami, M.B.B.S., Bangalore Certified Surgeon as a member and President of the Taluk Board of Chodavaram in the South Arcot District.

No. 1013.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Medical District Municipality Act 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Malik Bakhadar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Basail.

No. 542.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Sp. Thomas Harris Averis to be a municipal councillor of the municipality at Vallur.

No. 343.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1954, the Governor is pleased to approve of the appointment, by election, of M.H. Ky. W. V. R. Suresh Babu to the office of Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Bangalore.

## NOTIFICATIONS

No. 563.—Whereas the Collector of Ganjam, the trustee of the endowment of Rs. 4,000 made by the late Haddimrao Brahmrao Rao under his will for the benefit of his widow (now deceased) for life and thereafter for the said Brahmrao Rao's charity, has, under section 6 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1920, made an application for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of Madras, of the endowment consisting of Government promissory notes in the value of Rs. 4,000, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 4 (1) of the said Act, hereby directs that the endowment shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the benefits subject to the Government of Madras and to be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act) and to pay rates which may from time to time be levied thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council upon grant for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 3 of the Act for the administration of the endowment.

### References

Whereas the Collector of Gazette, the trustee of the endowment of Rs. 4,000 made by the late Haidanant Feroz Shah, has, under section 5 (1) (b) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the endowment, and the Government, in exercise of the powers under section 5 (1) of the Act, hereby





No. 251.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 1-14 acres, for the use of a public house or inn, is needed for a public purpose; to wit, for opening a road to Kari; and, under sections 2 and 3, the Talukdar of Candapoor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Talukdar of Candapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether city, town or village, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
East Canara district, Candapoor taluk, Kariyer office.			
Reg. & No. 13	Kariya Marika Kariya Dev of Kariyer Khat.	Field, S. No. 1, and S. No. 1-4 and 1-4, with boundary line of Kariyer village, and S. No. 1-1.	1 1/4

G. G. TODHUNTER,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

## PIGUA.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Cantonment, May 20, 1910.

No. 107-P.—In modification of notification No. 105-P, published on pages 304-307 of Part I.-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1908, the following revised list of pigua-affected areas and of acquisition stations are published:—

## A.—TALUK-OF-THIRU ARANA.

## I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Salem	Madagall	Idigal.	North Arcot.	Gudiyatham.	Gudiyatham.
Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Alandam.	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Thandiam.
		Kariyapattin.			Kariyapattin.
Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Pattinapattin.	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Pattinapattin.
		Ramalingapuram.			Ramalingapuram.
Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Thandiam.	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Thandiam.
		Thandiam.			Thandiam.
Madurai.	Pala.	Arakkottam.	Madurai.	Mangalam.	Kandamangalam.
		Kandamangalam.			Kandamangalam.
Madurai.	Pala.	Kandamangalam.	Madurai.	Mangalam.	Kandamangalam.
		Kandamangalam.			Kandamangalam.

## II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Frontier or Province.	Inhabited localities.		Frontier or Province.	Inhabited localities.	
	Districts and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.		III. Bombay {	I. Southern District—	
II. Bengal ..	(a) District— 14 Talukdars. (b) Towns— Calcutta.			(a) Districts— Barrackpore, Kutub, Purba, Thana.	

## II.—Outside the Indian Territory—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Subsidiary locations.		Presidency or Province.	Subsidiary locations.	
	Distances and towns, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.			Distances and towns, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	
III. Bombay—cont.	1. Northern Division—cont.		V. The Panjab—cont.	(a) Districts—cont.	
	(4) Towns and parts—			Jullundur.	
	Bachra.			Faridkot.	
	Bawalpur.			Lahore.	
	Batala.			Ludhiana.	
	Bathinda.			Muzaffargarh.	
	Bathinda.			Patna.	
	2. Central Division—			(d) States—	
	(a) Districts—			Assam.	
	Amritsar.			Chittagong.	
	Bathinda.			Cochin.	
	Batala.			Madras.	
Bathinda.		Malabar.			
(4) Towns—		(e) Districts—			
Patna.		Bombay.			
Bathinda.		Bombay.			
3. Southern Division—		(f) States—			
(a) Districts—		Assam.			
Bachra.		Chittagong.			
Bawalpur.		Cochin.			
Batala.		Madras.			
Bathinda.		Malabar.			
(4) Towns and parts—		(g) Districts—			
Aligarh.		Bombay.			
Bawalpur.		Bombay.			
Vengal.		Bombay.			
4. Sind—		(h) Districts—			
(a) Districts—		Bombay.			
Bombay.		Bombay.			
(4) Towns and parts—		(i) Districts—			
Kachra.		Bombay.			
5. Political Divisions—		(j) Districts—			
States and Agencies—		Bombay.			
Aligarh State.		Bombay.			
Bawalpur State.		Bombay.			
Kachra and Bawalpur.		Bombay.			
Maharaja's Country.		Bombay.			
Margheri Fort.		Bombay.			
Margheri Agency.		Bombay.			
Margheri State.		Bombay.			
Margheri Agency.		Bombay.			
(a) Districts—		(k) Districts—			
Chattapan.		Aligarh.			
Darbhanga.		Almora.			
Gaya.		Amroht.			
Monghyr.		Bahawalpur.			
Monghyr.		Bahawalpur.			
Patna.		Bahawalpur.			
Saran.		Bahawalpur.			
Shahdol.		Bahawalpur.			
(4) Towns—		(l) Districts—			
Patna.		Aligarh.			
(a) Districts—		Almora.			
Assam.		Amroht.			
Chittagong.		Bahawalpur.			
Cochin.		Bahawalpur.			
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*How Given by the Madras Presidency—cont.*

Presidency or Province.	Isolated localities.	Frontiers or Provinces.	Isolated localities.
	Isolated and others, not Terms of 10,000 or more inhabitants.		Isolated and others, not Terms of 10,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces—cont.	(A) District—cont. Bulandshahr. Meerut. Muzaffarnagar. Oudh. Lucknow.	IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Amravati. Pune. Siv. Gulbarga. Nasik. Parbhani. Unmaded. Deesa State (Sindia Branch). Gwalior State. Indore State.
VIII. The Central Provinces.	(A) District— Akola. Amravati. Bhandara. Bulandshahr. Chandrapur. Nagpur. Narmadapur. Simla. Wardha. Yavatmal. (B) Towns— Nagpur.	X. Central India. XI. Kashmir. XII. Delhi. XIII. Rajputana.	Jammu Province. Delhi. Mysore (Mysore State).

## II.—HOSPITALITY STATIONS.

*South Indian Railway.*Mangalore.  
Tadipatri.  
Nagapattinam.Kannur.  
Bonn.*Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.*Mangalore.  
Tadipatri.Kannur.  
Bonn.

No. 108 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madras (in the Kovilpetti taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the isolated portions of the Madras, Coimbatore and Madras districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Shanmashvami festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 20th June to 10th August 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 108 P.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1907, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to direct that the Temporary Plague Hospital now in use throughout the Presidency, among the city of Madras, shall continue to be observed thereby up to the 15th day of September 1911, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) In rule 15 for the words "by post or by land to the local authority of that place" occurring at the end of the second sentence substitute the words "in person or by messenger to the local authority of that place and obtain an acknowledgment of delivery" and omit the words "in which he resides" occurring at the end of the third sentence;

(2) In rule 20 insert the words "and all contents of such person subject to the exceptions specified in rule 21" between the words "or suspected to be suffering from plague" and the words "and may also have such building or place to be completely vacated"; and

(3) In the plague notification form in Appendix A insert the following as instruction 3, the number of the existing instruction 3 being altered into 4:—

"3. In case in which the holder of the notification after taking it changes his immediate destination, he should deliver the same to the local authority of the place to which he actually goes, who should deliver the local authority of the place specified in the notification of the change of address."

No. 115-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hugabul in the Unkasapuri taluk of the Salom district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salom, Chikabara and Katchi Areas depart, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occurrence of the meeting of the Panchayat festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 21st July to 26th August 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

H. G. TROSCUTTER,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

#### NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. General Bank Venkateswaraiah Narayana has been duly elected as a member of the Peddapuram Taluk Board to represent Marathapalle village in the Guntur district.

Guntur Collector's Office,  
22nd May 1916.

C. B. GOTTRELL,  
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Subb Reddy Koppa Subbairao Ramaswami Ayyappa Ayyappa has been duly elected as a member of the Madras Taluk Board in the district of Madras.

Madras Collector's Office,  
24th May 1916.

G. F. PARSONS,  
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Local Boards Act V of 1896, M.R.Ry. Panambur Yuvrajaram Ayyappa Subbairao Ayyappa Ayyappa has been elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board in the Tanjore district.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
26th May 1916.

R. S. WOOD,  
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President of the Chittoor District Board hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Marathapalle Reddy Venkateswaraiah Narayana to be a member of the Marathapalle Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,  
27th May 1916.

H. A. BRADWOOD,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1896, the President of the Chittoor District Board hereby re-appoints the undersigned gentlemen to be members of the Chittoor Taluk Board:—

1. Oswald Dedworth, Esq.
2. M.R.Ry. Venkateswaraiah Narayana.
3. M.R.Ry. Deshpande Gajanan Narayana.
4. M.R.Ry. E. Venkateswaraiah Narayana.
5. Mohammed Ali Khan Subbairao.

Chittoor District Board's Office,  
14th May 1916.

T. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President of the Madras District Board hereby re-appoints the following of the Chittoor taluk to be a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

Madras District Board's Office,  
26th May 1916.

E. H. EVANS,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President of the Salom District Board hereby re-appoints the following of the Salom taluk to be a member of the Salom Taluk Board:—

Salom District Board's Office,  
26th May 1916.

E. W. LEWIS,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1896, the President hereby re-appoints the following of the Unkasapuri taluk to be a member of the Unkasapuri Taluk Board with effect from 24th May 1916.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1896, the President hereby re-appoints the following of the Salom taluk to be a member of the Salom Taluk Board.

Salom District Board's Office,  
26th May 1916.

E. W. LEWIS,  
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M.S.No. 6, Chakrapani Appayya Aiyangar, the Tehsildar of Mysorepet, has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Mysorepet Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,  
21st May 1916.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, the undersigned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Tanjore District Board by the Tanjore Taluk Board—  
M.R.D. Hinganda Tanjore Rao Aiyangar,  
Raja Mahammad Hameed Sahib Sahasr.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, M.R.No. 6, Ramachandran Appayya Aiyangar has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,  
20th May 1916.

In the exercise of the power conferred on him by G.O. No. 173 L., dated the 30th March 1916, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints Appayyaiah Kandiyar Subbarao Kandiyar of Arumampatti to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,  
20th May 1916.

R. S. WOOD,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914, the President of the Karaikal District Board hereby conveys from the hon'ble Abulhasan Mahomed Sahib of the Karaikal taluk presidency.

Tanjore District Board's Office,  
20th May 1916.

F. W. H. ROBERTSON,  
President.

#### RESOLUTION

In the resolution, dated 16th May 1916, of the President of the Bellary District Board, page 249 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th May 1916, regarding the appointment of M.R.No. 1, Govindan Sahib—  
For "appointments" read "appoints".

Bellary District Board's Office,  
24th May 1916.

A. P. G. MORGAN,  
President.





# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1910.

[PART, 1. 1000.

## Part 3-B.—Educational.

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### NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

#### APPOINTMENT.

*Order in Council, May 26, 1910.*

No. 21.—Mr. Noble Kumar, Krishnaswami, Vice-Principal, Government Model Secondary School, Rajahmundry, to act as Principal, Government College, Mangalore, with effect from the 26th May 1910 until further orders.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Order in Council, May 18, 1910.*

No. 22.—The following additions will be made to the Code of Regulations for European schools, Madras:—

- (a) Insert the following at the end of article 65 (a):—  
“The whole of the two years’ period of teaching under observation need not be passed in the same school nor even in the same province.”
- (b) After article 65 (b) add the following:—  
“(c) Trained teachers’ certificates issued by the Director under the Madras Educational Rules shall be considered as equivalent for all purposes to certificates of corresponding grades issued under this Code as indicated below:—  
“Trained teachers’ certificates of the college grade issued under the Madras Educational Rules shall be equivalent to the high school teachers’ certificates issued under this Code; trained teachers’ certificates of the secondary grade issued under the Madras

Educational Rules shall be equivalent to the middle school teachers' certificates issued under this Code, or, if the holder has passed the intermediate examination or an equivalent examination of a University, it shall be equivalent to the high school teachers' certificates under the Code; and the issued teachers' certificate of the higher elementary grade issued under the Madras Educational Rules shall be equivalent to the primary school teachers' certificates under this Code."

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,

*Secretary to Government.*

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from the date of his relief to M.R. By. T. M. Padayappa Achari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchirappalli range, and to appoint M.R. By. R. Srinivasan Sastri, Tiruchirappalli Government Law or Elementary Training School, Coimbatore, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchirappalli range, to act on relief from the latter appointment as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchirappalli range, during the absence of M.R. By. T. M. Padayappa Achari on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 29th May 1916.

J. R. STONE,

*Director of Public Instruction.*

### CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE.

The proviso (1) occurring in the 8 of paragraph 4 (d), Appendix IV, of page 87 of the Madras Inspection Code, containing rules for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors, is, the following may be substituted:—

"that either they have passed the Elementary Technical Examination in Free-hand Drawing or hold a certificate of proficiency in Drawing awarded by the Principal, Teachers' College, Bangalore, or the teachers under training at the end of their training course."

Madras, 29th May 1916.

J. R. STONE,

*Director of Public Instruction.*

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for six weeks from 26th May 1916 to M.R. By. G. Mahalingam Sastri, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor range (Dampar), and to place M.R. By. G. Krishna Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chittoor range, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor range, during the period.

Quater, 24th May 1916.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, is pleased to sanction privilege leave for fifteen days from 22nd May 1916 to from the date of availing himself of the leave to M.R. By. V. Jagannatha Rao Pusthi, B.A., L.T., sub. pro. sec. Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eluru range, and to place the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Eluru sub-range, in charge of the office during the period.

Quater, 24th May 1916.

M. S. H. THIRUPPUN,

*Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.*

The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the date of availing himself of the leave to M.R. By. P. M. Rangachari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools acting in Elurupatti range (Dampar), and to place M. S. Venkatesh Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Dornapudi sub-range, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dornapudi range, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R. By. P. M. Rangachari on leave or until further orders.

Yellam, 19th May 1916.

The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for thirty days from 1st June 1916 to from the date of availing himself of the leave to M.R. By. T. K. Venkata Rao Aravali, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eluru range, and to place S. Subbaya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Eluru sub-range, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Eluru range, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R. By. T. K. Venkata Rao Aravali on leave or until further orders.

Yellam, 22nd May 1916.

R. CHAKRABARTY,

*Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1916.

Mixed—Intermediate Grade

It is hereby notified that the following form is prescribed for the entering examination in Middle Intermediate grade, with reference to paragraph (2) of the syllabus for that grade:—

Form.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 10th May 1916.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1916.

SPECIAL TESTS AND COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

Form.

Candidates who possess completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, but are not Desirous of securing and have not submitted, and who are desirous of appearing for the entering Special Test Examinations, should submit their certificates in registered covers\* in the undesignated manner before the 1st June 1916. The Commissioner will judge of the fitness of each candidate on the basis laid down in the Public Service Notifications for the eligibility of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and direct an order to his attending permission or not to appear for the examinations—subject to the provisions contained in the rules subjected to article 4 of the notifications regulating these examinations.

Note.—Holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad, will follow the provisions laid down above.

2. Government servants (holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates) who are in the regular service in posts, the maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs. 12 per mensem, should submit the necessary permission from the Commissioner to appear for the examinations; these candidates should also submit their certificates (in registered covers\*) by the 1st June 1916.

Note.—The maximum pay will be taken as the standard in the case of appointments on progressive scale as required in the Public Service Notifications.

\* (The registered cover containing the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be accompanied by Application for permission to appear for the Special Test Examinations, 1916-7)

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 10th May 1916.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Provisionary certificates for teachers bearing Nos 12567, 12568 and 12569 have been issued in transmission. Any one who is able to trace them is requested to communicate the matter to the undersigned.

Madras, 11th May 1916.

H. CUMMINGS,  
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1916-17.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

1	2	3	4
Location of examination.			Time of examination
Vijayapattinam .. .. .	..	..	Fourth week of April 1916.
Harad .. .. .	..	..	Third week of June 1916.
Bellary .. .. .	..	..	Fourth week of June 1916.
Avanigadda .. .. .	..	..	Second week of July 1916.
Chidambaram .. .. .	..	..	Third week of July 1916.
Osip .. .. .	..	..	Fourth week of July 1916.
Madurai .. .. .	..	..	Third week of August 1916.
Madurai .. .. .	..	..	Fourth week of August 1916.
Madurai .. .. .	..	..	Third week of September 1916.
Chidambaram .. .. .	..	..	First week of November 1916.
Chidambaram .. .. .	..	..	Second week of February 1917.
Vijayapattinam .. .. .	..	..	First week of March 1917.

1. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectors of the Circle.

2. Applications for admission to the examinations must be submitted to the Inspectors of Schools, Northern Circle, Vijayapattinam, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from the office.

Madras, 26th May 1916.

Sd/-

J. N. MELVILLE,  
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

### FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1918-19.

#### JEROME CIRCLE.

Dates of examination.		Time of examination.	
Quintanaro	.. ..	Third week of April 1919.	
Quintanilla	.. ..	Fourth week of June 1919.	
Madres	.. ..	Second week of August 1919.	
Frederickopolis	.. ..	Fourth week of October 1919.	
Calicut	.. ..	Second week of December 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Fourth week of January 1920.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Third week of February 1920.	
Sanctus	.. ..	First week of March 1920.	
Polanco	.. ..		

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Visagapam, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

#### CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Dates of examination.		Time of examination.	
Madras	.. ..	Third week of July 1919.	
Chittoor	.. ..	Fourth week of July 1919.	
Tellico	.. ..	Third week of August 1919.	
Tangore	.. ..	Second week of October 1919.	
Calicut	.. ..	Fourth week of October 1919.	
Madras	.. ..	Third week of November 1919.	
Madras	.. ..	First week of December 1919.	

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, Visagapam, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

#### MALE CIRCLE.

Dates of examination.		Time of examination.	
Tangore	.. ..	First week of August 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Second week of August 1919.	
Madras	.. ..	Fourth week of August 1919.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Second week of September 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Third week of October 1919.	
Tungasari	.. ..	First week of November 1919.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Third week of November 1919.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Fourth week of January 1920.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Second week of March 1920.	

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Male Circle, Tangore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

J. H. MELVILLE.

Madras, 18th May 1919.

Inspector of European and Training Schools.

#### MALE CIRCLE.

##### MALE CIRCLE.

Dates of examination.		Time of examination.	
Quintanaro	.. ..	First week of May 1919.	
Quintanilla	.. ..	Second week of June 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Fourth week of June 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	First week of July 1919.	
Madras	.. ..	First week of August 1919.	
Quintanilla	.. ..	Second week of August 1919.	
Calicut	.. ..	Third week of October 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Second week of November 1919.	
Tungasari	.. ..	Fourth week of November 1919.	
Managers	.. ..	Third week of January 1920.	
Tungasari	.. ..	First week of February 1920.	
Managers	.. ..	Third week of February 1920.	

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Male Circle, Palghat, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

J. H. MELVILLE.

Madras, 28th May 1919.

Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1914—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the four scholarships—two for men and two for women—that are open for award to bona fide European students under G.O. No. 1173, Educational, dated 1905 October 1914.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 40. Of the four scholarships, three will be awarded to students of the third year class of the B.A. Honours course, each being ordinarily payable for one year only, and one to a student reading for the B.L. degree in the Law College.

3. Applications should be made in the stipulated form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies or is studying, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1914.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans, 1914.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1913-14.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the annual branches of the B.A. degree examination or Intermediate examination in Arts with date and page of the Gazette notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study or is studying and subjects and names of study.

10. List of testimonials, if any, submitted.

Postal address  
Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that  
a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station  
Date

Principal,  
College.

Madras, 26th May 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,  
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1914—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to bona fide European students under G.O. No. 1174, Educational, dated 1st July 1913.

3. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and are payable for two years on a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

4. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

5. Applications should be made in the stipulated form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1914.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans, 1914.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian.
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1913-14.
8. Class and rank in which the candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with date and page of the Port St. George Gazette, notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and names of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address  
Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that  
a European within the meaning of Article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station  
Date

Principal,  
College.

Madras, 26th May 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,  
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

## DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE

List of students who received the Degree in Agriculture at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Comstock, in 1918.

Diseases.	Patient's name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Religion.	
					Village.	District.
1	Chinnappa Rao, E.	Chinnappa	42	Brhamin	Kolar	Assamanga.
2	Subrahma Ayyar, M. A.	M. J. Subrahmanyan	45	Bra.	Kannaga	Assamanga.
3	Devanarayana Ayyangar, G.	Devanarayana Ayyangar	51	Bra.	Palaikottai	Tamilnadu.
4	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	A. Gov. Govindaraya	55	Kay.	Chinnakottai	Tamilnadu.
5	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	V. Chinn Ayyar	57	Kay.	Chinnakottai	Bra.
6	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
7	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
8	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
9	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
10	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
11	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
12	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
13	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
14	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
15	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
16	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
17	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
18	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
19	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.
20	Govindaraya Ayyar, A.	Govindaraya Ayyar	57	Chinnakottai	Chinnakottai	Bra.

• **Use the English and the True price.**

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Agricultural College and Research Institute,  
Calcutta, 28th May 1916.

H. C. WOOD, Jr.  
Director

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURE

List of students who obtained the Certificate of Proficiency in Agriculture at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Colombo, in 1946.

Sl. No.	Student's name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Religion given	
					Village.	Religion.
1	Acharya Ramjiya, P. S.	K. Ramjiya	18	Wode	Pranayana	Malabar.
2	Anandaram Ayyar, S.	J. A. Gervais Ayyar	32	Indians	Father	Do.
3	Chandrasekhara Pillai, S.	Ayyappa Pillai	14	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar & Do.
4	Chandrasekhara S. W.	K. Amma Ramjiya	11	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar & Do.
5	Chandrasekhara Ramjiya, S.	Chandrasekhara Ramjiya	18	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar & Do.
6	Gnan Ayyar, S. W.	A. P. Krishna Ayyar	18	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana.
7	Gnan Ramjiya, K.	V. Venkatesh Ramjiya	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Malabar.
8	Govinda Pillai, R.	K. S. Ramjiya	12	Malabar	Pranayana	Malabar & Do.
9	Krishnaswami Pillai, S.	V. Venkatesh Pillai	24	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana & Do.
10	Sanku Pillai, M. P.	K. Chandra	16	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
11	Rajagopal Ayyappa, S.	A. Narayana Ayyappa	22	Indians	Pranayana	Pranayana
12	Rajya, S. K.	K. Ramjiya	11	Malabar	Malabar	Malabar
13	Ramjiya Pan, T.	V. Ramjiya	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
14	Nithian Ayyar, S. R.	M. P. Ramjiya	12	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
15	Ramjiya Ayyar, V.	K. Venkatesh Ayyar	22	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
16	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Acharya Ramjiya	22	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
17	Ramjiya Ayyar, S. V.	K. Venkatesh Ayyar	14	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
18	Ramjiya Ayyar, S. W.	K. Venkatesh Ayyar	22	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
19	Ramjiya Ayyar, T.	A. Narayana Ayyar	14	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
20	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	G. Ramjiya Ayyar	22	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
21	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	K. Ramjiya Ayyar	22	Do.	Pranayana	Pranayana
22	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
23	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	K. Ramjiya Ayyar	22	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
24	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	V. Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
25	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
26	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
27	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
28	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
29	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana
30	Ramjiya Ayyar, S.	Ramjiya Ayyar	14	Malabar	Pranayana	Pranayana

Agricultural College and Research Institute,  
Cranston, 20th May 1968.

B. C. WOOD, JR.  
Drexel

THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, VILLUPURAM.

Managers or heads of institutions and of other offices, public and private, in which the students of the Government Training School, Vilaprasad, are employed, are requested

to be good enough to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond exacted by them, while under training, are fulfilled:—

Serial number.	Ranking number.	Name.	Nationality or race.	Name and occupations of parent or guardian.	Name town or village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	420	C. Perummanal Appa ..	Hindu ..	C. Perummanal Appa, teacher.	Vellayam.
2	422	K. Thiruvalluvar Nageshwar ..	Indian Christian ..	K. Thiruvalluvar Nageshwar (Kannan College priest).	Bennettcamp.
3	426	K. Kottaswamikalayam P. S. ..	Hindu ..	K. Kottaswamikalayam P. S. (teacher).	Mandapet.
4	428	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa ..	Hindu ..	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa (teacher).	Kudam.
5	432	P. K. Thiruvalluvar Appa ..	Non-Hindu ..	P. K. Thiruvalluvar Appa (teacher).	Vellayam.
6	434	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa ..	Indian Christian ..	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa (teacher).	Vellayam.
7	436	P. K. V. Thiruvalluvar Appa ..	Hindu ..	P. K. V. Thiruvalluvar Appa (teacher).	Vellayam.
8	438	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa ..	Non-Hindu ..	K. Thiruvalluvar Appa (teacher).	Vellayam.

Age when under training.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed while under training.	Period of service yet to be completed.	Amount of money received during the term of training.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	18 years ..	1904-1904 ..	Primary ..	Edinburg School, Vellayam, 1st December 1914.	Not over 100 rupees ..
2	21 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E.C. School, Bennettcamp, 1st August 1915.	Do. ..
3	22 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	Edinburg School, Vellayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
4	23 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
5	24 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
6	25 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
7	26 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
8	27 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
9	28 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
10	29 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
11	30 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
12	31 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
13	32 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
14	33 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
15	34 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
16	35 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
17	36 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
18	37 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
19	38 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
20	39 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
21	40 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
22	41 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
23	42 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
24	43 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
25	44 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
26	45 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
27	46 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
28	47 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
29	48 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
30	49 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
31	50 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
32	51 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
33	52 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
34	53 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
35	54 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
36	55 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
37	56 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
38	57 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
39	58 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
40	59 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
41	60 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
42	61 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
43	62 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
44	63 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
45	64 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
46	65 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
47	66 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
48	67 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
49	68 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
50	69 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
51	70 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
52	71 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
53	72 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
54	73 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
55	74 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
56	75 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
57	76 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
58	77 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
59	78 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
60	79 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
61	80 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
62	81 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
63	82 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
64	83 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
65	84 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
66	85 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
67	86 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
68	87 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
69	88 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
70	89 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
71	90 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
72	91 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
73	92 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
74	93 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
75	94 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
76	95 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
77	96 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
78	97 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
79	98 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
80	99 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..
81	100 ..	1904-1904 ..	Do. ..	E. School, Kottaswamikalayam, 1st April 1915.	1 year and 2 months ..

## II. CHAMPION.

Register of details, 1915-1916.

Vellayam, 11th May 1916.

## VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates of secondary school leaving certificate holders for the clerk's place in this office on Rs. 50 per month. The place is at present sub. pro tem., but is likely to be made permanent. The applicants should be under 25 years of age. Applicants already in Government service should submit their applications through their employers. All applications should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th June 1916.

M. T. VENKATACHARI.

Sub-Stationary Inspector of Schools, Kottaswamikalayam.

Kottaswamikalayam, 11th May 1916.

Applications for the post of the first assistant teacher in the permanent Government Secondary School, Kottaswamikalayam, carrying a salary of Rs. 60—75 per month are invited from trained B.A. or B.Sc. or Intermediate certificate holders. The vacancy is at present a sub. pro tem., but is likely to be made permanent. The applicants will have a fair chance of being made permanent on the same if they give satisfactory service. The applicants should submit their applications through their employers. They should specify in their applications their age, caste, educational qualifications and service in a recognized institution if any.

G. B. COSTERELL.

Collector and Government Agent.

Kottaswamikalayam, 11th May 1916.

Applications are invited from licensed mistresses of the elementary grade for the post of sixth assistant at Rs. 25-1-05. The appointment is permanently vacant. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June 1916.

Primary Training School for Mistresses, Egmore,  
Madras, 26th May 1916.

M. McLEOD,  
*Acting Superintendent.*

Wanted two teachers for assistant schools in the district at Rs. 25-1-05. None but those possessing elementary grade certificates with at least two years' experience of teaching in elementary schools need apply.

Public District Board's Office,  
12nd May 1916.

R. W. LING,  
*President.*

Applications are invited from qualified mistresses of the secondary grade for the post of the sixth assistant at Rs. 25-1-05. The appointment is permanently vacant. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1916.

Female Training School for Mistresses, Egmore,  
Madras, 26th May 1916.

M. McLEOD,  
*Acting Superintendent.*

Applications are invited from duly qualified women graduates or teachers of lower grade for the post of First Assistant, Queen Mary High School, Vengaloor, on a salary of Rs. 15-6-108 per mensem.

Applications giving particulars as to age, education, general and professional qualifications, character, experience as a teacher, should be submitted as so to reach this office on or before the 26th June 1916.

Vengaloor, 26th May 1916.

M. A. SRINIVASA,  
*Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.*

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	<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>		
	<b>ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</b>		
6	(The) Care of Children. Talks to mothers. pp. 25. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar 1915. [1st March 1915.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	A. K. Pithadia, Secy., Viceroy Press, Adyar.	1,000
6	General Report of the Fortieth Anniversary and Constitution of the Theosophical Society held at Bombay December 26th to 31st, 1915. pp. 325. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar 1916. [1st March 1916.] 6 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	1,500
7	Jagannatharam, P. Work in Ancient India. pp. 15. Published by G. A. Nair & Co. Madras. [7th December 1915.] 10 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Nair & Co., Madras.	1,000
8	Leadbeater, G. W. Australia and New Zealand. The Home of a New Religion. pp. 65. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1915. [10th March 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	A. K. Pithadia, Secy., Viceroy Press, Adyar.	1,000
9	League of Parents and Teachers. Edited by S. Y. Khadka. 1st. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Adyar 1915. [1st February 1916.] 4 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price.	Do.	1,000
10	GA) Manual of Jain Industries. pp. 75. Published by C. G. D. Harvey: Trichinopoly. [10th February 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, S.A., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	24
12	(The) Madras Provincial Medical Association. Quarterly Transactions. Vol. I. 1915. Edited by A. Lakshminarayana. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. [1st January 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price.	Nobler House, Madras. Press, Madras.	100
15	Princes and Princes, Vol. 5. Edited by Mrs. H. Colman. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Madras. December 1915. [1st January 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2. [Vol 4 noticed in entry 25, at page 218 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	C. Karanthra, Secy., Indian Public Press, Madras.	100
15	— Vol. 6, pp. 98. January 1916. [1st February 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7.	Do.	100
14	— Vol. 7, pp. 86. February 1916. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8.	Do.	100
15	— Vol. 8, pp. 112. March 1916. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	Do.	100
16	Rameshvaran, S. P. V. Chemistry of Value Analysis. pp. 16. Published by the Asia Company: Singapore. 1915. [10th January 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. P. V. Rameshvaran, Asia Press, Singapore.	100
17	Rameshvaran, K. T. Correspondence Course of Lessons in Greek. pp. 12. Published by the editor: Kumbakonam. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price Rs. 5.	K. T. Rameshvaran, Publisher Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000
18	[Ranga Ayyar, S.] New Theosophical Letters. pp. 15. Published by the editor: Madras. [1st December 1915.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	C. Karanthra, Secy., Indian Public Press, Madras.	100
19	Report of the Third Andhra Conference, held at Vengaluru on the 12th and 13th May 1915. pp. 75. Published by S. S. Narayana Rao: Vengaluru. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Venkateswara Rao, Observer, Vengaluru.	500



Serial number.	Author and title, brief abstract including the age of the work where the date is affecting, number of copies, publisher and price (if not otherwise stated) in rupees and paise, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the printer, and the place of publication, and the date of publication.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—POLITICS—cont.</b>			
1	Congress speeches on Self-Government. Edited by Mrs. Anne Swain. pp. 22. Published by S. E. Christiana Street, Madras. 1918. [25th January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. E. Christiana Street, Madras. Printed, Adyar.	10,000.
2	Crombie, T. L. Towards Liberty. Being a Socialist's view concerning India. pp. 62. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. [24th December 1915.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000
3	Gokhale, B. K. Eastern West in India; being a paper read at the National Social Congress, London, 1911. pp. 17. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1918. [16th February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	1,500.
4	Mair, T. M. Principles and Practice of Municipal Government. Lectures delivered to law students. pp. 125. Published by Phippskottam, Ltd.: Madras. 1918. [21st March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Phippskottam, Ltd., Madras.	500
5	One Reason why India wants Home Rule. Edited by Mrs. Anne Swain. pp. 7. Published by A. E. Christiana Street: Adyar. [25th January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per hundred.	A. E. Christiana Street, Madras. Printed, Adyar.	10,000
6	Rules of the Madras Parliament. Edited by Mrs. Anne Swain. pp. 4. Published by A. E. Christiana Street: Adyar. [25th January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1d.	Do.	400
<b>ENGLISH—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Reverend (Mrs. Annie). "The New Church" Estimate: A comparison of the current, the author. pp. 48. Published by the Order of the Star in the East: Adyar. [21st February 1916.] 32°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Do.	1,800
2	Thoroughly and Life's Deeper Problems. pp. 64. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1916. [25th March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Do.	2,000
3	What a man does, shall he be again? pp. 37. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. January 1918. [21st January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
4	Why we believe in the coming of a World Teacher. pp. 48. Published by the Order of the Star in the East: Adyar. [21st February 1916.] 32°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Do.	1,000
5	Blancpain, Edm. The Hyper-physics of the Great War. pp. 28. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. March 1916. [21st March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000.
6	The Christian Literature Society for India. Annual Report for the year 1916-17 of the French branch. Edited by Rev. R. M. Wherry. pp. 26. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. [16th February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Joseph Pannam O.L.S. Press. Madras.	500
7	— The Madras branch. Edited by Rev. J. Pannam. pp. 54. [21st February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	1,500
8	— The Roman branch. Edited by Rev. W. Goldbach. pp. 75. [16th February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	Do.	400.



No.	Author and title, in English and, where possible, in the original language, of the book, with a short description of its contents, and price of publication, if known.	Editor and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
8	Christie, G. W. <i>Thompson for beginners and for the use of Latin Clerics.</i> pp. 287. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. 1915. [7th February 1916.] 6s. 1st edition. Revised. Price, Rs. 1.	A. K. Srinivasan, Editor, Adyar.	2,000
10	Goldman, W. H. T. <i>Aspects of the Redemptive Act of Christ.</i> pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1914. [10th February 1916.] 1s. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Joseph Thompson, G.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,500
11	Goswami, "The Mystic" or the hidden side of Religion pp. 12. Published by R. Panicker, Ottomannad [10th February 1916.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 11.	J. A. Davis, Ottomannad and Adyar Press, Ottomannad.	50
12	Joseph, C. <i>Christ, the Buddha.</i> pp. 11. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. February 1916. [10th February 1916.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [Adyar Pamphlet No. 65.]	A. K. Srinivasan, Editor, Adyar.	2,000
13	Kashiranga Ayyar, A. S. <i>A Saviour of Hindulism: in three parts.</i> pp. 120. Published by the author. Madras. 1918 [20th December 1915.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Srinivasan Vaidyanathan & Co., Madras.	500
14	Mathews M.B., K.J. <i>Baptism by Immersion.</i> pp. 47. Published by C. J. Mathews, Madras. [10th February 1916.] 10s. 1st edition. Price.	A. Srinivasan Keshava, Presidency Press, Madras.	4,000
15	Murugeswara, S. <i>The story of Jada Hama, an Arakshita.</i> pp. 24. Published by the author. Vellore. 1915. [10th January 1916.] 12s. 1st edition. Price.	V. S. Srinivasan, Vellore Press, Vellore.	250
16	Olcott (S. Henry.) <i>Avastha. A word of doctrine.</i> pp. 16. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. December 1915. [10th December 1915.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [Adyar Pamphlet No. 63.]	A. K. Srinivasan, Editor, Adyar.	2,000
17	Upton, M. <i>The Enrichment of the Sacred Heart in the Home by the Solana Convent of Poor to the Divine Heart.</i> pp. 18. Published by the author. Madras. [10th February 1916.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 11.	Rev. Fr. A. B. John, Good Pastor Press, Madras.	150
18	Our Lady's Service in India. pp. 32. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J. [10th February 1916.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,500
19	Panicker, R. <i>The Celestial Harmony.</i> pp. 4. Published by the author. Ottomannad. [1st March 1916.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 11.	J. A. Davis, Ottomannad and Adyar Press, Ottomannad.	50
20	Praha (Miss F. M.) <i>The King is coming. Do you believe it?</i> pp. 4. Published by P. Panayagaran and Sons, Coimbatore, S.T. [10th December 1915.] 10s. 1st edition. Price.	G. K. Vaidyanathan, Coimbatore Press, Madras.	200

Author and title, brief but full indication of the use of the book, name of the author, publisher, of place, publication of place of first edition, date given in the title page with reference to a second or third edition, the date of publication, also, edition, and price.		Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—RELIGION—contd.</b>			
20. <i>Prayer Circular, No. 128</i> . Edited by H. J. Wood. pp. 10. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. December 1910. [10th November 1904.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [No. 127 continued in copy No. 17, at page 182 of the calendar for the quarter ending December 1910.]		C. N. J. Peterson, M. E. Press, Madras.	500
21. ——— <i>No. 128</i> , pp. 10. January 1911. [10th November 1910.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.		Do.	500
22. ——— <i>No. 128</i> , pp. 15. February 1911. [10th January 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.		Do.	500
23. ——— <i>No. 121</i> , pp. 20. March 1911. [10th March 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.		Do.	500
24. <i>Remarques Ayra, E. K.</i> An Exposition of Hindu Religion and doctrine. pp. 11. Published by the author. Tanjore. [10th January 1911.] 10 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.		M. S. Gopalan, Ayra, Kalyanasunderam Press, Tanjore.	1,000
25. ——— <i>Open Letters</i> . New Series. Nos. 1 to 4. pp. 42. Published by the author. Tanjore. [February 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, nil.		Do.	1,000
26. ——— <i>Open Letters to my countrymen</i> , pp. 4. [February 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, nil.		Do.	1,019
27. <i>Śāhāśāstrāyama Ayra, E. G.</i> The Holy Scriptures. pp. 6. Published by the author. Trichinopoly. [10th February 1911.] 10 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.		Sages & Co., Madras Press, Trichinopoly.	500
28. (A) <i>Talk between the Catholics of Mayaga and their Protestant Friends</i> . pp. 3. Published by J. P. Ayra. Trichinopoly. [10th January 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price.		Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	500
29. <i>Tehsar (Rev. Fr. H.)</i> A Collection of Christian Doctrines. Approved by the Bishop of Mysore and directed to be used in his diocese. pp. 192. Published by the author. Trichinopoly 1910. [10th January 1911.] 10 <sup>th</sup> 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 3 annas.		Do.	1,000
30. (The) <i>Ways of Divine Providence</i> . pp. 47. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J. Trichinopoly. [10th January 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.		Do.	1,000
<b>ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.</b>			
1. <i>Nityanya Pw, R.</i> Tables for finding out the average monthly incomes in the last three years' returns and for determining good service persons of Government officers. pp. 14. Published by the author. Bangalore. 1906. [10th January 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.		Rev. J. Fisher, Basel Mission Press, Bangalore.	1,000
<b>ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>			
2. <i>Himavāni Ayra, V.</i> <i>Notes of Hygiene</i> . pp. 14. Published by the author. Bangalore. 1908. [10th February 1911.] 5 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, nil.		D. K. Rao, The Press, Bangalore.	500
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ENGLISH—HISTORY.</b>			
3. <i>Śāhāśāstrāyama, S.</i> <i>English History, 1485-1785</i> . Text, notes and Essay Questions. Part 1. pp. 67. Published by P. Vandenberg & Co. Madras. Price, 7 annas.		T. Sunders, Madras, Cambridge Press, Madras.	1,000



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No. of copies	Author and title of the work, including a description of the book where the work is published, and a description of the work where the work is published, and a description of the work where the work is published.	Publisher and place of publication	Number of copies
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>			
1	Notes on Qualitative and Volumetric Analysis for students preparing for Branch II A of the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University. Compiled by P. Leitchman, pp. 76. Published by the Compiler: Madras, 1915. [15th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. Rameswari Srinivas & Sons, Add. Rameswari Srinivas Press, Madras.	200
2	Physics. Questions set for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Public Examination, 1915, with explanatory answers. Compiled by E. P. Thomas, pp. 27. Published by P. N. Rama Ayyar & Co. Madras. [14th February 1915.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. N. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000
<b>TAMIL—BIOGRAPHY.</b>			
3	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
4	நெடுமலை முகல், S. K. of அருங்கோட்டை அகல். [Dr. Arumugamuttuvar. Given as account of the life and career of the author of the well-known 'Thiruvalluvar' pp. 131. Published by K. N. Rameswari Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [February 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Thangaraj & Co., Madras.	1,000
5	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
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<b>TAMIL—DRAMA.</b>			
1	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
2	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
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4	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
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6	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
7	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
8	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
9	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000
10	சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே சென்னைக்குள்ளே. [Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar's autobiography. Given as account of the life and career of the late Hon'ble Gopalakrishna Gokulayya Ayyar. pp. 3, 244 and 1 plate. Published by N. Velupillai Ayyar. Madras, 1915. [14th October 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. S. Velupillai Ayyar, Madras.	1,000

1	2	3	4
Serial number.	Author and Title. (Indicate briefly the nature of the book where the name of the author is given, and where and price of the book, when given on the title-page with the name of the publisher, when given on the title, and price, when of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—DRAMA—cont.</b>			
4	<b>Indiravendri, Damar. <i>Indiravendri</i> [Kollatkal].</b> Continuation Part 1. A drama of the popular kind, embodying the well-known story of the good teacher and his sister. pp. 32. 1915. [2nd December 1915.] 4 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Krishnaswami Pillai, 52, Kynan Vilasam Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
5	—Part 2. pp. 60. 1915. [2nd December 1915.] 4 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
6	<b>Kandamali Pillai (Karttikal). <i>Kandamali</i> [Ragunatha Pillai].</b> A drama of the popular kind, embodying the popular story of (Kandamali). pp. 42. Published by S. Sivasubramanian; Madras. 1915. [September 1915.] 4 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Revised. Price, 2 annas.	G. Narayanan Nadai & Co., 5, Madras. Press, Madras.	1,000
7	<b>Kandamali Pillai (Karttikal). <i>Kandamali</i> [Ragunatha Pillai].</b> A drama, in six acts, embodying the popular story of (Kandamali), the celebrated teacher. pp. 48. Published by S. Sivasubramanian & Co.; Madras. 1915. [12th December 1915.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	F. H. Kohn, Ayer & Co., Madras.	500
8	<b>Kandamali Pillai (Karttikal). <i>Kandamali</i> [Ragunatha Pillai].</b> A drama, in six acts, embodying the popular story of (Kandamali), the celebrated teacher. pp. 48. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [December 1915.] 4 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	T. V. Velupillai, 11, South Indian Press, Singapore.	1,000
9	— <i>Kandamali</i> . [Sinhala]. A novel drama, in five acts, embodying the story of two marriages that took place simultaneously upon the party experiencing a good many obstacles. pp. 100. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [4th February 1916.] 4 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Jeyaraj & Co., 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
<b>TAMIL—FICTION.</b>			
1	<b>Kandamali Pillai (Karttikal). <i>Kandamali</i>.</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. Edited by M. A. Sivasubramanian. pp. 100. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [December 1915.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	M. A. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
2	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by S. Sivasubramanian: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
3	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
4	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
5	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
6	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
7	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
8	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000
9	<b>Chitra, S. P. <i>Chitra</i> [Kandamali].</b> A novel painting on the life of a teacher, and his property by giving teachers a lesson. pp. 44. Published by the author: Tirumangalam. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. S. Sivasubramanian, 10, South Indian Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000















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Serial number.	Author and title, brief synopsis of contents, the price of the book, where the book is available, and the place of publication, and the date of publication. Books should be given with the serial number of the issue in which they are published, and the date of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
6	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	K. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	200
7	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	A. A. Hayles. The Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
8	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	Do.	1,000
9	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	H. S. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	1,000
10	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	R. Venkatesh & Co., Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
11	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	T. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	1,000
12	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	P. T. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	1,000
13	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	P. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	1,000
14	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	G. P. D'Souza. Government Press, Government.	1,000
15	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	Rev. Fr. A. R. John. Good Pastor Press, Madras.	1,000
16	<b>சென்னைச் சிறை.</b> [சென்னைச் சிறை. A collection of poems, published by the Government of Madras, 1915. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.]	P. Sathya. Cent. Mission Press, Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book when the name is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given in the title page with the name of the publisher, and the name of the printer, and the date of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
27	செனார் மய்யில், P. ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Anandhakar-muni. A garland of stanzas giving a brief exposition of the attainment of spiritual bliss.] pp. 24. Published by the author; Vallam. 1915. [26 February 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price.	V. S. Sagaraswami, Madurai, Vallam Press, Vallam.	2,000
28	செனார் மய்யில் ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Hussaini. Muhammad Basile Yehhussaini. Give a description of the attributes of Muhammad (Khal), one of the disciples of Muhammad, the Prophet of India: translated from Hindi-nastali script by Shih Muhammad Basile. pp. 303. Published by Shih Muhammad Basile. Madras. 1915. [26th January 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-15.	Shahid Basile, Lakhnao, Shih Muhammad Basile Press, Madras.	1,500
29	செனார் மய்யில் (Muhammad) ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Majma-ul-hayat. A garland of stanzas, explaining the meaning of the words of the Prophet of India.] pp. 24. Published by K. Chakrapati Narayana. Madras. 1915. 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Chakrapati Narayana, Chakrapati Press, Madras.	1,4-0
30	செனார் மய்யில் (Said). [Said. A garland of stanzas in praise of Muhammad, the Prophet of India.] pp. 24. Published by the author; Tiruchirappalli. 1915. [26th December 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. M. Sagaraswami, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli Press, Tiruchirappalli.	1,000
31	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Dabir-e-Hayat. Contains exposition on the higher purpose and meaning of various poems and legendary episodes.] pp. 146. Published by the author; Madras. 1915. [26th February 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price 12 annas.	P. M. Sagaraswami, Tiruchirappalli Press, Madras.	1,000
32	செனார் மய்யில், P. V. ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Tala. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	S. Vallabhaiah & Co., Annamalai Press, Madras.	1,000
33	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Jagadgurur. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	J. H. Sagaraswami, Tiruchirappalli Press, Madras.	1,000
34	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Jagadgurur. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	R. S. Sagaraswami, Tiruchirappalli Press, Madras.	1,000
35	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Jagadgurur. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	C. F. D'Souza, Coimbatore Press, Coimbatore.	140
36	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Jagadgurur. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	K. Sagaraswami, Tiruchirappalli Press, Madras.	1,000
37	செனார் மய்யில், ஸ்ரீமதேவசுவரீ. [Jagadgurur. A garland of stanzas, mostly, the origin and details of various Hindu gods and goddesses.] pp. 150. Published by S. Vallabhaiah & Co.; Madras. 1915. [1st March 1915.] 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	C. F. D'Souza, Coimbatore Press, Coimbatore.	140

Serial number.	Author and title, last published including the name of the book where the main contents are found, publisher and price of the book in a few specimens from the same with the name of the author or editor and the date of publication. Last 1916, annual number (1916) or of a subsequent year, edition, and price.	Editor and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
28	<b>alan aruGurugu.</b> [Karna Eka Kāra. A Tamil rendering of 'Elementary Lessons on Karma,' of Mrs. Annie Besant.] Translated by R. Srinivasulu Ayyar. pp. 22. Published by A. Jeyarajadurai Madala, Tirunelveli. January 1914. [16th January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (1) Price, 2 annas.	T. S. Sathya Shelvi, Valmiki Press, Madras.	1,000
29	<b>Karupparaiyathu Cetti, E. A.</b> <i>varadānāda aruGurugu aruGurugu.</i> [Harigadana. Sacred. Vajrasamudra. Hymns.] Songs descriptive of a trip to the temple of the golden Mariyamman worshipped at Chirakkudi. pp. 14. Published by the author, Chirakkudi (Tanjavur district). 1913. [13th January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 paise.	T. N. Kumbakonam Madala, Kumbakonam Press, Tanjore.	1,000
30	<b>Editha gurer aruGurugu.</b> [Kishka-Joshua Ujjayana gitan. A gospel of songs commemorating the Christmas story.] 1 sheet. Published by D. P. Ramiah, Chidambaram. [14th December 1915.] Panchang. 1st edition. Price, nil.	C. P. D'Cruz, Commercial Press, Chidambaram.	120
31	<b>Kumbakonam, aruGurugu aruGurugu.</b> [Kumbakonam aruGurugu. Songs embodying the Sri Bhagavata story of Kumbakonam, the celestial cow of nirvana gifts.] pp. 15. Published by the author, Kumbakonam. 1913. [6th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. S. Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000
32	<b>Kalyāṇa Ayyar, E.</b> <i>varadānāda aruGurugu.</i> [Harigadana. A collection of songs in praise of various Śiva gods and goddesses.] pp. 44. Published by V. Kalyāṇa Ayyar & Co., Madras. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 20°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. S. Shylak, arunai Arunai, Kalyāṇa Arunai, Kalyāṇa Arunai, Press, Tanjore.	1,000
33	<b>Krishna, R.</b> <i>alan aruGurugu.</i> [Vigraha. Certain songs in Sanskrit and Telugu on the writings of one A. Mahadevan (Vigraha of Vaidya).] pp. 7. Published by the author, Kuttur. 1913. [13th January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. A. Sandhya, Kalyāṇa Ayyar, Ed- mond Press, Kumbakonam.	100
34	<b>Lakshmi Ammal, T.</b> <i>arunai aruGurugu aruGurugu.</i> [Arunai. Ujjayana. Kalyāṇa aruGurugu. Songs embodying the legendary story of the birth and marriage of the goddess Kārti.] pp. 14. Published by the author, Tirupattur. 1914. [1st January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	T. Chidambaram, Madala, Sri Kalyāṇa Arunai Press, Tirupattur.	1,000
35	<b>Lakshmi Ammal, aruGurugu aruGurugu.</b> [Aravindha Kārti. Arunai songs descriptive of the marriage of the goddess of Sri Kārti with Sri Venkateswara of Tirumala.] pp. 8. Published by the author, Tirumala. [10th March 1914.] 20°. 1st edition. Price, 6 paise.	E. Madhavaram, Ayyar, Valmiki Press, Kumbakonam.	500
36	<b>Lanka (Rev. R. C. M.)</b> <i>varadānāda aruGurugu.</i> [Harigadana. Songs commemorating the New Year's Day (1914).] 1 sheet. Published by the members of the Christian Church, Chidambaram. [10th December 1915.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, nil.	C. P. D'Cruz, Commercial Press, Chidambaram.	200
37	<b>Madhavaram aruGurugu.</b> [Madhavaram aruGurugu. A gospel of songs commemorating the birth-day of Jesus Christ.] 1 sheet. [10th December 1915.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	200
38	<b>Madhavaram aruGurugu.</b> [Madhavaram aruGurugu. Songs in honour of the founding of a Catholic church at Tirupattur in honour of Virgin Mary worshipped at Lourdes, in France.] pp. 64. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph, S. J. Tirupattur. 1913. [10th January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S. J. Tirupattur, Tirupattur Press, Tirupattur.	2,000



Serial number.	Author and title, brief extract including the age of the book when it was written, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, and price. Give the title also in the case of the two languages. Give the following particulars: name of the group or of the individuals to be benefited, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
39	<p><b>Malaya Pillai, K.</b> <i>சமஸ்தானம்</i>. [Samsathanam.] A portion of devotional stanzas addressed to Lord as worshipped at Sattayamalai. pp. 34. Published by the author: Kumbiam. 1915. [4th October 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, As. 1 &amp; 8.</p>	G. G. Vir Mohammed Shah, Madras Press, Madras.	500
40	<p><b>Muthusundaram Catti, S. V.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] Devotional stanzas addressed to the well known Thiruvargulapuram. pp. 8. Published by R. Thiruvargul: Chidambaram. 1915. March 1915. 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 1 anna.</p>	S. Pethur Pillai, Tamil Chimes Press, Chidambaram.	300
41	<p><b>Mohadin Sultana Aijaz Sahib.</b> <i>சமஸ்தானம்</i>. [Samsathanam.] Devotional stanzas and laws relating to various Islamic religious practices. pp. 74. Published by S. M. Mohadin Sahib: Madras. 1915. [4th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 5 annas.</p>	S. M. Mohadin Sahib, Religious Idara Press, Madras.	1,000
42	<p><b>Muthaya Dita, K.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] A collection of 16 devotional stanzas addressed in a Sura form. pp. 8. Published by the author: Chidambaram. 1915. [24th February 1915.] 16°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price,</p>	S. Raman Pillai, Kudamamaya Press, Chidambaram.	100
43	<p><b>Mutharasi Pillai, J. M.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] A collection of two stanzas on two musical scales relating to Sura Siddhanta. pp. 58. Published by the author: Madras. 1915. [30th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 2 annas.</p>	T. A. Subba Svaminathan, Ayer, South Seymour Press, Madras.	500
44	<p><b>Narayana Nayanar.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] Devotional stanzas in praise of Lord as worshipped in five different places in South India, together with a record of events in praise of god Siva as worshipped at Tirupathi. pp. 24. Published by A. Gurunath Nayanar: Madras. 1915. [22 February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	A. Gurunath Nayanar, Ara Lalitha Vilasam Press, Madras.	100
45	<p><b>Narayana Nayanar.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] A book of devotional stanzas addressed to Lord as worshipped at Sattayam at Chidambaram. pp. 10. Published by T. Narayana Nayanar: Tiruvarur. 1915. [24th February 1915.] 16°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 3 pias.</p>	P. Narayana Nayanar, Koppa Vilasam Press, Tiruvur.	100
46	<p><b>Narayana Nayanar.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] A book of stanzas commemorating the New Year's day (1915.) 1 sheet. Published by S. P. Nayanar: Ottumaram. [31st December 1915.] Ottumaram. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price,</p>	G. F. D'Souza, Ottumaram Press, Ottumaram.	100
47	<p><b>Narayana Nayanar.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] Stanzas and songs commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the New Year's day (1915.) Edited by T. S. Jacob. 1 sheet. Published by the editor: Tiruvarur. 1915. [4th January 1916.] Tiruvarur. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price,</p>	V. H. Moha & Sons, Annadurai Press, Tiruvarur.	200
48	<p><b>Pakkiradai Dita.</b> <i>சுவாமிநாதர் திருவருள்</i>. [Svaminathar Thiruvargul.] Devotional stanzas in praise of god Siva as worshipped at Tirupathi. pp. 10. Published by the author: Tiruvarur. 1915. [24th February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 6 pias.</p>	S. Raman Pillai, Siddham Press, Koppa Vilasam.	1,000

No.	Author and Title, with subject, including the case of the book where the case is known, names of press, publisher and place of issue, date of issue, and date of the issue of a new edition, if any, and the price of the book in the case of a new edition, if any, and the price of the book in the case of a new edition, if any.	Number of pages.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
48	<b>Philips, J. I.</b> <i>A remarkable description</i> . [Unpublished manuscript. A collection of stories and songs concerning the life of the birth day of Jesus Christ.] pp. 3. Published by the author. Tutu. 1914. [5th December 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, Nil.	F. H. Moha & Co., Arcot-dugan Press, Tutu.	200
50	<b>Uppurandiyal, C.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] A collection of devotional songs addressed to god Subrahmanya (selected from the well-known <i>Devotional</i> of Aravindan). pp. 2. Published by P. Manikam Naidu. Tutu. 1914. [20th February 1915.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 3 pias.	P. Manikam Naidu, Tutu. Tutu Press, Tutu.	225
51	<b>Perumal, C.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs in praise of Sri worshipped as Nataraja in Chidambaram</i> . pp. 30. Published by A. Ganesan Naidu. Madras. 1914. [10th February 1915.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, Nil.	A. Ganesan Naidu, Ayle Lakshmi Naidu, Madras.	300
52	<b>Perumal, A.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs addressed to god Rameswaram and goddess Parvathidevi worshipped at Rameswaram</i> . pp. 8. Published by R. Nageswara Pillai. Tutu. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 4 pias.	D. M. Chetty Pillai, Tutu. Tutu Press, Tutu.	300
53	Part 2. Devotional songs addressed to Sri at the Supreme Being. pp. 18. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	300
54	<b>Subai, R.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Rules and details intended for the use of St. Mary's French Missionary Society</i> . pp. 51. Published by the author. Tutu. 1914. [10th February 1915.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, Nil.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Tutu. Tutu Press, Tutu.	300
55	<b>Pattabhirama, M.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>A descriptive guide for the use of pilgrims visiting the various famous places of pilgrims in India</i> . pp. 12. Published by the author. Madras. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 5 annas.	Read & Co., Kichener Press, Madras.	1,250
56	<b>Periyasami, A.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs in praise of Shiva worshipped as Shiva Subrahmanya at Tiruvallur in the Kollidambam Taluk</i> . pp. 12. Published by the author. Kollidambam. 1914. [10th February 1915.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Kollidambam Press, Madras.	1,000
57	<b>Periyasami, T.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs in praise of Subrahmanya worshipped at Rameswaram</i> . pp. 16. Published by the author. Tiruvallur. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, Nil.	S. M. Naidu, Tutu. Tutu Press, Tutu.	300
58	<b>Perumal, T. A.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs in praise of god Subrahmanya as worshipped at Tiruvallur</i> . pp. 2. Published by the author. Madras. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 3 pias.	K. Kollidambam Press, Madras.	300
59	<b>Raghava, S. K.</b> [Unpublished manuscript.] <i>Devotional songs in praise of god Subrahmanya as worshipped at Tiruvallur in the Kollidambam Taluk</i> . pp. 24. Published by P. Arumugam Naidu. Madras. 1914. [10th January 1915.] 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. K. Naidu, Tutu. Tutu Press, Tutu.	1,200





1	2	3	4
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of a subject when the work appeared, time of publication, publisher's name, price, and other particulars. Date first printed in any edition of work, and the price of the first and subsequent editions, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
82	மனோஜ்யம். [Vishvanathar]. Describes the greatness of our late Chembakam Kumbharaj Swami, a Velupura devotee. pp. 31. Published by K. Kattiyappa Pillai: Madras. [19th March 1915.] 4°. 1st edition. Price.	K. Kattiyappa Pillai, Velupuram, Madras.	362
83	விஜயங்குடி பகவதரத்தினம். [Sakthi-mangalathiruvai]. A devotional volume addressed to god Visvabrahman as worshipped at Aranchingal together with ballad songs is given of the same. pp. 18. Published by A. S. Periyasami Duttar: Chidambaram. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. S. Periyasami Duttar, Chidambaram.	162
84	விஜயநாயகர். D. சுவாமிநாதசுவாமிகள். [Sivachandrasekharar]. A pictorial representation of god Visvabrahman with his two consorts. 1 sheet. Published by the author: Madras. [1st February 1915.] 6th ed. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Sudhan & Co., Madras.	2,500
85	விஜயநாயகர் புதி. சுவாமிநாதசுவாமிகள். [Sivachandrasekharar]. A collection of stanzas in praise of a form seated in the lap of Kumbharaj together with a short sketch, in prose, of his life and greatness. pp. 38. Published by G. Visvanathar Pillai: Chidambaram. [19th December 1915.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Visvanathar Pillai, Chidambaram.	300
86	Walker (Rev. T.) and Periyasami. [Visvabrahman. Bible Sermons on Exodus.] pp. 182. Published by the S. P. C. K. Dispensary: Madras. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	3,000
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>TAMIL—FICTION.</b>			
1	மெட்டா, தேவர. K. மெட்டா. [Kadavilam Pillai]. A collection of novel stories and songs. For the use of school-going young. pp. 36. Published by the author: Kanchi. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Madras Press, Tiruchennai.	1,000
<b>TAMIL—LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Full notes on C. R. Namasivaya Mudali's Tamil First Reader. pp. 46. Published by H. K. Chidambaram Pillai: Madras. 1915. [1st December 1915.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	H. K. Chidambaram Pillai, 6th Cross Street, Madras.	2,000
2	Namasivaya Mudali, C. R. Tamil Seventh Reader. pp. 143. Published by C. Kandaswami Naidu & Sons: Madras. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	C. Kandaswami Naidu & Sons, Madras.	4,000
<b>TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	Geography of the District of North Arcot (New). pp. 43. Published by H. Kandaswami & Co.: Madras. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, 2 annas.	H. Kandaswami & Co., Madras.	2,000
2	Krishnamoorthy Aiyar, V. S. "Special Tamil Subscriptions" for the use of Kandaswami & Sons. pp. 115. Published by the author: Tiruchennai. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, 5 annas.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, S. C. Joseph's Industrial School, Tiruchennai.	1,000
3	சுவாமிநாதசுவாமிகள். [Sivachandrasekharar]. A collection of stanzas in praise of a form seated in the lap of Kumbharaj together with a short sketch, in prose, of his life and greatness. pp. 38. Published by G. Visvanathar Pillai: Chidambaram. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Visvanathar Pillai, Chidambaram.	300

Serial number.	Author and title, in full, with brief description of the book, when it is desirable to state the number of copies, and the date and place of publication, when it is not at the disposal of the library, and the date of publication, when it is not at the disposal of the library, and the date of publication, when it is not at the disposal of the library.	Printer and place of print.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—contd.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>			
4	Sakunthala Sams, N. R. Geography, Local History and Culture of the Madras District. III. Second ed. pp. 80. Published by R. N. Gopichandran Kari: Madras. 1915. [10th September 1915.] 16°. 4th edition. Second. Price 3 annas.	P. V. Sams, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	3,000
5	Village Administration and Training of villagers: for the use of elementary schools. pp. 41. Published by V. Sams Madras and Tirunelveli & Co., Madras. [21st February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price 3 annas.	V. Sams, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	3,000
<b>TAMIL—RELIGIOUS.</b>			
1	Muruges (Rev. M. J.) and Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by Rev. Fr. A. H. Sams: Madras. 1915. [10th February 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Rev. Fr. A. H. Sams, Good Press, Madras.	500
<b>TAMIL—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>			
1	Dandamudi Sams, V. R. Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by G. Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [10th February 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	G. Sams, Sams & Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	3,000
<b>TELGU—BIOGRAPHY.</b>			
2	Sams, Sams (Sams, Sams). Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by the Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Sams, Sams, Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
[1st edition noticed in entry No. 12 at page 500 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
2	Sams, Sams, V. Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by the Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Sams, Sams, Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
<b>TELGU—DRAMA.</b>			
1	Sams, Sams (V. Sams). Sams, Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by the Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Sams, Sams, Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	500
2	Sams, Sams, Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by the Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Sams, Sams, Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	400
2	Sams, Sams, Sams, Sams. [Hinduism, "Christianity Catechism for schools", No. 1 for VI standard.] pp. 161. Published by the Sams, Sams & Sams: Madras. 1915. [March 1915.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Sams, Sams, Sams, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
[1st edition noticed in entry No. 12 at page 500 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			



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Serial number.	Author and title, or of volume including the serial if the work is sold in parts, together with a short description of the work, giving in the title page only the name of the author, the title, the place of publication, the date of publication, the number of pages, and the price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TELUGU—FICTION—cont.</b>			
12	<b>Sakanna Dikshita, K. Vāsantham.</b> Second volume. [Kāśhīkathā. Vol. I. Pāṇini's tale told on the way to Banāra.] pp. 14, 488. Published by the author, Rajahmundry. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 4th edition. Price, Rs. 1-4. [3rd edition noticed in entry No. 14, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]	A. Raju Raja, Vidyā Nitya Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	1,000
13	<b>Sabā Rāo (Vaidyān).</b> 1908. [Dhanapati. A short novel concerning adultery.] pp. 3, 16. Published by the Śrī Hīmanātha Granthamālā, Cīrāḍa, Pithapuram. 1915. [19th January 1915.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. Venkṭṣa, Vidyādhara Madhavarajam Press, Pithapuram.	1,000
14	— <b>śrī-A.</b> [Rāgha]. The tragic story of a shame and devoted wife who, though ill-treated by her husband, saved his life at the cost of her own. pp. 22. Published by the Śrī Hīmanātha Granthamālā, Cīrāḍa, Pithapuram. 1915. [19th January 1915.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
15	<b>Sankarānanda Śarma (Venkṭṣakāṇḍi).</b> 1908. [Kalyāṇi. An adaptation, in story form, of the story of Shakespeare's 'Tempest'.] pp. 1, 20. Published by B. Venkṭṣaiah & Co., Madras. 1915. [19th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Venkṭṣaiah & Co., Secunderabad Press, Madras.	1,000
16	<b>Srinivasakṛṣṇa Rāo (Vaidyānagada).</b> 1908. [Vaidika. An adaptation of Kālidāsa's Nāga's novel 'Naga nara'.] pp. 185. Published by the Śrī Hīmanātha Granthamālā, Cīrāḍa. 1915. [19th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Dr. Venkṭṣa, Vidyādhara Madhavarajam Press, Pithapuram.	1,000
17	<b>Svarajayama, R. 1905.</b> [Indra. A novel embodying the story of the marriage of an accomplished princess and her lover, their separation and final reunion.] pp. 4, 66. Published by B. Venkṭṣaiah & Co., Madras. 1915. [19th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. V. Subbapillai Madal, and G. Anandaram Ayyar, Progress Press, Madras.	1,000
18	<b>Vaidika Lakṣmī Natarajinā Rāo, V. 1908.</b> [Aravinda. Part 2. An adaptation of Bayard's novel 'May Madhātā'.] pp. 137. Published by the Venkṭṣaiah Granthamālā, Secunderabad. [19th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 46 at page 221 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]	K. Dhanraj, Sange & Co.'s Press, Secunderabad.	500
19	<b>Vaidika Ramakṛṣṇakāraṇa, 1908.</b> [Dhanapati. An adaptation of Srinivasa Kālidāsa's story.] pp. 3, 168. Published by the author, Pithapuram. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Venkṭṣa, Vidyādhara Madhavarajam Press, Pithapuram.	750
20	<b>Vēṣṭāraṇḍhārājā Rāo, K. 1908.</b> [Gāṇḍarjānaka. Part 2. An adaptation of Bayard's novel 'Lalla'.] pp. 160. Published by the Venkṭṣaiah Granthamālā, Secunderabad. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 48 at page 222 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1915.]	K. Dhanraj, Sange & Co.'s Press, Secunderabad.	800
<b>TELUGU—LANGUAGE.</b>			
21	<b>Cīrāḍīśrīmanātha Śāstrī (Vaidyān).</b> 1908. [Vāsanatā. A collection of the well-known classical songs (varāṇa).] pp. 3, 194. Published by V. Rāmānātha Śāstrī & Sons, Madras. 1915. [19th November 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. Rāmānātha Śāstrī & Sons, Adl. Faruqat Nilayam Press, Madras.	500







Serial number	Author and title of work, including the name of the book, when the author is a member of the public, and the name of the publisher, when the author is a member of the public, and the name of the publisher, when the author is a member of the public.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
	<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>		
	<b>TELUUGU—POETRY—contd.</b>		
4	Rajamanna Rao, A. <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A small collection of poems describing a play at the time between Lakshmi, the golden of wealth and Lakshmi, the goddess of learning. pp. 1, 12. Published by the author, Guntur District. 1915. [16th February 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	D. K. Rao, Rao Festini, Vizag Pozna, Secunder.	1,000
5	Rajam Rao, K. V. <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A collection of 45 poems describing the temptations to which man is subject while alive. pp. 3, 14. Published by the author, Guntur District. 1915. [16th February 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, nil.	D. Lakshmi- nara, Chindur, Pozna, Secunder.	1,000
6	Lakshmi Rao (Pudipatnam) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A poem, in two parts, episode of a double interpretation as according the story of Lakshmi's conquest of Lakshmi or the author's explanation of a field called Lakshmi which he was disappointed of by a husband with whom he was married. pp. 15, 244. Published by V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Madras. 1915. [16th December 1915.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	500
7	Lakshmi Rao (Pudipatnam) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A collection of 45 poems and other stories called from certain well-known poetical works. Edited by Lakshmi Srinivasulu. pp. 35. Published by V. K. Srinivasulu, Madras. 1915. [16th January 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Vedam & Co., Madras.	1,000
8	Rajamanna Rao (Pudipatnam) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] The well-known story of King Nala and Damayanti, told in two parts. pp. 185. Published by K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Madras. 1915. [16th February 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	500
9	Srinivasulu Rao (Pudipatnam) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A poem, in two parts, episode of a double interpretation as according the story of Lakshmi's conquest of Lakshmi or the author's explanation of a field called Lakshmi which he was disappointed of by a husband with whom he was married. pp. 15, 244. Published by V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Madras. 1915. [16th December 1915.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	1,000
10	Vedam Rao (Karakonda) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A collection of 45 poems and other stories called from certain well-known poetical works. Edited by Lakshmi Srinivasulu. pp. 35. Published by V. K. Srinivasulu, Madras. 1915. [16th January 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Srinivasulu, V. K., Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	500
11	Vedamanna Rao (Vemuri) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] A poem, in two parts, episode of a double interpretation as according the story of Lakshmi's conquest of Lakshmi or the author's explanation of a field called Lakshmi which he was disappointed of by a husband with whom he was married. pp. 15, 244. Published by V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Madras. 1915. [16th January 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	500
	<b>TELUUGU—POETRY.</b>		
1	Rajam Rao (Vemuri) <i>విశ్వసయ్య గాన</i> . [Vishvasamayya-gana.] The poem of K. Srinivasulu, the well-known Andhra Kavya as illustrated in his poem "Kavya-samudra". pp. 3, 15. Published by the V. K. Srinivasulu, Secunder & Sons, Madras. 1915. [16th January 1916.] 10 <sup>th</sup> . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	N. V. Srinivasulu, Vizagapatnam, Secunder & Sons, Ad. Srinivasulu, Nizampet, Pozna, Madras.	1,000









No.	Title and author. (In Telugu and English.)	Printer and place of publication.	Year of issue.
	<p align="center"><b>BOOKS—contd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TELOGU—RELIGION—contd.</b></p>		
20	<p><b>Sāmbasira Rao, P.</b> ఎం. పంపా రావు. [Sambasira Rao, P. Sambasira Rao. A pamphlet showing that true Vedāntism consists only in self-realisation.] pp. 1, 32. Published by P. Tyagaraja Sanyal, Madras. [1914 February 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>P. Tyagaraja Sanyal, 804, Rajahmundry Road, Madras.</p>	500
21	<p>— <b>పాపముల బంధము.</b> [Paapamula Bandham. A pamphlet pointing out the necessity of this worship.] pp. 73. 1915 [December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.</p>	Do.	1,300
22	<p><b>Saṅgyaya Śāstri.</b> సంగయ సామ్యశాస్త్రి. [Saṅgyaya Śāstri. Saṅgyaya Śāstri. Explains the proper purpose of human life and how to achieve it.] pp. 38. Published by the author, Karaval. 1914. [19th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.</p>	<p>K. K. Hanumanth Rao, 71st, Williams Road, Bellary.</p>	200
23	<p><b>Saṅgyaya Śāstri.</b> సంగయ సామ్యశాస్త్రి. [Saṅgyaya Śāstri. Saṅgyaya Śāstri. A small collection of devotional songs of the popular kind.] pp. 18. Published by the author, Tanaka. 1914. [14th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.</p>	<p>D. V. Sanyal, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400
24	<p><b>Śaṅkaraśāstra, S.</b> శాంకరాశాస్త్రి. [Śaṅkaraśāstra. A system of studies in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 16. Published by the author, Jagadgur. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>R. Lakshminarayana, Chenchu, Guntur.</p>	1,400
25	<p><b>Śrīnivasācārya, P.</b> శ్రీనివాసాచార్యులు. [Śrīnivasācārya. Śrīnivasācārya. A devotional pamphlet, mostly consisting of songs and stories explaining certain principles of the Advaita philosophy.] pp. 1, 48. Published by the author, Umapathi. 1914. [1st February 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.</p>	<p>B. Sanyal, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400
26	<p><b>Śaṅkaraśāstra, M.</b> శాంకరాశాస్త్రి. [Śaṅkaraśāstra. A system of studies in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 16. Published by the author, Jagadgur. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>T. Chakrabarty, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400
27	<p><b>Śaṅkaraśāstra, M.</b> శాంకరాశాస్త్రి. [Śaṅkaraśāstra. A system of studies in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 16. Published by the author, Jagadgur. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>T. Chakrabarty, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400
28	<p><b>Śaṅkaraśāstra, M.</b> శాంకరాశాస్త్రి. [Śaṅkaraśāstra. A system of studies in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 16. Published by the author, Jagadgur. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>T. Chakrabarty, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400
29	<p><b>Śaṅkaraśāstra, M.</b> శాంకరాశాస్త్రి. [Śaṅkaraśāstra. A system of studies in the form of a book.] pp. 1, 16. Published by the author, Jagadgur. 1914. [10th March 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.</p>	<p>T. Chakrabarty, 100, South Street, Tanaka.</p>	1,400

Book number	Author and title, full subject headings, the name of the place where the book is published, number of pages, price, name of place of publication, date of publication, and price of the book, when sold.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TELUGU—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
38	Veekalapayya, K. వీరకాపయ్య వ్యక్తి. [Veerakapaya Veekala. A poem, in three cantos, portraying, by means of a story taken from the <i>Alitavastu</i> , the spiritual value of performing a virtuous ceremony in preparation of God's service.] pp. 64. Published by the author: (Madras) 1914. [1st February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.	H. Lakshminathan, Circular Press, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 4 annas.		
39	Veekaramma Ayyar, A. వీరకరమ్మ అయ్యర్. [Veerakaramma Ayyar. A historical representation of a historical event in honour of Veerakaramma at Tiruchirappalli.] One page. Published by the author: Madras. [18th December 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. 24s.	C. Panamrao, Madras, 100-100-100 Press, Madras.	104
	Price, 2 annas.		
40	Veekaramayya (Gopalayya). వీరకరమ్మ అయ్యర్. [Veerakaramayya. A prize essay on the value and importance of service to God.] pp. 4, 20. Published by the author: Rayachoddy. 1914. [18th March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.	G. Lakshminathan and G. Veerakaramayya, Rayachoddy Press, Rayachoddy.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
41	Veekaravallabha, K. and Puraya, T. వీరకరవల్లభ, పురయ. [Veerakaramayya. A small religious poem in praise of Veerakarama, the god of the arjun class.] pp. 15. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 32°. 1st edition.	Ch. Venkateswara, Durga Printing Works, Kist.	1,000
	Price, 6 pias.		
42	Veekaravallabha (Akkh). వీరకరవల్లభ అక్ష. [Veerakaramayya. A collection of popular devotional songs.] pp. 45. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [30th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.	G. C. Lakshminathan, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 4 annas.		
43	Veekaravallabha (Kallikari). వీరకరవల్లభ కల్లికరి. [Veerakaramayya. A small collection of devotional songs, of the popular kind, collected by the author.] pp. 15. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [4th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	F. Anandappa, Circular Press, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 2 pias.		
44	Veekaravallabha (Kallikari). వీరకరవల్లభ కల్లికరి. [Veerakaramayya. A small collection of devotional songs, of the popular kind, collected by the author.] pp. 15. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [4th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	H. Lakshminathan, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 2 pias.		
<b>TELUGU—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.</b>			
1	Parakala Nayudu, N. పరకాలా నాయుడు. [Parakala Nayudu. A ready reference manual for measurements of Madras.] pp. 4, 250. Published by M. Sanga Rao: Durgam Cheruvu. 1914. [30th January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.	Ch. Y. Narayana, Durgam Cheruvu Press, Durgam Cheruvu.	104
	Price, 2 pias.		

Serial number	1	2	3	4
	A list of serials, serials entitled including the name of the book where the name of the author is, number of pages, publisher and price of the book, date given in the title page, also the name of the publisher, and the price of publication, and the price of the book.	Printer and publisher of serials	Price per copy	
	<p align="center"><b>BOOKS—cont.</b></p> <p align="center"><i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i></p>			
	<p align="center"><b>TELEGU—DRAMA.</b></p>			
1	Vyāsaśāstra (Vyāsaśāstra) vācā śāstra. [Vyāsaśāstraśāstra. A small dramatic composition intended for the benefit of the British rule in India. Intended for the people of elementary schools.] pp. 8, 21. Published by M. Sankaralingam, Rajahmundry. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Lakshminarayana and G. Venkata Sankaralingam, Madras, Rajahmundry.	1,000	
	<p align="center"><b>TELEGU—FICTION.</b></p>			
1	Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading: Grade 3. Miscellaneous Fairy Tales. pp. 1, 38. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Madras. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, Rs. 3 6.	G. C. Lakshminarayana, Secy., Guardian Press, Madras.	5,000	
2	Bhagavadgītā, K. Sankaralingam. [Bhagavadgītāśāstra. A collection of small moral stories for the use of school-children.] pp. 1, 48. Published by Sankar & Co., Eluru. 1916. [3rd March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	K. Venkata Rao, Eluru, Secy., Eluru.	1,000	
3	Vyāsaśāstra (Vyāsaśāstra) vācā śāstra. [Vyāsaśāstraśāstra. Contains ten didactic stories, intended for the people of the elementary schools.] pp. 8, 21. Published by T. Venkatasubba Rao, Rajahmundry. 1915. [20th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Lakshminarayana and G. Venkata Sankaralingam, Madras, Rajahmundry.	1,000	
	<p align="center"><b>TELEGU—HISTORY.</b></p>			
1	Māhātmya, W. Sankaralingam. [Māhātmyaśāstra. 'History of India for the use of the Third Standard boys and girls.' pp. 1, 61. Published by Sankar & Co., Eluru. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 2nd edition, revised. Price, 2 annas.	K. Venkata Rao, Eluru, Secy., Eluru.	2,000	
	<p align="center"><b>TELEGU—LANGUAGE.</b></p>			
1	A critical summary of the neo-detailed Telugu Texts, prepared for the Intermediate examination, 1915. Compiled by K. Sankaralingam Sankar. pp. 1, 82. Published by K. S. Sankar, Madras. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	G. C. Lakshminarayana, Secy., Guardian Press, Madras.	500	
2	Kṛpāśāstra, M. V. A Primer giving directions for Letter-writing with exercises in a box. pp. 12. Published by the author: Kṛpāśāstraśāstra. 1915. [19th January 1916.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8.	Do.	500	
3	Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading: Grade 4. The story of Karna. pp. 3, 44. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Madras. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	5,000	
4	Nārāyaṇa (Kāśī), and Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇa, Rāy (Rāyāśāstra). Ananda Press, Madras. pp. 61. Published by B. Venkatasubba Rao & Co., Madras. 1915. [19th March 1916.] 16°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, 2 annas.	B. Venkatasubba Rao & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	3,000	
5	— Ananda Second Reader. pp. 36. 1915. [19th March 1916.] 16°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, Rs. 2-6.	Do.	5,000	
6	— Ananda Third Reader. pp. 7, 96. 1915. [19th March 1916.] 16°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	3,000	
7	— Ananda Fourth Reader. pp. 8, 92. 1916. [19th March 1916.] 16°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	3,000	



Serial number	Author and title, brief notice, indicating the usual form of the book, where the title is in Sanskrit, Telugu, or Malayalam, and the name of the printer, and the place where printed, and the date of publication, and the price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>TELGU—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.</b>			
1	Abeery (Maa) and Subrahmanya, G. <i>Arithmetical</i> . [Handwritten. 'Natal Arithmetic' intended in the paper of the Elementary Schools.] pp. 92. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1915. [14th December 1915.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 2nd edition. Revised.	Joseph Ramani, U. L. S. Press, Madras.	3,000
	Price Rs. 3-6.		
2	Papayya Nayudu (Banyam) and Subrahmanya, G. <i>Arithmetical tables and other useful matter for the use of Elementary Schools</i> . pp. 44. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1915. [31st January 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition.	S. Subrahmanya, Appachan, India Printing Works, Madras.	1,000
	Price, Rs. 1-8.		
3	Sethi Nayudu, M. <i>Natal Arithmetic for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Standards</i> . pp. 12. Published by M. A. C. Co., Madras. 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition. Revised.	E. Venkatesa Rao, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 4 annas.		
4	Venkataramayya, K. <i>Arithmetical</i> . [Natal Arithmetic.] A book of Arithmetic for the use of Elementary Schools. pp. 12. Published by K. Venkataramayya & Co., Madras. 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition.	S. Subrahmanya, Appachan, India Printing Works, Madras.	2,500
	Price, 1 anna.		
<b>TELGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>			
1	Kandamrao Rao Parthasarathy, (Chittoor). <i>'Himalaya Physiology'</i> . Part I. pp. 24. Published by K. Venkataramayya & Co., Madras. 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition.	Do.	2,000
	Price, Rs. 1.		
<b>MALAYALAM—DRAMA.</b>			
1	Narayana Sankar, P. <i>Arithmetical</i> . [Handwritten. A drama in the popular style, including a portion of the story of the Mahabharata.] pp. 1, 4, 6. Published by P. A. Venkateshwar, Madras. 1915. [14th December 1915.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition.	P. A. Venkateshwar, India Printing Works, Madras.	1,000
	Price, 5 annas.		
<b>MALAYALAM—HISTORY.</b>			
1	Sankar, T. <i>Arithmetical</i> . [Handwritten. 'Some stories of the great war.'] pp. 2, 3, 12. Published by the author. Calcutta. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition. (P.)	T. K. Sankar, Calcutta Press, Calcutta.	500
	Price, 6 annas.		
<b>MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Arithmetical. [Handwritten. Part 2. A collection of literary writings of various Malabar authors bearing upon religion and society.] Edited by P. V. Krishna Sankar. pp. 2, 12. Published by P. V. Krishna Sankar, Madras. 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition.	P. V. Krishna Sankar, India Printing Works, Madras.	500
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<b>MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	Arithmetical. [Handwritten. 'Some stories of the great war.'] pp. 2, 3, 12. Published by the author. Calcutta. 1915. [1st February 1916.] 8 <sup>vo</sup> . 1st edition. (P.)	P. V. Krishna Sankar, India Printing Works, Madras.	500
	Price, 6 annas.		

Serial number.	Author's name, title, and subject of the work, and place of publication, date of publication, price, and other particulars of value, such as the number of pages, illustrations, etc., and the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>Malayalam—Miscellaneous—cont.</b>			
2	<b>KHAVA MINON, K. P.</b> കവാ-മിനോൺ കുറുപ്പമ്മ. (Kural). Yathum. Contains the description of a house who married several women in Europe. pp. 4, 2, 24. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 February 1912] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	K. Minon, K. P. Minon Press, Calcutta.	2,000
3	<b>Kuttan, B. also YU.</b> കുത്തൻ/യു. (Dr. Kuttan). Pajja. Selfed along description of the life of the nation working in a cotton factory in Malabar. pp. 12. Published by the author: Palghat. 1912. [1912 February 1912] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice.	P. K. Kuttan, P. K. Kuttan Press, Palghat.	1,000
<b>Malayalam—Poetry.</b>			
4	<b>Ganga, G. G.</b> ഗംഗ. (Ganga Ganga). A collection of Malayalam lyrics, songs, choruses and poems. Edited by H. Kuttan. pp. 2, 5, 197. Published by the American Press Publishing Department of National Council, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. 1912. [1912 January 1912] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-.	P. K. J. Ganga, P. K. J. Ganga Press, Bangalore.	1,000
<b>Malayalam—Religion.</b>			
1	<b>Ayyar, K. M.</b> അയ്യർ കമ്മൽ അയ്യർ. (K. M. Ayyar). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by K. M. Ayyar. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. K. Ayyar, A. K. Ayyar Press, Calcutta.	500
2	<b>Brahmanandam, S.</b> ബ്രഹ്മനന്ദം. (S. Brahmanandam). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by S. Brahmanandam. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Aluva. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. Brahmanandam, S. Brahmanandam Press, Aluva.	1,000
3	<b>Chandran, S.</b> ചന്ദ്രൻ. (S. Chandran). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by S. Chandran. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	1,000
4	<b>Geetha, N.</b> ഗീത. (N. Geetha). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by N. Geetha. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	L. K. Geetha, L. K. Geetha Press, Calcutta.	1,000
5	<b>James, R. J. S.</b> ജേംസ് റോജർസ്. (R. J. S. James). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by R. J. S. James. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	R. J. S. James, R. J. S. James Press, Calcutta.	1,000
6	<b>Shankar, S.</b> ശങ്കർ. (S. Shankar). A collection of Malayalam poems. Edited by S. Shankar. pp. 2, 4, 4. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1912 March 1912] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	S. Shankar, S. Shankar Press, Calcutta.	1,000

	Author and title, brief contents included in the case of the book where the name is common, and full details of author's qualifications, date given as the key-note with the year of publication in brackets.	Publisher and place of issue	Number of pages
	<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>		
	<b>MALAYALAM—RELIGION—cont'd.</b>		
1	Thondarava, S. E. <i>Thondaravaiyavalambal</i> . [Thondaravaiyavalambal.] "Thondaravaiyavalambal" for Sunday-schools and Christian homes." pp. 100. Published by the author; Calicut [17th December 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Nishalan, Nishalan Printing Works, Calicut.	400
	Vediyarathil Nadir, <i>Vediyarathil Nadir</i> . [Vediyarathil Nadir.] A brief system of prayer of the story of the Bible." pp. 6, 24. Published by the author; Cochin, 1912 [2nd March 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 paise.	F. Karickkudam, Edward Press, Cochin.	800
	<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>		
	<b>MALAYALAM—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.</b>		
1	Srinivasan, P. V. <i>Srinivasan</i> . [Srinivasan] An elementary primer." pp. 32. Published by the author; Palghat 1912 [1st September 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	N. V. Srinivasan Ayaz, Bhat Press, Palghat.	1,800
2	Vethakutty Arayan, K. R., and Subrahmanyan Arayan, K. Y. <i>The Lower Primary Arithmetic</i> . Part I. pp. 1, 2, 115. Published by the author; Mangalore 1912 [1st January 1912]. 8°. 6th edition. Price, 4 annas.	Herr. J. Huber, Bhat Mission Press, Mangalore.	5,000
	<b>KANARESE—MEDICINE.</b>		
1	Karna Rao, U. <i>Karna Rao</i> . [Karna Rao.] First aid in accidents." pp. 2, 10, 2, 345. Published by the author; Madras 1912 [1st February 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	E. Venkateswara A Co., Annada Press, Madras.	2,000
	<b>KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
1	[Rao Kavi, J. A.] <i>Rao Kavi</i> . [Rao Kavi.] Songs collected in the poems called <i>Raga Ragini</i> " pp. 15. Published by the author; Mangalore 1912 [1st January 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Srinivasan Kannadha Shiksha Press, Mangalore	800
	<b>KANARESE—RELIGION.</b>		
1	Jidhi, Chitambar. [Jidhi Chitambar.] A rendering into Kannara of the service performed by H. Weber, M.A., on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the St. George's Hospital, Cochin, at Colombia. Translated by M. Jacobson, pp. 12. Published by the translator; Mangalore, [10th November 1912]. 12°. 1st edition (7). Free.	Do.	500
2	Schauer (Rev. A.) <i>Schauer</i> . [Schauer.] A hundred years of the Basel Mission." pp. 23. Part II. Edited by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Propaganda; Mangalore. 1912. [1st December 1912]. 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 paise.	Rev. J. Huber, Bhat Mission Press, Mangalore	3,000
	<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>		
	<b>KANARESE—POETRY.</b>		
1	Gopalappa Gopalappa. [Gopalappa Gopalappa.] A collection of appropriate songs." pp. 7, 8, 1. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Propaganda; Mangalore, 1912. [1st January 1912]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6.	Do.	2,000





Serial number.	Author and title, brief notice including a description of the work where the work contains, a notice of the publisher and place of publication, date and price of the work, and a notice of the date of publication, and a notice of the date of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>ARABIC—PHILOSOPHY</b>			
1	Kasbi Muhammad Husain. <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Husaini al-munath. A work on logic; with explanatory notes.] pp. 21. Published by the author; Tirunagudi, 26th March 1916. 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Saigud Ali, Madurai. Mr. Samsat Press, Tirunagudi.	1,000
<b>ARABIC—RELIGION.</b>			
2	Mohammed Labba. <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Mubal al-munath. A work on logic, printed and bound in form of a book. Author: Khatib al-Munath. Other well-known: Muhammad al-Munath.] pp. 104. Published by Abdul Aziz Abdul Kaddis. Madras. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Abdul Aziz Abdul Kaddis, Karim, Madras.	1,000
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ARABIC—LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Mohammed (Munir Kuttu V. Hajji). <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Muniri al-munath. Part I. An Arabic primer.] pp. 24. Published by the author; Madras, 12th May or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	M. Ali Kuttu V. Hajji, Madurai. Madurai Madurai Press, Madurai.	1,500
2	— Part 2. pp. 18. 1914 Hijri or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	1,500
<b>HINDUSTANI—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Fakirullah (Muhammad). <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Fakirullah al-munath. A collection of the religious sayings of Fakirullah al-Munath and Fakirullah al-Munath.] pp. 104. Published by the author; Madras. 12th May or 1915 or 1916 A.D. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Abdul Aziz Abdul Kaddis, Karim, Madras.	600
2	Fakirullah (Muhammad). <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Fakirullah al-munath. A collection of the religious sayings of Fakirullah al-Munath and Fakirullah al-Munath.] pp. 104. Published by the author; Madras. 12th May or 1915 or 1916 A.D. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Mohammed Abdul Aziz Abdul Kaddis, Karim, Madras.	1,000
3	Fakirullah (Muhammad). <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Fakirullah al-munath. A collection of the religious sayings of Fakirullah al-Munath and Fakirullah al-Munath.] pp. 104. Published by the author; Madras. 12th May or 1915 or 1916 A.D. [26th December 1915.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	Mohammed Abdul Aziz Abdul Kaddis, Karim, Madras.	600
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>HINDUSTANI—ART.</b>			
1	Ghouse Sahib (Muhammad). <i>مباحث على المنطق</i> [Ghouse Sahib al-munath. Drawing book, containing pictures of animals.] pp. 40. Published by M. Samsat Press, Madras. [12th January 1916.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—MEDICINE.</b>			
1	Chakrabarti. <i>Chakrabarti's Part 12. A well-known work on medicine, with notes and meanings in Telugu.</i> Edited by K. S. Samsat. pp. 22. Published by the author; Madras. 1915. [26th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas. [Part 12 noticed in entry No. 10, at page 218 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]	P. Samsat, Karim, Madras.	300

1	2	3	4
	Author and title, full and complete, including the name of the book where the title is given, and the place of publication and the date of publication. Also the name of the publisher and the price of the book.	Publisher and place of publication.	Number of copies.
	<b>HOOKS—cont.</b>		
1	<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—MISCELLANEOUS.</b> <b>Brhadaranda Svami.</b> <i>Uddhargya-govind</i> . [Apastambha- rsh. A pamphlet advocating widow-marriage.] pp. 15. Published by V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Madras. [2nd October 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 25.	V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Ad. Narayana Narayana Press, Madras.	300
2	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Apastambha- rsh. A collection of 118 stanzas from the well- known "Uddhargya" of Chakras. Compiled by V. Narayana Narayana Press, pp. 11. Published by V. Narayana- Narayana Press, 1915. [25th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 pice.	M. A. & Co., Cochin, Press, Madras.	500
	<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—POETRY.</b>		
1	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Apastambha- rsh. A well-known work in the Ganga style embodying the story of the Uddhargya. Together with a commentary.] pp. 101. Published by V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Madras. 1915. [25th November 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Ad. Narayana Narayana Press, Madras.	300
	<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.</b>		
2	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Kamini-sambhava. Contains the first eight stanzas of Kālidāsa's well-known poem, Uddhargya-sambhava, on the birth of the sacred Subrahmanya. With the commentary of Vallabha-sūri. Edited by M. A. Narayana Sastri, pp. 178. Published by V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Madras. 1915. [25th March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas (Madras). 6 annas (Rangoon).	V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Ad. Narayana Narayana Press, Madras.	1,000
	<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—POETRY.</b>		
3	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Kamini-sambhava. Contains the first eight stanzas of Kālidāsa's well-known poem, Uddhargya-sambhava, on the birth of the sacred Subrahmanya. With the commentary of Vallabha-sūri. Edited by M. A. Narayana Sastri, pp. 178. Published by V. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Madras. 1915. [25th March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	D. Narayana Sastri Narayana Press, Madras.	1,000
	<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>		
1	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Bhagavad-gītā. Part I. Sans- krit. The performance of certain domestic sacrificial ceremonies: with the commentary of Kālidāsa. Edited by the Vaidika Samithi, Madras. pp. 4, 49. Published by Vaidika Samithi, Madras. 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	G. F. Srinivasan Narayana Press, Madras.	300
	<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>		
2	<b>Uddhargya-govind</b> . [Bhagavad-gītā. The well-known Sanskrit poem of Bhagavad-gītā together with various readings given. Edited by R. Narayana Sastri, pp. 42. Published by the editor, Madras. 1915. [25th January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	M. A. Narayana Sastri & Sons, Ad. Narayana Narayana Press, Madras.	300
	<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>		
3	<b>Brhadaranda Svami</b> . [Agastya-sūtra. 1-5.] [Agastya- sūtra. A collection of stanzas relating to a propitiatory ceremony performed to secure longevity of life.] pp. 1, 11. Published by Narayana Sastri & Sons, Madras. 1915. [25th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, ml.	D. Narayana Sastri Narayana Press, Madras.	1,000

No. of the book.	Author and title, and subject, including the name of the book where the book is published, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price of the book.	Place of publication.	No. of the book.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
4	ప్రతిష్ఠాపన విధానము. [Pratishthapana Vidhanamu. Ritualistic details and formulas relating to certain daily propitiatory ceremonies and the worship of god.] Edited by C. Lakshminarayana Sastri. pp. 28. Published by the editor: Madras. 1915. [16th November 1915] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. Lakshminarayana Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	200
<b>SANSKRIT (SANSARI)—RELIGION.</b>			
5	కర్మవిధానము. [Karmavidhana. A Vedantic treatise on the practices of Karma as the Supreme Being.] Edited by S. Chakrabarti Sastri. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Madras. 1915. [17th December 1915] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	C. Sankara Narayana Sastri, Palamur Street, Madras.	2,100
6	విశ్వవిజ్ఞానము. [Vishvavidyana. A well-known collection of stories in praise of Vishnu as Godhead.] pp. 24. Published by S. Sankarabharati Sastri. Madras. 1915. [24th January 1916] 8°. New edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Sankarabharati Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	200
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
7	కర్మ విధానము. [Karma Vidhana. Describes the sacred importance of religiously observing the Karma duty as taken from the Shikshasutra.] pp. 124. Published by V. Sankarabharati Sastri & Sons: Madras. 1915. [17th January 1916] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	V. Sankarabharati Sastri & Sons, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	100
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>			
8	విశ్వవిజ్ఞానము. [Vishvavidyana. A well-known collection of stories relating to certain propitiatory ceremonies, according to the Sanskrit Shikshasutra.] pp. 40. Published by V. K. Sankarabharati Sastri: Madras. [16th February 1916] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. Sankarabharati Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	1,000
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
9	Pratishthapana Vidhana. P. [Pratishthapana Vidhana. A treatise on the practices of Karma as the Supreme Being.] Edited by S. Chakrabarti Sastri. pp. 24. Published by S. Chakrabarti Sastri: Madras. 1915. [17th January 1916] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	D. Chakrabarti Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	210
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>			
10	విశ్వవిజ్ఞానము. [Vishvavidyana. A well-known collection of stories relating to certain propitiatory ceremonies, according to the Sanskrit Shikshasutra.] Edited by M. N. Sankarabharati Sastri. pp. 124. Published by the editor: Madras. 1915. [24th December 1915] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	E. Sankarabharati Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	1,000
11	Pratishthapana Vidhana. P. [Pratishthapana Vidhana. A treatise on the practices of Karma as the Supreme Being.] Edited by S. Chakrabarti Sastri. pp. 24. Published by S. Chakrabarti Sastri: Madras. 1915. [17th January 1916] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	H. Sankarabharati Sastri, 401 Jayarama Street, Madras.	155

No.	Title and other particulars of the work, showing the name of the author, editor or compiler, and the place and date of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
12	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Kandukanda Sriya Vāth. On the principles, rules, formulas and details relating to various domestic sacramental rites; according to Saṃvāda Brāhmaṇa.] Edited by Lakṣmaṇa Śaṣṭi. pp. 139. Published by the author and V. K. Nigalanāṭh: Tanjavur, 1913. [24th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5</p>	E. Vasudatta Ayyar, Vaidikashāstrin, Madras.	1,500
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
13	<p>Śrīyā Śāstri, L. ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Śrīyāśāstrin. A collection of domestic rites of Vīṣṇu-Nāṭh.] pp. 58. Published by D. V. Śaṅkara Rao. 1913. [25th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.</p>	D. V. Śaṅkara Rao, Śāstrin, Madras.	500
14	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Taraṇi Vāthāṭh. ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. A collection of devotional stanzas addressed to god Vāthāṭh, intended to be recited early in the morning with a view to worldly/holy welfare.] pp. 18. Published by S. Śaṅkaraśāstrin: Tanjavur. [25th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 20.</p>	P. Kṛṣṇaśāstrin, Śāstrin, Vaidikashāstrin, Tanjavur.	1,500
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>			
15	<p>Vasudatta Śāstri, M. A. ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Śrīyāśāstrin. A collection of domestic rites of Vīṣṇu-Nāṭh.] pp. 58. Published by H. Vasudatta Ayyar: Kumbhakara, 1913. [26th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.</p>	E. Vasudatta Ayyar, Śāstrin, Vaidikashāstrin, Kumbhakara.	1,500
<b>SANSKRIT (TELGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
16	<p>Vaidikashāstrin Ayyar, A. ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Śrīyāśāstrin. A personal representation of god Vāthāṭh.] 1 page. Published by the author: Madras, 1913. [19th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.</p>	C. Śaṅkaraśāstrin, Śāstrin, Vaidikashāstrin, Madras.	500
17	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Taraṇi Vāthāṭh. A personal representation of Vāthāṭh, the well-known member-compiler of Śrīyāśāstrin.] 1 page. Published by the author: Madras. [19th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.</p>	Do	550
<b>SANSKRIT (NĀGARI)—RELIGION.</b>			
18	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Taraṇi Vāthāṭh. A personal representation of the well-known Śrīyāśāstrin.] 1 page. Published by the author: Madras. [20th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.</p>	Do	200
19	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Taraṇi Vāthāṭh. A personal representation of a Śrīyāśāstrin.] 1 page. Published by the author: Madras. [20th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.</p>	Do	500
20	<p>ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय. [Taraṇi Vāthāṭh. A personal representation of god Vāthāṭh.] 1 page. Published by A. Vasudatta Ayyar: Madras. [25th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.</p>	Do	500

1	2	3	4
Author and title, brief published notices, the year of the first edition, the name of the publisher, place, price, and a brief notice of the contents, if of great interest.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>SANSKRIT (SAGARI)—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
<p>51. <b>संस्कृत-संस्कृत</b>. [Sanskrit-Vishvavidya Vajrapatti. Nos. 1 and 2. Contains various works relating to Vishvavidya philosophy; issued in parts.] Edited by V. N. Kishorendra. pp. 48 each. Published by the editor. Kumbhakom, 1915. [1st December, 1915, and 1st February 1916, respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each.</p> <p>[No. 2 noticed in entry No. 51, at page 531 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>R. Ganesalingam, 87, South Villiam Road, Kumbhakom.</p>	<p>1,000</p>	
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>			
<p>52. <b>संस्कृत-ग्रन्थ</b>. [Sanskrit-Grantha. Various shakhs relating to various Brahmanical propitiatory ceremonies and worship of the, according to the Vajrapatti Brahman.] Edited by M. A. Vajrapatti. pp. 110. Published by R. Ganesalingam. Kumbhakom, 1915. [1st March 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.</p>	<p>R. Ganesalingam, 87, South Villiam Road, Kumbhakom.</p>	<p>1,000</p>	
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>			
<p>53. <b>वैदिक-ग्रन्थ</b>. [Vedic-Grantha. A well-known natural work on astrology, together with a commentary.] pp. 382. Published by T. Srinivasan. Madras, 1915. [19th January 1916.] 8°. New edition. Price, Rs. 1.</p>	<p>T. Srinivasan, 87, South Villiam Road, Madras.</p>	<p>500</p>	
<b>Bi-Linguals.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH-TAMIL-MEDICINE.</b>			
<p>54. <b>English-Tamil Medicine</b>. [English-Tamil Medicine. Contains a collection of medical prescriptions for various diseases according to the English Pharmacopoeia; together with a collection of Tamil medicines and the method of preparing them.] pp. 251. Published by G. Menon. Madras, 1915. [July 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Revised. Price, Rs. 3.</p>	<p>G. Menon, 87, South Villiam Road, Madras.</p>	<p>1,000</p>	
<b>ENGLISH-TAMIL-RELIGION.</b>			
<p>55. <b>English-Tamil Religion</b>. [English-Tamil Religion. Contains the text of the English and Tamil scriptures derived during the fourth Saiva Conference, 1913, held at Trichur.] pp. 185. Published by the Saiva Sabha. Palan- cuthi, 1915. [19th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p>	<p>Srinivasan, 87, South Villiam Road, Palan- cuthi.</p>	<p>475</p>	
<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ENGLISH-TAMIL-LANGUAGE.</b>			
<p>56. <b>English-Tamil Language</b>. A preliminary spelling guide in English with Tamil readings and parts of speech. pp. 45. Published by P. V. Srinivasan. Madras, 1915. [19th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.</p>	<p>G. Menon, 87, South Villiam Road, Madras.</p>	<p>2,000</p>	

Serial number.	Author and title, brief and yet full description of the book where it is new (unless it is a reprint of an old publication and then it is not necessary to give the author's name, but it is necessary to give the title and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price.)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Venkatesan, N. K. Sri Sathasatya and His Karmakam [This gives an account of the life and achievements of Sri Sathasatya— together with a brief description of the style and growth of the Karmakam. pp. 25. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1915. [10th January 1916.] 1st edition. Price.	R. Venkatesan & Co., Kumbakonam.	1,000
<b>TAMIL-ENGLISH-POETRY</b>			
1	Puducherry. A collection of couplets from Puducherry: "A gem for each day" of the year, together with an English translation. Edited by Mrs. T. Thiruvalluvar. pp. 375. Published by the editor: Colombo. [25th December 1915.] 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1.	H. H. Baskin, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	2,000
<b>TAMIL-ARABIC-RELIGION.</b>			
1	Shahid Hamid Lakshmi, M. A. [Lajpat Akshaya. Part I. Lajpat Akshaya and gives directions relating to Islam. (pp. 100, 101, 102). Published by the author: Madras. 1915. [10th September 1915.] 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	M. A. Shahid Hamid Lakshmi, Shahid Hamid Press, Madras.	3,000
2	— Part 2. pp. 103, 104. [10th January 1916.] 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Do.	1,000
<b>TAMIL-SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION</b>			
1	Lakshmi, [Dharmadharma. No. 18. The well-known Sanskrit stories together with extensive commentary in Grantha and Tamil: second in parts.] pp. 100. Published by P. N. Srinivasan: Coimbatore. [10th December 1915.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 15-6.	P. N. Srinivasan, Coimbatore.	500
[No. 17 referred in entry No. 18, at page 355 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
2	— No. 18. pp. 101, 102. [10th December 1915.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 15-6.	Do.	500
<b>TAMIL-SANSKRIT (TAMIL)—RELIGION</b>			
5	Muthu Karpala Gurukul, [Muthu Karpala Gurukul. (Tamil). This gives the Tamil story connected with the story of the Mahabharata with explanation of the story in Tamil. pp. 100. Published by the author: Coimbatore. 1915. [10th December 1915.] 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. P. Srinivasan, Coimbatore.	1,000
<b>TAMIL-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.</b>			
4	Rameshwar Ayer, P. S. [Rameshwar Ayer. (Tamil). This gives the Tamil story connected with the story of the Mahabharata with explanation of the story in Tamil. pp. 100. Published by the author: Coimbatore. 1915. [10th December 1915.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	R. M. Srinivasan, Coimbatore.	500
[Part 1 referred in entry No. 5 at page 45 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1916.]			





Author.	Title and title, brief notice including the age of the book where the author is unknown, or place of publication if place of publication is not known, and price, and the year of publication if it is known where the book is published, and the year of publication, and the year of publication.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of pages.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b>			
<b>TELOGU-SANSKRIT (TELOGU)—LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Venkatarama Sastri (Kāṣṭhī). వేంకటరమణ సాస్త్రి. [Gopāla- chandra's edition. An elaborate commentary on the well-known Telugu grammar of Cōṣṭa Sāri together with Sāṅkha- Cōṣṭa also a Sanskrit summary in verse on Nāṅga- bhāṣikā's Telugu grammar Andhraśāstrakāṇḍī.] pp. 25, and Published by the author: Rajahmundry, 1904 [25th December 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	A. Rāpi Rāpi, Vidya Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	250
<b>TELOGU-SANSKRIT (TELOGU)—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	Śaṅkarācārya (Śaṅkarācārya). శాంకరాచార్యులు. [Maṅgalaśāstra śāṅkara. Given descriptions of various magical spells and charms, with a recitation of magical diagrams.] Translated by C. Cōṣṭa. pp. 1, 86. Published by P. Sōṣṭa: Madras, 1915. [15th December 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. (T). Price, Rs. 1.	P. Sōṣṭa, Madras, 1st Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
<b>TELOGU-SANSKRIT (TELOGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Nāṅgaśāstrīyāla, D. నాంగాశాస్త్రియాల. [Vijayācārya- pāṇḍita. Given, briefly, an account of the origin of gods and souls to establish that the Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla comes from god Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla.] pp. 8, 81. Published by K. Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla, Tāṅgaśāstrīyāla. 1915. [25th December 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. J. K. Prabhā Rao, Vijaya Press, Tāṅga.	430
2	Rājāyā Nāṅga, C. రాజాయ నాంగ, C. [Vijayācārya- pāṇḍita. A brief account of the religious importance of the Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla on the Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla and also of the neighbouring bathing places, together with certain Buddhist stanzas and Vāṅga songs in praise of god Vāṅgaśāstrīyāla.] pp. 1, 48. Published by the author: Madras, 1915. [19th January 1916]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2d.	Goswami, Coimbatore & Co., Coimbatore Press, Madras.	1,000
<b>URIYA-TELOGU-LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Cōṣṭa Sāri. Cōṣṭa Sāri. [Uriya and Telugu Sāri. A Uriya and Telugu dictionary.] pp. 48. Published by R. Sāri: Raṅgaśāstrīyāla. 1915. [25th December 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	R. Sāri, Raṅgaśāstrīyāla, Raṅgaśāstrīyāla.	1,000
<b>ARABIC-TAMIL (ARABIC)—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla. మాంగళాశాస్త్రియాల. [Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla. Describes the incidents that took place during the life of the Prophet, Muṅgalaśāstrīyāla.] pp. 223. Published by M. A. Shāhīd Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla: Madras [25th February 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-14.	M. A. Shāhīd Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla, Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla, Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla.	1,000
<b>ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Abdulla Rāṅga, E. అబ్దుల్లా రంగ. [Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla. A collection of verses on different subjects in praise of the Prophet, Muṅgalaśāstrīyāla.] pp. 25. Published by the author: Pāṅgaśāstrīyāla, 1914 B.C. or 1915 A.D. [25th December 1915]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pās.	M. A. Shāhīd Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla, Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla, Maṅgalaśāstrīyāla.	1,000

Serial number.	Author and title, brief notice describing the work of the book where it is a new publication, name of printer and place of publication, date of publication or date when the name of the book is first published, and the Government of India or some other authority in all other cases.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b>			
<b>ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—RELIGION.</b>			
2	Kutbi Mubaddin Kutbi. N. * [Kutbi Mubaddin. Stories in different metres containing a short biographical sketch of the life of Saifu Abu Bakir, a well-known saint in Malabar, and a description of the miracles said to have been performed by him.] pp. 18. Published by the author: Ponnani. 1914 Hijri or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [26th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 paise.	M. Ali Kutbi, Member, Malabar Holiness Press, Ponnani.	200
3	Mahomed Khusair. * [Muhammad Nuh Khusair. A collection of the lives of Muhammad Nuh, Khusair, and of the miracles said to have been performed by him.] pp. 10. Published by the author: Ponnani. 1914 Hijri or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [26th February 1916.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Anwar, Malabar Holiness Press, Ponnani.	1,800
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—LANGUAGE.</b>			
1	Kaya Kutbi, A. N. J. * [Alma Jalyal Jalyal. Part I. An Arabic primer with exercises in Arabic Malayalam.] pp. 48. Published by the author: Cannanore. 1914 Hijri or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [10th December 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 2 paise.	M. Ali Kutbi, Member, Malabar Holiness Press, Ponnani.	1,100
2	Part II. pp. 24. 1914 Hijri or 1915 and 1916 A.D. [10th December 1916.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 3 paise.	Do.	1,100
<b>SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—ENGLISH—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Shi Upasana. A well-known Upasana; with word-for-word English explanation and notes. Edited by Sankar Dasgupta. pp. 32. Published by the Sanskrita Mitra: Mysore, Madras. 1915. [January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Thompson & Co., Mysore Press, Madras.	300
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)-TAMIL—RELIGION.</b>			
1	Ajashaktikavya, B. * [Ajashaktikavya. A collection of devotional stanzas in praise of Vignes as worshipped in different phases and of various Sanskrita stanzas.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1915. [10th February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6-8.	R. Govardhana, Sri Gopala Press, Kumbakonam.	150
2	Gyanananda * [Gyanananda. A collection of devotional stanzas in praise of Vignes as worshipped in different phases and of various Sanskrita stanzas.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1915. [10th February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	R. Govardhana, Sri Gopala Press, Kumbakonam.	1,600
[Rs. 48. noticed in entry No. 33, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
3	Krishna * [Krishna. A pamphlet seeking to establish the proper way of doing the day on which a Hindu falls in certain doubtful cases.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. [1915 December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	200

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Serial number	Author and title, full name last published title name of the book, subject, name of the author, editor, publisher, place, year, price, and other particulars of publication, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>BOOKS—cont.</b>			
<b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b>			
<b>SANSKRIT (GRANTHA) TAMIL—RELIGION</b>			
4	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, not known.</p>	F. Yala. Co., Karthi. Press, Madras.	1,200
5	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 6 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 39, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	A. S. Srinivasan, Madras, South Madras, Ponn., Madras.	1,200
6	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, Rs. 1-4.</p>	K. Srinivasan Ayyar, Madras, South Madras	1,000
<b>SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—MEDICINE</b>			
7	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 8 annas.</p>	T. Narayana Rao, Telugu Law, Madras, Madras.	1,000
8	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, Rs. 2-8.</p>	V. Ramaswami Sastri, & Rao, Madras, South Madras.	500
<b>SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
9	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 6 annas.</p>	S. Kripasani Rao, Telugu Law, Madras, Madras.	2,500
10	<p>செவ்வாழி. [Sethu vāḍi. Ritualistic lectures and details relating to the Brahmin daily activities.] Edited by S. Venkataswami Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Madras. [1906 March 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Price, 6 annas.</p>	V. Srinivasan Rao, Telugu Law, Madras, Madras.	200

No.	Title and Description	Price and Place of Publication	Number of Copies
	<p><b>BOOKS—cont.</b></p> <p><b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b></p> <p><b>SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—POETRY.</b></p>		
2	<p><b>వృత్తాంశం. [Bhaktānanda].</b> The first canto of the well-known <i>Atmabodha</i> of Yāgyavalky, with meanings in Telugu. pp. 428. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, 15, Guruswami Salapam Press, Madras.</p>	1,000
	<p>Price, Rs. 1-4.</p>		
3	<p><b>వృత్తాంశం. [Ritambhātasa].</b> A well known poem of Kālidāsa describing of the Indian seasons with Telugu notes. pp. 184. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	100
	<p>Price, 3 annas.</p>		
4	<p><b>వృత్తాంశం. [Śrīgīra bhāṣana].</b> A small poem of thirty-one stanzas on music. Quoted with a Telugu musical rendering by K. V. Kṛpā Bhaṭṭa in <i>Prabodha</i>. 1915. Edited by K. V. Kṛpā Bhaṭṭa. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th November 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>H. V. Kṛpā Bhaṭṭa, Madras.</p>	100
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	<p><b>SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION.</b></p>		
5	<p><b>గురువర్ణనామ సంహిత. [Guruvārṇana].</b> A collection of poems in Sanskrit and Telugu. pp. 42. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>D. Kṛpā Bhaṭṭa, Madras.</p>	400
	<p>Price, 3 annas.</p>		
6	<p><b>గురువర్ణనామ సంహిత. [Guruvārṇana].</b> Another two stanzas, one in Sanskrit and the other in Telugu, on Bhakti as devotion to God. pp. 42. Published by the author. Madras. 1915. [15th February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	100
	<p>Price, 3 annas.</p>		
7	<p><b>గురువర్ణనామ సంహిత. [Guruvārṇana].</b> A well-known Bhakti teaching that Bhakti is the foundation and the beginning of all other virtues. pp. 42. Published by the author. Madras. 1915. [15th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>F. Śrīgīra, Madras.</p>	150
	<p>Price, 3 annas.</p>		
8	<p><b>గురువర్ణనామ సంహిత. [Guruvārṇana].</b> A collection of five well-known Telugu stanzas generally recited while worshipping God with Telugu notes. pp. 42. Published by K. P. L. Narasimhaiah. V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>K. P. L. Narasimhaiah, Madras.</p>	100
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9	<p><b>గురువర్ణనామ సంహిత. [Guruvārṇana].</b> A collection of 11 stanzas in praise of Lakṣmī, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, with notes in Telugu. pp. 102. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras. 1915. [15th January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition.</p>	<p>V. Ramaswami Sastri &amp; Sons, Madras.</p>	100
	<p>Price, 4 annas.</p>		



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Serial number.	Author and title, including the year of the issue where the name is that of a series of issues, publisher and price of each issue, date of issue in the case of a series of issues, and the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—LAW.</b>			
1	(The) <b>Bombay Law Reporter</b> . Vol. 17, No. 14. Annual Index, 1915. Edited by Ramsay Bhandarkar and Bhupesh Nathlal Thakur. pp. 72. Published by Ramsay Bhandarkar; Bombay. 31st December 1915. [1916 December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	T. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Law Printing House, Madras.	2,000
2	(The) <b>Contemporary Law Review with Current English and Foreign Decisions</b> . Vol. 4, Nos. 8 and 9. Edited by M. B. Durrant Aynsley. pp. 195. Published by the editor; Madras. November and December 1915. [1916 February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 342 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	M. E. Srinivasan, Madras Printing Works, Madras.	500
3	(The) <b>Criminal Law Reporter</b> . Vol. 4, Nos. 12 and Vol. 5, Nos. 1 to 8. A new journal. Edited by P. Venkaya Rao. pp. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 respectively. Published by the editor; Madras. [1916 December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 342 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	P. Venkaya Rao, Law Setty Press, Madras.	600 each.
4	(The) <b>Criminal Law Review</b> . Vol. 5, Nos. 20 and Vol. 7, Nos. 1 to 2. A weekly journal containing reports of criminal cases decided by all the High Courts and other Superior Courts in British India and the Court of Criminal Appeal in England. Edited by M. B. Durrant Aynsley. pp. 32 each. Published by the editor; Madras. [1916 December 1915, 2nd, 1916, 27th, 28th and 29th January, 1916 and 1916 February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 342 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	M. E. Srinivasan, Madras Printing Works, Madras.	600 each.
5	<b>The Digest of Indian Case-Law</b> . (Monthly Digest). For November 1915 and January 1916. Edited by M. B. Durrant Aynsley. pp. 52 and 53 respectively. Published by the editor; Madras. 1915 and 1916. [15th December 1915 and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 342 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Do.	500 and 1,000 respectively.
6	(The) <b>Indian Law Quarterly</b> . Vol. 3, Part 3. Edited by P. B. Ramaswami Aiyar. pp. 124. Published by the editor; Madras. October 1915. [January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 171, at page 387 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Thompson & Co., Madras Press, Madras.	500
7	(The) <b>Law Weekly</b> . Vol. 3, Parts 38 to 40 and Vol. 4, Parts 1 to 2. Edited by V. G. Srinivasan. pp. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 respectively. Published by the editor; Madras. [1st, 10th, and 27th December 1915, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th January 1916, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 171, at page 387 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Do.	500 (Parts 38 to 40) 470 (Parts 1 to 2) 500 (Parts 3 and 4) 510 (Parts 5 and 6) 510 (Parts 7 and 8) 510 (Parts 9 and 10) 510 (Parts 11 and 12) 510 (Parts 13 and 14) 510 (Parts 15 and 16) 510 (Parts 17 and 18) 510 (Parts 19 and 20) 510 (Parts 21 and 22) 510 (Parts 23 and 24) 510 (Parts 25 and 26) 510 (Parts 27 and 28) 510 (Parts 29 and 30) 510 (Parts 31 and 32) 510 (Parts 33 and 34) 510 (Parts 35 and 36) 510 (Parts 37 and 38) 510 (Parts 39 and 40) 510 (Parts 41 and 42) 510 (Parts 43 and 44) 510 (Parts 45 and 46) 510 (Parts 47 and 48) 510 (Parts 49 and 50) 510 (Parts 51 and 52) 510 (Parts 53 and 54) 510 (Parts 55 and 56) 510 (Parts 57 and 58) 510 (Parts 59 and 60) 510 (Parts 61 and 62) 510 (Parts 63 and 64) 510 (Parts 65 and 66) 510 (Parts 67 and 68) 510 (Parts 69 and 70) 510 (Parts 71 and 72) 510 (Parts 73 and 74) 510 (Parts 75 and 76) 510 (Parts 77 and 78) 510 (Parts 79 and 80) 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Serial number	Author and title, brief abstract including the age of the work where the author is obscure, number of pages and price and general publication details (Give in full the title and author of a book, and the title and author of a serial publication, and, in the case of a serial publication, the volume and page.)	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
	<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>		
	<b>ENGLISH—LAW—cont.</b>		
8	<p>(The) <i>Lawyer</i>. Vol. 12, Nos. 3 and 4. A Monthly Law Journal. Edited by N. V. Dutt and J. R. Mahajan. pp. 34 and 72 respectively. Published by the Madras Printing Works: Madras. February and March 1918 respectively. [1906 and 1914 February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p>	<p>M. K. Srinivasan 605 Madras Printing Works, Madras.</p>	<p>605 1,000 repro- duction.</p>
9	<p>(The) <i>Madras Law Journal</i>. Vol. 29, Parts 25 and 26, and Vol. 30, Parts 1 to 2 and index in Vol. 29. Edited by H. Mahalingam. pp. 48, 74, 114, 48, 55, 48, 54, 59, 46, and 44 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. [25th and 26th December 1918, 2nd January 1919, 12th, 20th and 21st January 1919, 2nd, 10th, 17th and 24th February 1919, and 15th December 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 12 per annum.</p>	<p>G. Ahmedali Niyazali &amp; Son, Commercial Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,750 (Part) 25 and 26, 1,600 (Part) 1 to 2 and 1,750 (Index) and repro- duction.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 123, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>		
10	<p>(The) <i>Madras Law Times</i>. Vol. 28, Nos. 17 to 24, and Vol. 29, Nos. 1 to 3. A weekly journal of Law Notes and Reports of the Madras High Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Edited by T. Fockingham and M. D. Divallia. pp. 24, 25, 28, 32, 32, 32, 34, 36, 32, 32 and 28 respectively. Published by T. Fockingham: Madras. 2nd, 8th, 14th, 22nd and 29th November 1918; 30th, 12th and 21st December 1918; 29th, 12th, 19th and 26th January 1919 respectively. [1st, 13th, 19th and 27th November 1918, 1st, 11th, 18th and 24th December 1918, 4th and 15th January 1919, 21st and 22nd February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.</p>	<p>T. S. K. Rajagopal Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.</p>	<p>602 (Nov.) 17 to 24, 54, and 600 (Nov.) 4 and repro- duction.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 174, at page 323 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>		
11	<p>(The) <i>Madras Weekly Notes</i>. Nos. 35 to 93 of 1918 and Nos. 1 to 8 of 1919 and index to 1918. Edited by N. R. E. Srinivasan. pp. 33, 35, 35, 30, 46, 34, 32, 32, 34, 34, 34, and 72 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 14th November 1918, 15th and 12th January 1919, 18th, 24th, 30th and 27th February 1919, 12th and 26th November 1919, 4th, 11th and 24th December 1919, 15th, 22nd and 29th January 1920, 19th, 26th, 10th, 21st and 28th February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 12 per annum.</p>	<p>S. O. Srinivasan Rao, Secunder Press, Madras.</p>	<p>2,000 in each.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 175, at page 323 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>		
15	<p>(The) <i>Yearly Digest of Indian and Select English Cases for January 1918</i>. Edited by K. Mahalingam Ayyar and K. Mahalingam Ayyar. pp. 64. Published by K. Mahalingam Ayyar: Madras. January 1918. [1904 February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 6 per annum.</p>	<p>G. Srinivasan Niyazali &amp; Son, Commercial Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,200</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 139, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>		
	<b>ENGLISH—MEDICINE.</b>		
1	<p>(The) <i>Anaesthesia</i>. Vol. 13, Nos. 11 and 12, and Vol. 14, No. 1. A monthly medical journal. Edited by D. R. Nair. pp. 48, 46 and 46 respectively. Published by D. R. Nair: Madras. November, December 1918 and January 1919 respectively. [1th December 1918, 1th January, and 15th February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p>	<p>M. Venkataswami &amp; Co., Agents Press, Madras.</p>	<p>600 (and)</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 7, at page 245 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>		





Serial number.	Author, editor, and subject including the title of the book where it is a monograph, the title of the journal where it is a periodical, the name of the publisher, the place of publication, the date of publication, the price, and the number of pages.	Place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</b>			
6	(The) Indian Railway Journal. Vol. 1, Nos. 8 to 11 in one and No. 12. A widely circulated monthly journal wholly devoted to Railway affairs. Edited by S. K. Saha. Nos. pp. 8 and 12 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. [May to November and December 1915 successively.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Madras.	200 each.
7	(The) Indian Review. Vol. 12, No. 12 and Vol. 13, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. Edited by G. A. Sathian. pp. 50, 80 and 148 respectively. Published by G. A. Sathian & Co., Madras. December 1915, January and February 1916 respectively. [First Commencement 1914, 2nd January 1916 and 1st March 1916 respectively.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	G. A. Sathian & Co., Madras.	4,000 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 59, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
8	(The) Kalpana. Vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Vol. 11, No. 1. A magazine of knowledge. Edited by T. K. Sankar. pp. 32, 32, 32 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor: Chennai. January, February and March 1916, and January 1916 respectively. [Set of every month respectively.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. D. Muthayya, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	750 each (in Vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2 & 3) and 750 (in Vol. 11, No. 1).
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
9	(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 1, No. 2. Edited by the Joint Secretaries, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union Ltd., Madras. pp. 72. Published by the editor: Madras. December 1915. [1916 January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	G. Sathian, Mysore & Co., Commercial Press, Madras.	650
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 52, at page 545 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
10	(The) Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society. Vol. 4, No. 2. Edited by S. K. Sankar. pp. 104. Published by the editor: Madras. [1916 January 1916.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Sankar, S.P.U.K. Press, Madras.	400
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
11	Saint George. Vol. 1, No. 3. A record of St. George's House at Kodaikannal. Edited by Rev. J. Thomas. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras. December 1915. [30th December 1915.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Free.	Joseph Thomas, O.S.A., Press, Madras.	16,500
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 515 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
12	(The) Wealth of India. Vol. 4, Nos. 16 to 22 and Vol. 5, No. 1. A weekly magazine of general information and useful documents. Edited by G. A. Sathian & Co. (Madras). Quarterly. Published by G. A. Sathian & Co. (Madras). October November and December 1915 and January 1916 respectively. [17th November, 2nd and 22nd December 1915 and 17th February 1916 respectively.] 1 <sup>st</sup> edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	G. A. Sathian & Co., Mysore & Co., Commercial Press, Madras.	750 each (in Vol. 4, Nos. 16, 17 & 18) and 1,000 (in Vol. 5, No. 1).
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 47, at page 345 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			



Serial number.	Author and title, brief outline describing the scope of the book, where the name is obscure, a notice of price, publisher and general particulars. Also mention the date when the work was published. Give the Order No. in the case of a continuation of a previous work, and the price of the continuation, when not the same price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.</b>			
9	(The) Indian Church News and Review. Vol. 3, Nos. 7 and 8. Edited by Rev. D. Daniel. pp. 8 each. Published by G. H. Vaidyanathan, Madras. November and December 1915 respectively. [1915 November and 1915 December 1915 respectively.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 90, at page 330 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	G. H. Vaidyanathan, Madras.	280 each.
10	(The) Indian Interpreter. Vol. 35, No. 4. Religious and social quarterly. Edited by Rev. S. Macdonald and Rev. A. Scherren. pp. 40. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. January 1915 (1915 December 1915) 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 91, at page 347 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	G. H. Macdonald, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	420
11	(The) Madras and Tanjore Diocesan Magazine. Vol. 97, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	Do.	124 (in No. 2), 1,276 (in No. 5) and 1,028 (in No. 2).
12	(The) Madras Church Missionary Gleaser for January and March 1915. Edited by the Church Mission Society. pp. 4 and 8 respectively. Published by the Secretary of the society, Madras. [1915 January and 1915 March 1915 respectively.] 4 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 93, at page 347 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Do.	232 each.
13	(The) Madras District Wesleyan Methodist Church Record. Vol. 22, Nos. 11 and 12 and Vol. 23, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by A. O. Brown. pp. 8 each. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. November and December 1915 and January and February 1916 respectively. [1915 November 1915, 7th January, 1915 January and 1915 February 1916 respectively.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 94, at page 347 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	A. M. Brown, M. H. Press, Madras.	276 each.
14	Madras Young Men. Vol. 3, No. 19 and Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 8. Fortnightly Bulletin. Young Men's Christian Association, Madras. Edited by the General Secretary Y.M.C.A. Madras. pp. 8 each. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. 21st December 1915, 1st January, 15th January, 1st February, 15th February and 1st March 1916 respectively. [1st December 1915, 1st January, 15th January, 1st February, 15th February and 1st March 1916 respectively.] 8 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 347 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Do.	1,600 each.
15	(The) Morning Star. No. 69. Organ of the solidarity of the Hindoo Virgin. Edited by the Socialists of the Hindoo Virgin. Conception, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. pp. 28. Published by Rev. St. Joseph, 22, Trichinopoly. January-February 1916. [1915 February 1916.] 4 <sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 96, at page 347 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Rev. St. Joseph, 22, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,200

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the work is known, number of parts, publisher and address of publisher. Give also the date when sold. If the book is a gift, state the name of the donor and the date when received. Also, if the book is a gift, state the name of the donor and the date when received.	Printer and address of printer.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
1	(The) O. M. College Magazine, Tanjore. Vol. 3, Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by J. J. Jeyaraj. pp. 25 and 28 res. entirely. Published by the editor. Tanjore, December 1915 and February 1916 respectively. [21st January and 22nd March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	D. Hanuman, Tanjore Press, Palamcottah.	350 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 59, at page 145 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
2	(The) Educational Review, Vol. 21, No. 12 and Vol. 22, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal for India. Edited by C. Srinivasan. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by Srinivasan, Madras. December 1915, January and February 1916 respectively. [21st January and 22nd March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Srinivasan, Vaidyanathan & Co., Madras.	450 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 59, at page 145 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
3	(The) Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union, Vol. 2, No. 12 and Vol. 3, No. 1. Edited by T. V. Narayana Rao. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by D. Annadurai & Co., Calcutta. December 1915 and January 1916 respectively. [21st January and 22nd March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	K. N. Narayana Rao, Calcutta.	450 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 135 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
4	(The) Kollat High School Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by H. Srinivasan. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by the Editor. Madras. December 1915. [21st January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	H. K. Srinivasan, P. P. O. K. Press, Madras.	400 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 31, at page 125 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1915.]			
5	(The) Madras Christian College Magazine, New Series, Vol. 12, Nos. 2 to 4. A monthly journal of literature, philosophy, science and religion. Edited by B. J. Cranford. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. December 1915, January and February 1916 respectively. [15th December 1915, 21st January and 22nd February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	G. M. Baleman, M.E. Press, Madras.	400 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 145 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
6	(The) Magazine, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Vol. 4, No. 2 and Vol. 5, No. 1. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. December 1915 and March 1916 respectively. [14th December 1915 and 4th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	1,600 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 145 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]			
7	(The) Munglure Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 12. The organ and sword of the St. Xavier's College. Edited by Rev. Fr. E. Dado, S.J. pp. 24 and 28 respectively. Published by J. M. Dado, S.J.: Munglure. December 1915. [21st January 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	J. M. Dado, S.J., Munglure.	600 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 35 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]			



Book number	Author and Title, brief subject or subject in the title of the book where the work is known, publisher's name, date of issue and place of publication, also the price in rupees and paise of the book, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the bookseller, and the name of the bookseller's address.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
	<b>PERIODICALS.—cont.</b>		
	<b>ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.</b>		
1	(The) Popular Scientific Journal. Vol. 4, Nos. 10 to 12. A monthly journal of popular information. Edited by Henry Dudson. pp. 10, 11 and 12 respectively. Published by E. S. Dudson. Madras. October, November and December 1915 respectively. [1915 October, 15th November and 15th December 1915 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	E. S. Dudson, Madras.	300 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
	<b>TAMIL—ART.</b>		
1	செயல்பாடு கலையியல். [Sage Vidyā Prakāśam. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal.] Edited by V. Srinivasan Ayyangar. pp. 30 each. Published by the editor: Perambalur. 1915. [15th January, 15th February and 15th March 1915 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6 per annum.	V. Srinivasan Ayyangar, Chinnai, Perambalur.	300 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
	<b>TAMIL—FICTION.</b>		
1	செயல்பாடு கலையியல். [Kallisthā Prakāśam. Vol. 2, Nos. 5 to 15. A high class monthly magazine.] Edited by K. A. Nallayappa. pp. 44, 44, 44 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1915. [15th November, 15th December 1915, 15th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 4°. 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1-6 per annum.	T. S. Vairam, the Editor, Madras, Madras.	1,000 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
	<b>TAMIL—LAW.</b>		
1	செயல்பாடு கலையியல். [High Court Tirunelveli. Vol. 1, Nos. 3 and 4. "A Tamil Law Journal containing the reports and decisions of the High Court." Edited by C. Srinivasan Ayyar and A. Nallayappa. pp. 55 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor: Mayavaram. 1915. [15th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	C. Srinivasan Ayyar, Mayavaram, Madras.	1,000 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 14, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
2	செயல்பாடு கலையியல். [Indiya Nāṭya Gaṇa. Vol. 8, Nos. 4 and 5, Nos. 1 and 2. "The Indian Law Gazette." Edited by K. S. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 36 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1915. [15th December 1915, 15th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-6 per annum.	C. Srinivasan Ayyar, Madras, Madras.	300, 250 and 300 respectively.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
3	செயல்பாடு கலையியல். [Indiya Nāṭya Gaṇa. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2. "A Tamil Law Journal." Edited by K. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 20 and 24 respectively. Published by K. T. Ponnappa. Madras. 1915. [15th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	K. T. Ponnappa, Madras.	300 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		



1	2	3	4
	<p>Author and title, including the name of the body, where the work is published, number of parts, price and place of publication, date given on the title page or on the cover of the work, or on the title page of the publication, and, where applicable, the name of the publisher, and price.</p>	<p>Printer and place of printing.</p>	<p>Number of copies.</p>
	<b>PERIODICALS—cont</b>		
	<b>TAMIL—MEDICINE.</b>		
1	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Vandya Kalinādi. Vol. 3, Nos. 3 and 4. A monthly medical journal dealing with the Ayurveda and other systems.] Edited by M. Sundarāra. Copyright, pp. 26 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras, 1915. [December 1915 and February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>Thompson &amp; Co., Madras Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400 each.</p>
	<b>TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
1	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Ananda Nilāni. Vol. 1, Nos. 4 to 6. A monthly journal dealing with history, religion and scientific subjects.] Edited by M. Sundarāra. pp. 26 each. Published by the editor, Madras, 1915 and 1916. [16th December 1915, 25th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>P. R. Ninnayyar &amp; Co., Madras.</p>	<p>3,500, 3,500 and 3,500 respec- tively.</p>
2	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Maharavathi. Vol. 15, Nos. 2 to 4. A monthly magazine devoted to moral, religious and philosophical subjects.] Edited by K. Vaidyanātha. pp. 25, 40, 34 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor, Kumbharavathi, Madras, 1915 and 1916. [1st November, 6th December 1915, 26th January and 1st February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>K. Vaidyanātha, Cottai, Kumbharavathi Press, Madras.</p>	<p>500 each.</p>
3	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Ritakāmpī. Vol. 3, No. 2. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by Vaidyanātha. pp. 25. Published by the editor, Madras, 1915. [7th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, No. 1-25 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]</p>	<p>G. R. Ramaswami Naidu &amp; Son, Commercial Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,000</p>
4	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Jagadikāmpī. Vol. 7, Nos. 14 to 16 and Vol. 8, No. 1. "The People's Friend." Edited by G. A. Vaidyanātha. pp. 24, 24, 24 and 24 respectively. Published by G. A. Vaidyanātha &amp; Co., Madras, 1915 and 1916. [25th November, 25th December 1915, 25th January and 15th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 252 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>G. C. Lakshminātha Iyer, Guardian Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400, 400, 400 and 1,000 respec- tively.</p>
5	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Janakāmpī. Vol. 1, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by V. R. Vaidyanātha. pp. 24. Published by Srikrishnaiah Mudali &amp; Co., Valparaiso, 1915. [2nd March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>	<p>P. N. Sambathin Mudali, Export Press, Valparaiso.</p>	<p>400</p>
6	<p><b>செய்துரைப்பாட்டு.</b> [Kōthāmpī. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly magazine devoted to religious, moral and scientific subjects.] Edited by C. M. Muthukrishna Mudali. pp. 40 each. Published by the editor, Madras, 1915 and 1916. [November, 6th December 1915, 26th January and February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p>	<p>C. Muthukrishna Mudali &amp; Son, Commercial Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,000, 2,000, 2,000, and 2,000 respec- tively.</p>



Serial number.	Author and title, brief notice describing the work, the book, or the series, including, in the case of periodicals, the name of the publisher, the place of publication, the date of publication, and the price of the work.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	<p align="center"><b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</b></p>		
15	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Vishva-Chintamani. Vol. 15, Nos. 9 to 11. A monthly journal devoted to practical truth and knowledge.] Edited by C. V. Srinivasa Ayyar. pp. 38 each. Published by the Secretary, Division of Knowledge Agency, Mysore, Madras. 1911 and 1912. [19th December 1911, 16th January and 16th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>Thompson &amp; Co., Madras. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>800 each.</p>
	<p align="center"><b>TAMIL—RELIGION.</b></p>		
16	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 225, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1911.]</p>	<p>Rev. R. Joseph, a.s., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Technopoly.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>
17	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>E. Maning, E.L.M. Press, Technopoly.</p>	<p>No. 1, 1,000 Nos. 2 to 5 700 dispon- ably.</p>
18	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>E. Maning, E.L.M. Press, Technopoly.</p>	<p>No. 1, 1,000 Nos. 2 to 5 700 dispon- ably.</p>
19	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>E. Maning, E.L.M. Press, Technopoly.</p>	<p>No. 1, 1,000 Nos. 2 to 5 700 dispon- ably.</p>
20	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>
21	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>
22	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>
23	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>
24	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>
25	<p><b>சென்னை-நோவல்.</b> [Ara Antisyntesis. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 5. Contains notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church.] pp. 8. Published by Rev. R. Joseph a.s. : Technopoly 1911. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	<p>T. K. Srinivasan, Ara, St. Viji Viji Press, Techno- poly.</p>	<p>800</p>





Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the use of the book where it is used in schools, libraries of books, periodicals, and papers, and any other information, such as the date of publication, the author, the title, the price, the number of pages, etc., and the date.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<b>TAMIL—SELECTION—contd.</b>			
20	<p><b>வினாக்கள்.</b> [Vinaikkal. Vol. 2, Nos. 10 to 12 in one set Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 9 in one set Vol. 4. A monthly journal conducted in the language of the class of people called Vinakkaras.] pp. 28, 28 and 28 respectively. Published by the Vinakkaras. Edited: Madras, 1915 and 1916. [25th December 1915, 25th January and 12th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 13, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]</p> <p><i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i></p>	G. C. Lakshminarayana Bose, Discription Press, Madras.	375 each.
1	<p><b>உரை வினாக்கள்.</b> [Ura Vinaikkal. Vol. 17, Nos. 2 and 2 in one. "The Tamil Ura Vinaikkal." Edited by C. S. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 22. Published by the editor. Madras 1915. [25th December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, (Library edition Rs. 2-8 per annum. Popular edition Rs. 2 per annum.)</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 18, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	G. Srinivasan Ayyar & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	225
2	<p><b>உரை வினாக்கள்.</b> [Ura Vinaikkal. Vol. 11, Nos. 7 to 12. "The Tamil Ura Vinaikkal." A Tamil monthly for teachers.] Edited by C. S. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 24 each. Published by C. Srinivasan Ayyar &amp; Son. Madras, 1915 and 1916. [25th December 1915, 25th January and 12th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	G. Srinivasan Ayyar & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,500 each.
3	<p><b>குறும்பு.</b> [Kurumbu. Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 2 in one and Nos. 3 and 3 in one. A monthly journal devoted to female education.] Edited by H. Thyagarajan. pp. 46 each. Published by the editor. Madras, 1915 and 1916. [25th January and 12th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	K. Thyagarajan Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	600 each.
4	<p><b>உரை.</b> [Ura. Vol. 2, Nos. 4 to 9. (Nos. 2 and 2 in one.) A monthly journal for Elementary School-masters.] Edited by C. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 36, 36 and 36 respectively. Published by C. Srinivasan Ayyar &amp; Son. Madras, 1915 and 1916. [25th December 1915, 25th January and 12th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 21, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	H. Srinivasan Ayyar & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	225 each.
<b>TELUGU—LAW.</b>			
1	<p><b>తెలుగు న్యాయ.</b> [Telugu Nyaya. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 1. A monthly journal.] Edited by L. Parthasarathy. pp. 40, 40 and 40 respectively. Published by the editor. Madras, 1915 and 1916 respectively. [25th January, 25th February and 12th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	T. Parthasarathy Bose, Telugu Law Journal Press, Madras.	200, 200 and 200 res- pect- ively.

Serial number	Author of title, brief notice including the year of the last edition the year of change, number of parts, price and date of publication, date of issue, date of issue after the date of the change in title, and the date of issue after the date of the change in price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
	<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>		
	<b>TELOGU—MEDICINE.</b>		
1	తెలుగు వైద్య సభ. [Andhra Vaidya Sabha. Vol. 1, No. 1. A quarterly journal of Medicine.] Edited by K. V. Subba Rao. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras, 1912. [10th February 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5 per annum.	Madras, India, Eastern Press, Madras.	570
	<b>TELOGU—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
1	తెలుగు సభ. [Andhra Sabha. Vol. 7, Nos. 12 to 12 and Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2 to one and No. 3. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] Edited by J. Pattabhishekam Sastry. pp. 24. No. 12, 12, 30 and 30. Published by the editor: Bangalore, 1912 and 1912. [20th December, 1912 December 1912, 12th January, 19th February and 26th February 1912 respectively.] 8° 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 357 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	R. Lakshminarayana Sastry, Bangalore, Madras, India.	210, 210, 210, 210, and 210, respectively.
2	తెలుగు సభ. [Andhra Sabha Parishad. Vol. 4, Nos. 7 and 8. A monthly literary journal.] Edited by K. Subba Rao. pp. 32 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras, 1912 December 1912 and 1912 February 1912 respectively.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 357 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	Srinivasan, V. Srinivasan & Co., Madras.	400 each.
3	తెలుగు సభ. [Andhra Sabha. Vol. 24, Nos. 2 to 12. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the Telugu woman.] Edited by M. Chakraborty and K. Venkateswaraiah. pp. 48, 48 and 48 respectively. Published by M. Chakraborty: Coimbatore, 1912. [12th January, 12th February and 12th March 1912 respectively.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 357 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	M. Chakraborty, Hyderabad, India, Coimbatore.	340 each.
4	తెలుగు. [Telugu. Vol. 1, Nos. 3 and 4 to one. A monthly journal.] Edited by K. Subba Rao. pp. 16. Published by the editor: Bangalore. [10th December 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 357 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]	K. Subba Rao, Bangalore, Madras, India, Bangalore.	100
5	తెలుగు. [Telugu. Vol. 5, No. 2. A quarterly monthly journal devoted to religion, moral, industrial and literary topics.] Edited by S. Srinivasan and N. Krishna Rao. pp. 48. Published by S. Srinivasan: Bangalore. 1912. [10th December 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 357 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]	A. Srinivasan, Bangalore, Madras, India, Bangalore.	310
6	తెలుగు. [Telugu. Vol. 5, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by G. Lakshminarayana. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Bangalore. 1912. [10th February 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price 6 annas.	G. Lakshminarayana and G. Venkata Srinivasan, Bangalore, Madras, India, Bangalore.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, fully entitled, including the name of the work, when the work is a series, volume or part, a number and place, and when the work is a periodical, the name of the publisher, the date of publication, the price, and the number of copies.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.
	<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>		
	<b>TELGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</b>		
7	<p>వార్తాపత్రం. [Prabhatam. Vol. 7, Nos. 8 and 15. A monthly literary journal.] Edited by V. Nandjenes Sastri. pp. 45 each. Published by the editor: Duggavala. 1915. [2nd and 7th December 1915 respectively.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]</p>	V. Nandjenes Sastri, Prabhathal Press, Duggavala.	250 each.
8	<p>వార్తాపత్రం. [Vartam. Vol. 7, Nos. 4 to 8. A monthly journal devoted to education.] Edited by Mrs. R. S. McCuskey. pp. 31 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society. Madras. 1915. [2nd January, 1st February and 2d March 1915 respectively.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 12 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Joseph Parsons, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,350 each.
9	<p>వ్యవసాయము. [Vyavastayamu. Vol. 7, No. 8. "Agriculture." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by G. Nanyasamudra Naidu. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Eluru. 1915. [20th December 1915.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-6 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Ch. Venkateswara, Durgal Printing Works, Eluru.	700
	<b>TELGU—RELIGION.</b>		
1	<p>వార్తాపత్రం. [Vartam. Vol. 5, Nos. 7 to 8. "The Children's Friend."] Edited by Mrs. R. S. McCuskey. pp. 10 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society. Madras. January to March 1915 respectively. 16<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 anna per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Joseph Parsons, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	No. 7, 8,400 Nos. 8 and 9, 10,000.
2	<p>వార్తాపత్రం. [Vartam. Vol. 5, Nos. 8 and 7. The organ of the National Missionary Society of India.] Edited by Rev. N. Abraham. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Comrade. [20th December 1915.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 3 pias.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	P. Brockmananda Rao, Mysore subject Printing Works, Comrade.	500
3	<p>The International Sunday School Lessons. 24th December 1915, 1st January, 1st February and 2d March 1916 respectively. pp. 16, 17 and 17 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House for the Sunday School Union. Madras. [1st December, 2nd December 1915, 2nd January and 2nd March 1916 respectively.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 3 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	W. L. King, M. H. Press, Madras.	2,000- 1,400 2,000 and 2,000 respectively.
4	<p>వార్తాపత్రం. [Vartam—Religion. Vol. 25, Nos. 3 to 4. A monthly missionary journal.] Edited by Rev. J. Abern. pp. 48, 46 and 56 respectively. Published by the Mission Book Dept., Mysorepetta. [21st January, 22nd February and 2nd March 1916 respectively.] 8<sup>th</sup> 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-6 each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 558 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Victor McCuskey, A.R.M. Press, Mysore.	500 each.





Serial number.	Author and title, brief abstract describing the work and the kind of work it is in, and the name of the publisher.	Editor and place of print.	Number of pages.
	<b>PERIODICALS—contd.</b>		
	<b>TELUGU—RELIGION—contd.</b>		
21	<b>తెలుగు ఆధ్యాత్మికములు.</b> [Telugu Adhyatmika. "The Telugu Religious." Vol. 16, Nos. 11 and 12. An organ of the Telugu Mission.] Edited by Major K. S. Srinivasulu. P. 25 each. Published by the Telugu Mission, Secunderabad. 1945 and 1946. (16th December 1945 and 1st January 1946 respectively.) 9/-, 1st edition. Price, 6/-.	K. Pallaraya, K. Srinivasulu, Secunderabad.	16/- each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 380 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		
	<i>The following are doing well for charitable purposes.</i>		
	<b>TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
22	<b>తెలుగు భాష.</b> [Telugu Bhasa. Vol. 4, Nos. 12 and 13. Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to elementary schools.] Edited by V. K. Srinivasulu. P. 24 and 25 respectively. Published by the Telugu Mission, Secunderabad. 1945 and 1946. (12th January, 6th and 1st February 1946 respectively.) 5/-, 1st edition. Price Rs. 1-1 per annum.	K. V. Srinivasulu, Secunderabad.	25/-, 25/- and 1,000 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 21, at page 380 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		
23	<b>తెలుగు భాష.</b> [Telugu Bhasa. Vol. 1, Nos. 7 and 8. A monthly journal devoted to educational, literary, moral and religious subjects.] Edited by M. V. Srinivasulu & M. Srinivasulu. P. 24 and 25 respectively. Published by the Telugu Mission, Secunderabad. 1945 and 1st January 1946 respectively. Price, Rs. 1-5 per annum.	M. V. Srinivasulu & M. Srinivasulu, Secunderabad.	25/- and 25/- respectively.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 19, at page 380 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		
	<b>MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.</b>		
24	<b>మౌనము.</b> [Mounamu. Vol. 15, Nos. 3 to 5. A monthly medical journal.] Edited by P. K. Srinivasulu. P. 24 each. Published by P. K. Srinivasulu, Kottai. (17th December 1945, 1st January and 1st February 1946 respectively.) 5/-, 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. K. Srinivasulu, Kottai.	25/- each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 381 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		
	<b>MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
25	<b>మౌనము.</b> [Mounamu. Vol. 15, Nos. 3 to 5. (Nos. 3 and 4 in one.) A Malayalam monthly journal dealing with various topics.] Edited by P. K. Srinivasulu. P. 24 and 25, respectively. Published by the editor: Kottai. (17th December 1945, 1st January and 1st February 1946 respectively.) 5/-, 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6 per annum.	P. K. Srinivasulu, Kottai.	25/- each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 381 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		
26	<b>మౌనము.</b> [Mounamu. Vol. 15, Nos. 3 to 5. An organ of the Malayalam Mission.] Edited by K. K. Srinivasulu. P. 24 and 25, respectively. Published by P. K. Srinivasulu, Kottai. (17th January, 6th February and 1st March 1946 respectively.) 5/-, 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. K. Srinivasulu, Kottai.	25/- each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 381 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1945.]		

No. of number.	A title and brief, full and complete description of the work, giving the nature of the subject, the author, the editor, the publisher, the place, the date, the price, and the number of pages.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—contd.</b>			
<b>MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>			
2	<p><b>മലയാള മാസിക.</b> [Kavya Karmad, Vol. 11, Nos. 1 to 4. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by P. V. Kavya Karmad. pp. 48 each. Published by P. Aravind Nayar-Madras. [10th December 1915, 14th January and 2nd March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 261 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	P. V. K. Kavya Karmad, Lakshmi Narayana Press, Madras.	450 each.
4	<p><b>മലയാള മാസിക.</b> [Lakshmi Narayana. Vol. 11, Nos. 5 to 7. A magazine dealing with economical, agricultural and industrial subjects.] Edited by K. C. Narayana. pp. 16, 24 and 24 respectively. Published by P. Aravind Nayar. Madras. [10th January, 10th February and 10th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 261 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Do.	350, 350 and 350 respectively.
5	<p><b>മലയാള മാസിക.</b> [Mithila. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 4. A monthly journal devoted to topics of interest to the Theroes.] Edited by C. Kripa. pp. 48, 48 and 55 respectively. Published by the editor. Calcutta. [1st January, 10th February and 2nd March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 57, at page 261 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	C. Kripa, Mithila Press, Calcutta.	900, 1,000 and 1,000 respectively.
6	<p><b>മലയാള മാസിക.</b> [Dhanadiga Dipika. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 4. (Nos. 5 and 6 in one.) A monthly magazine devoted to social and literary topics.] Edited by K. Kripa. pp. 48 and 55 respectively. Published by P. Aravind Nayar. Madras. [10th January and 10th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p>	P. K. Kripa, Madras Press, Calcutta.	250 and 250 respectively.
<b>MALAYALAM—RELIGIOUS.</b>			
1	<p><b>മലയാള മാസിക.</b> [Dhanadiga Dipika. Vol. 4, No. 12 and Vol. 5 Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly magazine devoted to religious topics.] Edited by K. Kripa. pp. 48 each. Published by M. V. Narayana. Calcutta. [10th December 1915, 10th January and 10th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 261 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	T. M. Narayana, Madras Press, Calcutta.	400 each.
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	<p><b>ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಸಿಕ.</b> [Madras. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2 in one and Nos. 3 to 6 in 4. An illustrated monthly magazine mainly devoted to education, co-operation, female education, rural amelioration and literature.] Edited by T. Narayana and M. R. Narayana. pp. 175, 38, 48 and 48 respectively. Published by P. K. Narayana. Madras. [10th November, 20th December 1915, 10th January and 10th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 170 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1915.]</p>	P. K. Narayana, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000 each.

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1	2	3	4
No.	Author and title, full subject including the name of the book where the name is identical, name of series, part, volume and number (with price), date given on title by the publisher or the name of the publisher, and other information. Also the name of the publisher and the place where it is published, and, if necessary, the year.	Editor and place of publication.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<b>SANSKRIT (NARANI)—MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
1	<p><b>GEOR. [Sanskrit].</b> Vol. 20, Nos. 6 and 7. A monthly journal devoted to Sanskrit literature. Edited by E. K. Krishna-murti, pp. 20 each. Published by H. Srinivasacharya, Aryapada, Madras. [2nd and 12th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	T. K. Sub-scribers, Appan, 84, Vast, Yoda Press, Bangalore.	750 each.
<b>Bi-Lingual.</b>			
<b>ENGLISH—LATIN—RELIGION.</b>			
1	<p><b>(The) Trumpet-Call.</b> Vol. 5, No. 22 and Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2 (a new) and No. 2. "Organ of the Apostolic Union of Southern France." Edited by Rev. A. J. D'Souza, pp. 41, 47 and 28 respectively. Published by the editor, Bangalore, 1912 and 1913. [24th January, 2nd and 21st March 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	J. M. Pearce, Cathedral Press, Bangalore.	1,000 each.
<b>ENGLISH—TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	<p><b>Self-Culture</b> for December 1912 and January to March, 1913 in one. An Anglo-Tamil monthly, cultural and reform devoted to physical, social, moral and spiritual progress. Edited by K. T. Srinivasan, pp. 15 and 19 respectively. Published by the editor, Kishinatham. [24th January and 27th March 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	K. T. Srinivasan, Kishinatham Press, Kishinatham.	600 and 750 copies each.
<i>The following are assigned for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ENGLISH—TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1	<p><b>(The) High School Herald.</b> Vol. 1, No. 20. A monthly paper of the U.M.A. High School, Palanur. Edited by Rev. M. C. S. P. pp. 7. Published by the Proprietor, Darling Printing Press, Palanur. [24th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 pica.</p>	D. Muthayya, Darling Printing Press, Palanur.	150
2	<p><b>(A) Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.</b> No. 25. Edited by Miss O. M. Walker, pp. 5. Published by the editor, Palanur. 1912. [December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 7, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	K. D. Muthayya, Palanur Printing Press, Palanur.	500
3	<p><b>Faiths of Animal Life.</b> Vol. 15, No. 3 and Vol. 16, No. 1. A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families. Edited by P. Ramaswami Rao, pp. 12 and 12 respectively. Published by the Society for the Promotion of Christianity in Animals, Madras. 1912 and 1913. [24th October 1912 and 24th January 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>[Last issue (No. 4) noticed in entry No. 3, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]</p>	H. H. Rickard, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	400 each.

Serial number.	Author and title, brief abstract (not above 100 words) of the work, which may contain references to books, publications or other works of reference, and to the names of persons, places, or things, and to the names of the publishers, and of the places where the work is published.	Inventory place of printing.	Number of copies.
<b>PERIODICALS—cont.</b>			
<b>Bi-Linguals—cont.</b>			
<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>			
<b>ENGLISH-TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
8	<p>సోదన కేంద్రం కృతం. [Sodana Kēndra Kṛtaṁ. Varṇa Vārṇana Sāraṁ. Vol. 14, No. 1. "The Bits of Animal Life." A quarterly abstract of humanity for schools and families.] Edited by P. Hanumantha Rao. pp. 10. Published by the Society for the Propagation of Christianity in Andhra! Madras. 1915. [19th December 1915.] 5<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Free.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 8, at page 345 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	H. H. Kishore, S.P.O.K. Press, Madras.	200
<b>TAMIL-ENGLISH—RELIGION.</b>			
9	<p>தேவர உபதேசம். [Devār Uḇadēśam. Nos. 119 to 123. "The Tamil Preacher's Magazine."] Edited by Rev. J. P. Shrinivasan. pp. 25 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1915. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1915 respectively.] 4<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 5 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 346 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	Joseph Pannam, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	400 each.
<b>TAMIL-SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</b>			
3	<p>వార్షిక ప్రసాద పత్రిక. [Vārṣika Prasaḍa Pātriḱa. Vol. 2, No. 1. A periodical issued every month, abstracting the essence of the Sanskrit caste-system in India.] Edited by T. R. Kṛṣṇa-rao Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the Varṣika Prasaḍa Samskṛta Sāḍha: Madras. 1915. [December 1915.] 4<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>	S. Sathya, Cetti, Samskṛta Press, Madras.	1,000
2	<p>వార్షిక ప్రసాద పత్రిక. [Vārṣika Prasaḍa Pātriḱa. Vol. 2, Nos. 2, 10, 11 and 12. A monthly journal of Hindu religion and philosophy.] Edited by E. T. Raghavan. pp. 42, 48 and 48 respectively. Published by C. Raghavan, Madras. October 1915. [15th December 1915, 1st February and 1st March 1916 respectively.] 4<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 346 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	W. Purupattin, Cetti & Co., Samskṛta Press, Madras.	400 each.
<b>TELUGU-TAMIL—ART.</b>			
1	<p>సోదన కేంద్రం కృతం. [Sodana Kēndra Kṛtaṁ. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to the science and art of Man.] Edited by E. V. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 48 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor! Madras. 1915. [1st and 15th December 1915 respectively.] 4<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, 12 annas each.</p>	H. I. & Co., Cetti Press, Madras.	500 each.
<b>TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.</b>			
1	<p>సోదన కేంద్రం కృతం. [Sodana Kēndra Kṛtaṁ. Vol. 2, Nos. 10 to 12. A monthly journal of Theosophy.] Edited by P. Hanumantha Rao. pp. 40 each. Published by the editor! Chittoor. 1915. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1916 respectively.] 4<sup>th</sup> 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 346 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	M. Hanumantha Rao, Chittoor Press, Chittoor.	1,500 each.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

Ma. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1906.

[Price, 5 pice.]

**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.**

The following is the list of candidates who passed the First Examination in Engineering held in April 1906:—

The Intermediate candidates at the B.A. Diploma of candidates who passed the First Examination in Engineering will be returned in July next in the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, in whom all applications for return of candidates should be made.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	1	Aitch M, K. O. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
2	25	Thyagaraj, K. S. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
3	36	Varadachari, R. K. .. ..	Do.
4	38	Murugan, S. S. .. ..	Do.
5	47	Venkataraman, P. .. ..	Do.
6	54	Ramachari, Elakshari L. .. ..	Do.
7	56	Lakshmin, T. .. ..	Do.
8	59	Mangayam, M. S. .. ..	Do.
9	58	Srinivasan, L. B. .. ..	Do.
10	18	Krishnamoorthy, S. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
11	21	Masi, P. Mahal .. ..	Do. do.
12	44	Ramachari, S. .. ..	Do. do.
13	53	Jayaraman, S. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
14	41	Ramachari, K. .. ..	Do.
15	42	Ramachari, P. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
16	57	Narasimhan, B. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
17	55	Periaswami, E. .. ..	Do.
18	51	Krishnamoorthy, M. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
19	4	Christopher, J. D. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
20	43	Ramachari, V. .. ..	Do.
21	45	Ramachari, K. B. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
22	56	Ramachari, G. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
23	58	Ramachari, R. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study
24	3	Dharmam, A. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
25	53	Murugan, P. O. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study.
26	6	Ramachari, S. .. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
27	8	Ramachari, K. V. .. ..	Do.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in April 1916:—

## B.E. (Civil Branch).

Order of rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	34	Wong Moon, K. F.	College of Engineering, Madras.
2	32	Schreiner, K. E.	Do.
3	41	Bana Mahulu, C. O.	Do.
4	37	Narayanaswami, A.	Do.
5	33	Lakshmanaswami, Sridipal	Do.
6	35	Narasimhan, P.	Do.
7	39	Ananthaswamyann, K. S.	Do.
8	43	Chinnai, Sati	Do.

## B.E. (Mechanical Branch).

1	79	Bengalanthos, M. K.	College of Engineering, Madras
2	80	Parasara, Dhanjaya	Do.
3	73	Seda Agari, Subrahmanya	College of Engineering, Madras, and Technical study.

## LIST OF FAILURES.

The following is the list of failures in the FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING held in April 1916:—

The Intermediate certificates or the B.A. Diplomas together with the certificate of attendance of candidates who were absent from or failed at the examination will be returned in July next to the Principal, Engineering College, Madras, to whom all applications for return of certificates should be made.

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
2	III.	17	I.	37	III.
3	IV.	18	IV.	39	III.
5	IV.	22	III.	42	III.
6	I, II, III.	24	III.	45	I, II, III.
9	III.	25	III.	46	IV.
10	IV.	31	III.	48	IV.
13	III.	36	IV.	49	IV.

Candidate with register number 14 was absent from the examination.

The following is the list of failures in the B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in April 1916:—

The F.E. certificates and the attendance certificates for the B.E. Degree Examination of those who failed will be returned in July next to them to the address given in the application form. Change of address, if any, should be communicated at once to the Registrar.

## CIVIL BRANCH.

Mathematics	..	..	I	Drawing, Estimating and Topographical	..
Civil Engineering	..	..	II	Drawing	..
				Deficiency in total number of marks	..

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
53	I.	59	IV.	61	I.
54	IV.	60	IV.	62	IV.
55	IV.	62	I	67	IV.

Candidate with register number 56 was absent from the examination.

## MECHANICAL BRANCH.

Mathematics	..	..	I	Mechanical Drawing and Estimating	..
Mechanical Engineering	..	..	II	Deficiency in total number of marks	..

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
75	III

Candidate with register number 68 was not permitted to sit for the examination.

(By order)

F. DOWNSHIRE, Secy. to the Registrar.

Senate House, 24th May 1916.





## PUBLIC WORKS.

**Extension of Leave.**—The leave on medical certificate granted to M.R.Ry. A. V. Vasudeva Madhayan, Omsaver, first grade, attached to the Department of Industries, in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th February 1914, is extended by three months.

Ottumwadi, 24th May 1914.

**Transfer.**—(1) M.R.Ry. K. Sumanthanda Ayyar, Omsaver, first grade, temporary rank, from the North Arcot division, VII Circle, to the IV Circle for the Quarry grading work. To proceed forthwith.

(2) M.R.Ry. Abban Krishnamurthy Ayyar, Omsaver, second grade, temporary rank, from the Godevadi Western division, II Circle, to the IV Circle. To proceed forthwith.

Ottumwadi, 26th May 1914.

B. D. MURRAY,  
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

**Leave.**—M.R.Ry. K. Srikrishna Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 10 in the Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for six months days with effect from 4th March 1914.

Camp Jeyram, 14th May 1914.

**Leave.**—M.R.Ry. P. Sanyasubabu Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Karpal division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 10th May or date of relief.

**Re-posting.**—M.R.Ry. E. K. Ramappa, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3383-C, dated 15th May 1914, is re-posted to Vinnagapattin division.

M.R.Ry. S. C. Subramaniam Achari, Omsaver, second grade, temporary rank, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3411-C, dated 15th May 1914, is re-posted to the Godevadi Conservancy division.

M.R.Ry. T. L. Ramaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, posted to this Circle as Irrigation Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3441-C, dated 15th May 1914, is re-posted to the Godevadi Western division, vide Mr. P. S. Subramanyam Ayyar transferred.

**Transfer.**—M.R.Ry. R. Sankaran Ayyar Arangal, Sub-Engineer in charge of the Circle drawing office and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, is transferred to the Godevadi Eastern division for charge of the Southern sub-division vide Mr. V. Angadurai Ayyar posted to special duty.

Vinnagapattin, 26th May 1914.

**Leave.**—Under article 140, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. L. D. Sumanthanda Ayyar Arangal, Superintending Engineer, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Vinnagapattin sub-division of the Godevadi Conservancy division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th May 1914 or the date of relief.

**Posting.**—In consequence of the grant of one month's privilege leave to M.R.Ry. L. D. Sumanthanda Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, with effect from the 10th May or date of relief and return from leave of M.R.Ry. L. Venkateswami Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, the following postings are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as a temporary measure:—

M.R.Ry. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, on relief from the charge of the new No. 1 sub-division of the Godevadi Eastern division (Godevadi Central Delta), is posted to the Godevadi Conservancy division for charge of the Vinnagapattin sub-division, vide Mr. L. D. Sumanthanda Ayyar posted on leave.

Mr. Subramanyam Ayyar will report to the Godevadi Eastern division for charge of the new No. 11 sub-division when Mr. Sumanthanda Ayyar returns to duty.

**Transfer.**—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

(1) M.R.Ry. M. Krishnamurthy Madhayan, Superintending Engineer, second grade, from the Ganjam division to the Karpal division on 1st June 1914.

(2) M.R.Ry. W. Chandra Madhayan, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from the Karpal division to the Ganjam division.

The transfer of item (1) cannot take effect till such pay.

Vinnagapattin, 26th May 1914.

M. R. SHARADAT,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

**Cancellation of Leave.**—The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted with effect from the 4th April 1914 after noon to M.R.Ry. V. S. Hanumanth Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40 per month, in notification published on page 194 in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 25th March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Bellary, 27th May 1914.

A. C. LANGSTON,  
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

**Transfer.**—M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkateswami Ayyar Arangal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, Tank Sub-division, and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, from the IV Circle vide to the West Coast division for the charge of the Namamur sub-division, on leave from privilege leave for six weeks from 15th May 1914.

Chintamani, 26th May 1914.

G. HILDEBRD,  
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.



2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddalore at his official Courtroom on Monday the 31st of October 1915 with a view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Cuddalore Collector's Office,  
27th April 1915.

A. B. CUMMINS,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1812 that, on the 25th January 1915, the aforementioned treasure of Silver, Cuddalore taluk, found in the mound one belonging to Galla Pichavadi, one of Gungula of the said village, treasure consisting of 23 old rupees, one being of the year 1835, 12 of 1840 and the rest of 1852.

1. Venuka Devi, daughter of Tappal Marudai Mish.
2. Malar Sahib, son of Marud Sahib.
3. Ismael Sahib, son of Kanna Sahib.
4. Yappaiah Perakudal.
5. Gungula alias Kanna.
6. Yakkana Subbappa.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddalore at his office at Cuddalore on Tuesday the 26th June 1915 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddalore Collector's Office,  
27th January 1915.

A. R. BANERJI,  
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1812 that on or about 10 a.m. of the 11th August 1915 the aforementioned treasure is said to have been found in survey No. 1632 excepted village one of Kankangudi village, Dhoss taluk, by (1) Gungula, (2) Galla Kanna, (3) Velaga Narasimhan, (4) Royo Yakkana, (5) Subbappa.

Description.	Details of the find.					Weight.	Estimated value.
	1	2	3	4	5		Rs. A. P.
One coin ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	5 8 4
Two coins ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	5 8 4
One coin ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	5 8 4
Two coins ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	5 8 4
Ring ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	8 18 0
Gold beads ..	..	..	..	..	..	1/2 tola	8 18 0
Total ..							37 5 4

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Kaveri at his office at Kaveri on the 26th October 1915 in view of their claim being required into and disposed of according to law.

Kaveri Collector's Office,  
26th May 1915.

H. B. STOKES,  
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned herein was found recently by Subbarao Kulan Chetti of Kidangurudam, Mysore taluk, while digging the floor of his house.—

Description of property.	Estimated value.				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. One gold small scale ..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0
2. One carved gold bangle ..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
3. One gold bangle ..	..	..	..	..	84 8 0
4. Three gold bangles ..	..	..	..	..	20 8 0
5. One gold Kankam ..	..	..	..	..	8 8 0
6. Five silver ornaments, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	8 1 8
7. One silver vessel ..	..	..	..	..	11 12 0
8. One small silver sword ..	..	..	..	..	1 14 8
9. One silver shield ..	..	..	..	..	1 18 0
10. Three silver ornaments ..	..	..	..	..	6 14 0
11. Three silver chains ..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0
12. Seven silver rings ..	..	..	..	..	6 8 0
13. Two silver ornaments ..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
14. Eight silver rings ..	..	..	..	..	3 8 0
15. One silver head ..	..	..	..	..	6 7 4
16. One silver leg ..	..	..	..	..	6 7 4
17. One silver earring ..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
18. One copper vessel ..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
Total ..					508 7 2

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at Calcutta on Monday the 22nd August 1916 at 10 a.m. in order that their claims may be brought into and determined according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,  
22nd March 1916.

F. B. EVANS,  
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1873) that at about 5 p.m., on the evening of the 10th December 1915, the undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found in S. P. No. 1916 of Police (Nellers taluk), belonging to Annam Panchalaweta, wife of Poodhal Baidy by one Subramania Gururao while digging wells on behalf of Panchala Baidy and under the supervision of his late servant:—

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
(1) Mixed brass idol of Venkateswara measuring 1' 10"	.. 28	80
(2) Mixed brass idol of goddess (Annamayya)	.. 19	15
(3) Mixed brass idol of a Hindu (Gowda V. prabhu) with an ornamental necklace and measuring 1' 4"	.. 12	10
Total ..	79	105

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in Nellore on the 19th June 1916, in view of their claims being required into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,  
19th January 1916.

B. NAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that Guruswami accounting of the undermentioned articles and valued at about Rs. 11-6-6 was found by one Dendige Naraya Shengappa while digging out the stump of a "daga" tree in the Kiripalika temple square in Bernamachala village, Taluk taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Description	Number.
Kannadamma copper coin (front and reverse)	.. .. 10
One-fourth anna	.. .. 4
1/2 and 4 annas of Tipu	.. .. 1
Custury and Lakshmi (diamond)	.. .. 50
Balasa beads	.. .. 2
Pearls (three are very much damaged)	.. .. 14
Seven	.. .. 1
Total ..	71

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Bangalore on Wednesday, the 19th October 1916, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,  
5th May 1916.

I. TILBERT,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of Act VI of 1873, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Mathewson (Madayachi while digging a mulla-daga pit by the side of his house in survey No. 28 (pitta day land) of Kalarajapuram village, Rayachoti taluk, belonging to Ranganasami Ayyar of Rayachoti:—

Description of the treasure.	Weight in ozs.	Value.
Seven.	11	Rs. 10 0 0
Approx ..	.. ..	.. ..

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 9th October 1916, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
4th May 1916.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of Act VI of 1873, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 6th December 1915 by one Kattura while digging pit for burying some prickly-pears in S.P. No. 4 dated as dry in Perambalur village, Shivan taluk, belonging to Abidul Rahman Bhattha.

No.	Description.	Weight in Imperial units of 100 grains.	Value.
1. Personal	.. .. .	40	Rs.
2. Sashiyar	.. .. .	21½	20
3. Do.	.. .. .	50	30
4. Personal (broken into two pieces)	.. .. .	18½	20
5. Broken bell	.. .. .		
Broken plate with holes	.. .. .		
Dauphal	.. .. .		
Thajakhal	.. .. .		
Broken pieces of lamp	.. .. .		
Tupak	.. .. .	12½	2
Wicker pot	.. .. .		
Broken tripod, big	.. .. .		
Do. small	.. .. .		
Alakakakakakak	.. .. .		
Broken plates	.. .. .		
Small broken dish	.. .. .		

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office at Tanjore on the 14th September 1916, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
17th April 1916.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1915, that the aforementioned treasure was found on 13th December 1915 by Durairaj Pillai while digging the ground in Survey Field No. 43 Q. (Dry) of 68 Rettagudi village, Saseenadu taluk, belonging to Vaidikalinga Pillai.

Description of treasure.	Weight in Imperial units.	Value.
1. Kametshi Amman	.. .. .	7 8 0
2. Akanda Mungul with pedestal in a separate piece	.. .. .	8 0 0
3. Personal Amman	.. .. .	5 0 0
4. Shavur	.. .. .	8 4 0
5. Vaitayakur or Shavur	.. .. .	5 0 0
6. Vaitayakur Amman	.. .. .	3 0 0
7. Marudavachalar	.. .. .	1 0 0
8. Akanda tripod stand	.. .. .	6 4 0
9. Do. do. (small)	.. .. .	6 0 0
10. Copper cup	.. .. .	6 4 0
11. Avediyar	.. .. .	3 0 0
		81 2 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Tanjore on the 16th October 1916 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
16th May 1916.

R. D. WOOD,  
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1915 that treasure consisting of the following articles valued at Rs. 100 was found on 27th November 1915 by Pirakudi, son of Goppa Pandaran, and Marudai, son of Yammuthu Thamm of Saseenadu village, Saseenadu taluk, enclosed in a mud wall behind the backyards of a 6th small section B, No. 108 dry land of the same village belonging to Chinnaduram Pillai, village account of the same village.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Kakkurukkalam on 24th June 1916 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Name and description of treasures.	Weight.	Approximate value.
Fourteen gold coins	5½ Madras	Rs. 100
Tanjore Collector's Office, 11th February 1916.		F. R. HERNIMWAY, Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1915, that on 27th March 1916 the treasure described above was found in a small pot from underneath the wall of the house of one Pannikudam Uthayam, son of Appannan Uthayam, of Kakkurukkalam village, Saseenadu taluk, Pudukottai District, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Tanjore on the 24th October 1916 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
21st May 1916

E. S. LLOYD,  
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing Mynas Returns and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1880 to 31st May 1910.

[illegible]

Statement showing Plague Returns and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 31st May 1916.

[illegible]

Wiedner, 1946, May 1946.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,  
Bombay Command

### JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

#### INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Georgetown.

Vedasingham Pillai, son of Ganapathi Pillai, residing at Vayalambalam, (Vandalur taluk) .....

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (1) of Act 118 of 1967 that the abovesubscribed petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on 20th June 1968.

Official Receiver's Court, Colombo,  
12nd May 1898.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
*General Secretary*

MA. 7 OF 1998 IN THE COURT OF THE HONORABLE JUDGE, CLERK OF COURT

Asanikish Chetti, son of Hanuman Chetti, at Kellegai .. .. . *Attorneys*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (5) of Act III of 1887, that the aforementioned revolutionary petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on 30th June 1918.

Official Receiver's Court, Calcutta.

Official Receiver's Court, Cambridge,  
22nd May 1936.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
Official Signature

No. 10 of 1916 is the Order of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

T. A. Kadir Sahib, son of Alikattin Sahib, residing at Ecode .. .. . Fifth Avenue

Official Research Group, Cambridge, at 11 a.m. on 25th June 1955.

Official Receiver's Court, Central and  
22nd May 1986.

G. MUNDARAM AYYAR,  
*General Secretary*

Mo. 10 of 1910 is the Court of the District Judge, Commercial

Palani Gounder, son of Muthu Gounder, at Angulakurichi, Pollachi taluk.

Notice is hereby given under section 11 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the above-mentioned Enquiry Commission will be held by the Official Receiver, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on 27th June 1932.

Official Boarder's Court, Colchester,  
Wed May 1912.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
*Official Receiver.*



## No. 30 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

Palani Sundar, son of Sengunthi Sundar, at Nakkapattanam,

Palakkad taluk .. .. .

Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 22 (3) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned involuntary petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 15th June 1918.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,  
22nd May 1918.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 28 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

In the matter of the insolvency of Maricotte Chetti

Maricotte Chetti, son of Michael Chetti, residing at Palakkad .. .. .

Petitioner (insolvent).

Tannappa Chetti and others .. .. .

Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 22 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 21st day of March 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 15th July 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,  
22nd May 1918.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 8 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, ERODE.

In the matter of the insolvency of A. S. Venkata Rao.

Venkata Rao, son of Subbarayan, at Erode .. .. .

Petitioner (insolvent).

Mathiah Chetti and others .. .. .

Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 22 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 27th day of March 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 15th June 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,  
19th May 1918.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 19 of 1918 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

T. Kamaswami Pillai .. .. .

Petitioner.

J. v. Gan Chinnalingam Chetti and others .. .. .

Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kamaswami Pillai, son of Kamaswami Pillai, at Mahabalaswami, Madras, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 6th May 1918 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
19th May 1918.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 122 of 1918 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Kannappa Pillai .. .. .

Petitioner.

J. v. S. Ramaswami Chetti and two others .. .. .

Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kannappa Pillai, son of Kannappa Pillai, at South Vell street, Madras, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 3rd May 1918 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
19th May 1918.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 155 of 1918 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Kandamalai Reddi .. .. .

Petitioner.

J. v. S. Ramaswami Chetti and others .. .. .

Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kandamalai Reddi, son of Naga Reddi, at Annampatti, Tirumangalam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 29th April 1918 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
19th May 1918.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

No. 108 of 1914 is the COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Notes: Under section 15 (7) of the Judgments Act, it is hereby given that Anandappa Bernal, one of the appellants herein, at Mettapattinam, Pudukkottai, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on the 21st May 1916 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
19th May 1918.

T. B. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*Madurai District*

## No. 161 of 1916 is the Copy of the Original Register, Madras

<b>Personal Held</b>	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<b>Pastor's</b>
<b>Socialist Movement and others</b>	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<b>Credited</b>

*Notice.*—under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Piroush Chett, son of Madayyan Chett, at Kumbham, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 6th May 1918 by the Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madurai, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

UField Reviewer's Copy, Madras,  
18th May 1934.

F. S. RAMANUJANI AYYANUR,  
Official Secretary

## No. 11 of 1916 in the Series of the Official Gazette, Nizhny.

	%	
Muscle Squaler	0.1	Fishbone
Muscle Squaler + muscle Squaler + skin and other	0.4	Crayfish

Notice under section 12(2) of the Land Revenue Act, in hereby given that Kamal Sahibji, son of Jankar, residing at Lohchandpurwa fifth street, Madras, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is dated 15th July 1916. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date when it is called on to be held.

Official Receiver's Court, Montreal,  
19th May 1916.

T. B. RAMANJANI AYYANGAR,  
Deputy Director

## No. 15 of 1995 issued under Order of the President, Republic of Moldova.

Scholarship Fund	100	100	100	100	100	Followers,
Television and others	100	100	100	100	100	Griffiths.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Immigrants Act, is hereby given that Solomon Pöhl, son of Theodor Pöhl, residing at Valtakatu 10, Helsinki, Finland, who has been named, was adjudged inadmissible on May 14, 1938 by the Court, and that the conditions are required to prove their ability as is also possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madam, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Businessman's Court, Madison,  
10th June 1898.

T. S. HAMAWANI ATTASGAR,  
General Manager

## No. 25 de 1996 de las Cortes de las Islas Baleares. Valencia.

Hudson	64	73	81	89	100	110	Pinkney
Kendall Samuel and others							Dodson

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Landruptcy Act, is hereby given that Subbin, son of Pichu Ayyar, residing at Kridakurayur Toppannam Street, Madras, the petitioner a horse named, was adjudged insolvent on 2d May 1917 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to present their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
16th May 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,

## No. 25 of 1916 of the Court of the Central Executive Council.

Vineyard Hills and others	10	20	40	80	Publishers.
Krishnaiah Chelli and others	10	20	40	80	Publishers.

Notes, under section 16 (7) of the Indecency Act, is hereby given that (1) Yanyaganu Pilihi, son of Terevaganu Pilihi, (2) Terevaganu Pilihi, son of Lohoroganu Pilihi, at Pongogamu, Madras, the persons above named, were adjudged indecent on 24 May 1945 by this Court, and that the reasons are required to prove their delinquency, as shown as follows by delinquency or seeking by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form B.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras,  
20th May 1918.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR.

## No. 34 of 1912 is the COURT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MADRAS.

Aggathakulam Chert	11	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Durgam Cheruvu (near Moreshwaramurugan, Aravali and others)	11	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Notice, under section 32 (5) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Annamallin Chetti, son of Annamallin Chetti, at South Anna's Temple street, Madras, the petitioner above-named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted in 18th July 1916. Any persons wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by agent.

Official Receiver's Court, Madras.  
- 2nd May 1945.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Chief Justice.

No. 42 of 1815 in the Senate of the Russian Empire. *Priglasenie*

Kumano Naikhen	11	22	31	40	50	First row.
Hidaka Naikhen and others	22	31	40	50	50	Oxidation.

Notice, under section 14 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kenneth Sackles, son of Perla Mack, residing at Kilmacshann, Palmdale 14th, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 28th April 1915 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Montreal, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Court, Record, et Modern,  
19th Mar 1916.

T. B. RAMASWAMI AYTANAR,  
Chief Engineer

## No. 48 of 1918 is THE ORDER OF THE GENERAL BUSINESS, RAILWAY

Basil Piliak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Priesthood
M. Mr. John Bortolan and others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice, under section 15 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that David Piliat, son of Mathias Karpavich Piliat, of Stropvage, the petitioner-aforesaid, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 16th April 1918, and that the creditors are required to present their claims as such as possible by delivering or sending by registered mail to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Court, Bristol, at Bristol,  
14th May 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*Chief Justice*

## No. 40, 1916, at New York City at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 10, 1916.

Pelagic fish	..	..	..	..	..	Pelagic fish
Bottom-dwelling fish	..	..	..	..	..	Bottom-dwelling fish

Nothing, under section 18 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act, is hereby given that Pichai Mathias POGAI, son of Sankia POGAI, residing at Thiruvalluvar, Puthandurai taluk, the petitioner abovesigned, was adjudged insolvent on 4th April 1949 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Russian's Court, Moscow, at Moscow,  
18th May 1916.

T. S. JAYASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*Chief Justice*

## No. 11 of 1912 is the Order of the General Assembly, bearing

Eubba Reddi	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Pakistan.
M. Taksamara Reddi and others	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Diploma.

Section, under section 17(7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Subba Reddy, son of Rama Reddy, at Vallupur, Bellary taluk, the petitioner abovesaid, was adjudged insolvent on 1st May 1916 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts in accordance with the following conditions to be registered next to the Official Receiver, Bellary, on a Statement in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Office, Barnard, at Midvale,  
18th May 1916.

W. R. RAMA SWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*Civil Service*

## No. 10 is sold by the Court at the Official Receiver, London.

<i>Arenaria</i> - <i>Ten</i> Clats.	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Pacific.</i>
H. H. Sarsby, <i>Arenaria</i> and others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Oregon.</i>

Notes under section 16 (7) of the Indecency Act, is hereby given that Aristodemo Chetti, son of Kamukho Chetti, at Vindapond, Sater Island, was adjudged insolvent on 26 May 1925 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Rangoon, an affidavit in Form No. 8.

Official Hasbrouck's Court, Revised, pt Modern,  
11th May 1916.

T. B. BANISTWANI AYENGOAR,  
*Chief Engineer*

No. 16 of 1938 of THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BOMBAY

Neoglycogen Chetani and others	..	..	..	..	Poliovirus
Chikungunya Chetani and others	..	..	..	..	Cordless

\* Mustafa, under section 18 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Neşirvan Çiftçi and (2) Ramazan Çiftçi, sons of Kadriye Süpürçeklioğlu Çiftçi of Manisa/Manisa, have applied for being declared insolvent and their petition is posted to 10th July 2016. Any evidence wishing to appear the same must appear on this date either in person or by mail.

Official Bessie's Creek, Swind, at Madras,  
19th May 1918.

T. S. RAJASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*General Editor*

## No. 95 on 1914 is the Power of the Imperial Russian Emperor.

Princes Chet	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Princes
Marion Chet and others	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Grades

*Notes.* Under section 12 (7) of the Insolvency Act, whereby given that Brahmam Chaitu, son of Sivaraman Chettai, residing at Sivaganga, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 12th July 1934. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Receiver's Court, Remond, at Madison,  
24th Mar 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
*Chief Justice*

## No. 28 of 1919 of the Order of the Ottoman Empire, Istanbul.

Sabbasaya Brothers ..	"	"	"	"	<i>Fruitmen.</i>
P. R. P. L. Sam. Roman Chetani and others ..	"	"	"	"	<i>Cashless.</i>

Notice, under section 15 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Subhramanyu Rowther, son of Subhramanyu Rowther, at Kariakatt, Ramanad District, the petitioner above-named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 11th July 1918. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Receiver's Court, Bawand, at Madras.  
19th May 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Officiating Secretary.

## No. 17 on file in the Office of the Official Registrar, Moscow.

Messengers Pahal	40	..	..	..	..	..	Fadhwa,
Engrs. Naikins and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coaching.

Notice, under section 12(5) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Muckadee Pillai, son of Arumuchelam Pillai, at Palayamkottai, Palhmadurai taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted for 15th July 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear at that date either in person or by vald.

Official Emerson's Court, *Recessed*, at Modern,  
1946 May 1918.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,

## No. 48 of 1915 is the Order of the General Assembly, bearing

Kalavathy Asari and others	..	..	..	..	Pattinam.
Veerabachalam Pillai and others	"	"	"	"	Gudalur.

Notice, under article 17 (7) of the Embassy Act, is hereby given that (1) Kalyansinh Amari, (2) Syngam Amari, son of Alagar Amari, (3) Chakrasingh Amari, son of Alagar Amari, the petitioners Nos. (1) and (2) residing in Srivilliputhur, District of Madras, (4) K. (5) residing at Kalakuppam, Nellore taluk, the petitioners aforesaid were adjudged madmen on 18th July 1927 by this Court, and that the petitioners are required to prove this claim as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the District Magistrate, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Registry's Court, Handed, at Madras,  
16th May 1913.

T. S. PANANWANI AYYANGAR,

Vol. 6 of 1926 is the Count of von Dönhofs Mitteil. Tausend.

Zayenethi Goudan, son of Chinnama Goudan, at Kodungipalayam,  
Pondicherry.

Station is hereby given, under section 15 (3) of Act III of 1907, that the above-mentioned land survey position will be found by the Official Register at 11 a.m. on 26th June 1928.

Official Reviewer's Credit, Case before,  
22nd May 1818.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR.

## FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING 27th MAY 1914.

DEBITORS.				CREDITORS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up .. ..	70,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .. ..	1,21,27,480	10	0
Reserve Fund .. ..	68,00,000	0	0	Other authorized investments .. ..	4,69,947	10	0
	Rs.	A.	P.	Loans to Government and other authorized institutions .. ..	4,41,00,000	7	0
Public Deposits at .. ..				Amounts of Credit on Government and other authorized institutions .. ..	1,21,21,300	0	7
Savings Office .. ..	68,15,170	12	0	Bills discounted and purchased .. ..	1,00,01,827	0	0
Public Deposits at .. ..	1,14,11,070	0	0	Cheques and other bills .. ..	37,1,510	0	0
Treasury .. ..	68,15,170	0	12	Bills .. ..	17,225	0	00
Other Deposits at Savings Office and .. ..	8,58,50,872	1	0	Post Office .. ..	8,15,118	0	0
Savings .. ..	4,70	0	7	Mortgages .. ..	28,410	0	7
Bank Post Office, etc .. ..	4,70	0	7	Bonds .. ..	38,00,000	10	0
Madras .. ..	11,46,127	0	0				
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .. ..	1,00,20,000	0	0
				at Branches .. ..	10,01,21,300	12	0
Expenses .. ..	12,08,51,045	10	0				

\* Includes 18,104½ Centimes = Rs. 4,35,512-4-4.

(By Order of the Directors)

H. E. ROEMER,  
Chief Accountant.W. B. HUNTSH,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Facilities payable on demand, 40 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 29th May 1914.

## PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Dock will be closed for traffic from 10th to 12th June 1914, for executing certain repairs and that business using the Highgate Quay wharf under their own arrangements for transshipment during this period.

Madras, 17th May 1914.

B. A. KRISHNAIAH AYYANGAR,  
Assistant Engineer, Highgate Wharf.

## REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS

## NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers delegated under rule 1 (2) of the Mysore Rules published in Government Notification No. 266, dated 31st October 1912, published in Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st November 1913, Part I, pages 1263-1265, the Board of Revenue hereby authorizes the Head quarters for collection attached to the Malabar District to exercise all the powers of a Collector under the rules throughout the Malabar District.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).  
Madras, 29th May 1914.E. F. THOMAS,  
Secretary.

Under sections 50 and 50 A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, and in exercise of the powers delegated by Government Notification No. 157, dated 26th October 1914, published on page 1454, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th October 1914, the Board of Revenue directs that Notification No. 11 published on pages 17 and 18 of the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th

January 1861, as amended by subsequent notifications, shall be further amended by the insertion of the following:—

Authority or office.	Power conferred.	Local assn.
Additional Deputy Collector, Beira, Kionia district.	All the powers of the Collector in respect of assessments of incomes between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10,000 with the exception of the power to sanction proceedings under section 36; and all the powers of a Commissioner of a division in regard to the revision of assessments made by the Tahsildar of Beira with the exception of the power to remit fines under section 84, sub-section (5).	The Beira Municipality.

Board of Revenue (Mogamba Revenue),  
Madras, 19th May 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,  
Secretary.

#### JANUARY REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1904, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the January title to S. No. 245/4 of Chomanda Zamra No. 230 of Erand taluk which was notified as unregistered and assessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be registered will be held at Malappuram by the Malappuram Divisional officer in order that the same of the present way be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 30th August 1916 at Malappuram to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,  
19th May 1916.

F. B. EVANS,  
Collector.

#### MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPS in the MARINE HARBOR with DISBURSEMENT, etc., on the 25th May 1916, as reported at that office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	Time to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Chia Maritima"	1895	B. Young	Calcutta	1815	
S.S. "Chia Maritima"	1815	John W. J. Jones	London	1815	Stokes, Woodley & Co.
S.S. "Edison Fish-boat"	872	J. Schreiner	Bombay	1815	Stew. Wilson & Co.

EXPERT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 1st to the 25th May 1916.

#### ARRIVALS

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Commander's rank.	Where from.
18th May	S.S. "Puducherry"	1895	B. Young	C. C. McNeil	Bombay.
19th May	S.S. "Chia Maritima"	1815	John W. J. Jones	Captain	Calcutta.
20th May	S.S. "Puducherry"	1895	B. Young	C. C. McNeil	Bombay.
21st May	S.S. "Dyabli"	1815	T. P. P. P.	Captain	Calcutta.
22nd May	S.S. "Edison Fish-boat"	872	J. Schreiner	Captain	Bombay.

#### DEPARTURES

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Commander's rank.	Where to.
18th May	S.S. "Puducherry"	1895	B. Young	C. C. McNeil	Bombay.
19th May	S.S. "Chia Maritima"	1815	John W. J. Jones	Captain	Calcutta.
20th May	S.S. "Puducherry"	1895	B. Young	C. C. McNeil	Bombay.

Port Officer, Madras,  
25th May 1916.

A. B. BALFOUR, Commander, R.N.,  
Deputy Governor of the Port.



## TENDERS FOR MAKING KHAKI SUITS.

Tenders are invited for making khaki suits for Foresters and Forest Guards, the required cloth being supplied by the undersigned.

1. The breadth of the cloth is 28 inches.

2. Tenderers should be accompanied by "Tenders for making suits" and should be forwarded to the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, so as to reach him on or before 7th June 1918.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 paid either by the treasury deposit receipt or in currency notes.

4. There is no restriction as to the locality where suits are to be made.

5. The amount to be included is only the tailoring, etc. charges. The cloth required for making a suit is one of the things different rates are per specification appended should be noted.

6. Successful tenderers should prepare an agreement binding themselves to prepare and deliver the required number of suits within four weeks from the date of receipt of cloth, failing which, the cost of the cloth and the value of the suits will be recovered from them on account of land revenue.

7. The District Forest Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and the right to reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

8. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

9. Intending tenderers may at any time, during office hours, obtain any further information at the District Forest Office, Chittoor.

## SPECIFICATION OF TENDERS REQUIRED.

## Forest Guards.

Coat.—A plain blouse with no collar, open in front for 6" from the neck, three small buttons in opening. A knee flap behind button holes.

Patch pockets on each breast, each with T shaped flap fastening down with one small button. Patch pockets at each side without flaps. Waist pockets on left breast.

Trousers.—Knee-length, loose, with waistband run through; bangle and strap for fastening below the knee.

## Foresters.

Coat.—A military pattern knee length, with roll collar and cloth belt fastened at back and passing through belt loops on each side. Side and breast pockets with straight flaps, a waist pocket on left breast. Two breast buttons large; one small on each breast pocket and two small on belt.

Trousers.—Knee-length loose as for guards.

## Measurement of Dimensions.

Coat—	Dimensions of Dimensions.		
	1 FOREST.	2 FOREST.	3 FOREST.
Length	32	36	37
Arm	32	30	27
Chest	34	35	33
Waist	29	10	19
Trousers—			
Length	34	33	30
Waist	36	34	31
Band	12	12	12

District Forest Office, Chittoor,  
10th May 1918.

D. L. FATHI,  
District Forest Officer.

## TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, the 10th June 1918, by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office, for the supply of articles mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises of the Institute:—

(1) Required quantities of these articles should be supplied on short notice or instantly.

(2) The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.

(3) Tenders will be opened personally at 12 noon on Monday, the 10th June 1918, by the Director, King Institute, at his office, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

(4) Tenderers should be accompanied in the manner indicated in the tendering, and on the covers should be written the words "Tenders for the supply of articles." Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value.



(3) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes of Rs. 50 in current money. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers as early as possible and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

(4) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and, in the event of his so doing, his current money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(5) Successful tenderers will be liable to forfeit their current money if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractor executing it. They should also furnish security in such as Government procures notes to an amount not exceeding Rs. 200 which will be fixed in accordance with the nature and value of the articles ordered to them, by the Director of the Estates within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

(6) The supplies should begin from 1st July 1910 and be made for one year from that date.

(7) The advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

(8) It shall be agreed with the Director of the King Institute tenders for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

(9) The contract must not be sublet.

(10) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any items in a tender or a portion thereof without assigning any reason for so doing. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted.

(11) In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security so Government. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for.

(12) No articles shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

(13) Printed form of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the Institute.

#### SCHEDULE.

Number and description of articles	Particular requirements for one year.
1. Baskets, with 18", depth 18"; made of date-leaf, strong ..	No. 50.
2. Brass paste tin, size 14" x 12" brass or some other best preparation.	Do. 25.
3. Brooms, reed; made of 1" thick barkless; length, handle 8 feet; with, bottom 2 feet ..	No. 50.
4. Shag carpet, English, with 12", another mark, closely woven ..	Yds. 50.
5. Carpet, English Persian ..	Carps 2.
6. Third cloth, with 18"; American Peppercorn Mills, unleached, Bedford ..	Yds. 600.
7. Kerosene paint, manufactured by Ripon & Co., 15 oz. gross weight ..	Tins 500.
8. Mill, English, bleached No. 5, with 44", each piece of 18 yards, superfine ..	Tins 20.
9. Pig lead in soft blocks .. .. .	Cwt. 8.
10. Bone Monkey brand, each packet of 2 cakes .. .. .	Packets 500.
11. Soap, Pearline bar, weighing 3 lb. .. .. .	Bars 200.
12. Soap, Sunlight; manufactured by Lever Bros., each packet of 4 cakes, weighing 18 oz. .. .. .	Packets 200.
13. Watertight, composite & galvanized; strongly made of black steel ..	No. 50.
14. Zinc buckets, strong, thick steel sheet riveted, with 14", depth 14" ..	" 25.
15. Baskets, conical, strongly made of steel with cover, 18" depth and 12" diameter .. .. .	" 10.
16. Soldering lead in sticks, best .. .. .	Lbs. 50.
17. Cement, best (Portland) .. .. .	No. 100.
18. Do. "country, 8" thick .. .. .	" 100.
19. French polish, best .. .. .	Bottles 50.
20. Tea sheet, 1 lb. .. .. .	No. 50.
21. Do. 14 lb. .. .. .	" 50.
22. Do. 4 lb. .. .. .	" 50.
23. Best tobacco, thick leaves, strong made, with handles finely made and with one hole .. .. .	" 50.
24. Palm branches, 8" to 12", cut 50, round 50 .. .. .	Yds. 500.
25. Cotton rope, 6" diameter .. .. .	" 300.
26. Do. 8" do. .. .. .	" 300.
27. Do. 10" do. .. .. .	" 300.
28. Hemp rope, 12 yards long, 6" diameter .. .. .	No. 1,000.
29. Hard wood, red bordered, 7 1/2" x 7 1/2", stamped K.I.P.M. ..	" 50.
30. Hefepom .. .. .	Pieces 50.
31. Dugery cloth, white, thick, each piece of 12 yards .. .. .	Yds. 500.
32. Long cloth, 14 yards, H.K. 50 .. .. .	" 50.
33. Mosquito netting, superior .. .. .	Lbs. 10.
34. Empty tins, 50 .. .. .	" 20.
35. No. 10, 100 .. .. .	Carps 100.
36. Best paper .. .. .	" 50.



## TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Tenders are invited from qualified book-binders for the execution of the works noted below.

1. Tenders will be received and opened on the 1st July 1916 in the office of the District Registrar of Annamalai, Coimbatore, and any tender received after that date will not be considered.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the binding of Registration Records" and the address of the tenderer should be given in full in the tender application and signed by the tenderer (person or firm) by their agent or partner. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be specified against each kind of record, in the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreements as a date to be fixed by the District Registrar of Coimbatore and if the tenderer or tenderers fail to do so within that date, their tender will be rejected.

4. The binding work should not be sublet.

5. The work should be completed before the 15th January 1917.

6. The District Registrar of Coimbatore reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

7. The binding work should be executed at the undermentioned centres.

8. Tenderers may apply at any time before the date for any information required in connection with the mode of execution of the work or the rates specified, payments to be made to the District Registrar of Coimbatore Nilgiris or may appear before him to obtain the required information before tendering their tenders.

9. Those who have had experience in the binding of the Registration records only need apply.

10. Leather to be used for the binding of Register books should be of the quality which has hitherto been approved by the department.

11. No travelling allowance or bonus will be paid for their journey-in or home made on the different centres where the work has to be executed. Payments for the work done will be made by the District Registrar of the sub-stations.

Centre.	Sub-stations included in the centre.	Centre	Sub-stations included in the centre.
1. Coimbatore	Coimbatore Fort II. Belur. Kattapallanam. Ponnayankuppalam.	4. Gobichetti-palayam	Gobichetti-palayam. Kannadur. Pattanamangalam. Pulcheri.
2. Tiruppur	Tiruppur. Arumudi. Dharmapalan. Mudicut. Kangayan. Pulichan. Kode. Ardipet. Thamut. Kodumudi. Pannodur. Sennimalai.	5. Pollachi	Arumudi. Gunasalam. Udamalpet. Kalligal.
3. Erode		6. Kalligal	Belur. Talarudi. Ottumudi. Chinnai. Gudalur.
		7. Ottumudi	

## Nature and details of work.

- Binding of original indexes with full leather.  
Binding of duplicate indexes (half leather and marble)  
Re-binding of register books.  
Re-stitching of register books.  
Binding of subsidiary indexes.  
Binding new records to be bound with half leather and marble, records such as Accounts A, B and C, current register, daybook register, register of records, Camp Manual and several others of the kind.

Office of the Registrar of Coimbatore Nilgiris,  
28th May 1916.

A. V. NARAYANA IYER,  
Registrar.

## RECOVERY OF WRECKA.

Notice is hereby given under section 71 of Act VII of 1897 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the clasp and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month or payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.





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2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 20

Appointments are invited from candidates between 20 and 22 years of age who have passed the Matriculation examination of an Indian University for the unreserved posts in the Andaman Forest Division.

	Pay	Local allowances.	Fixed travelling allowance.
Deputy Ranger .. .. .	25	24	12
Forest .. .. .	25 + 10	24	12
Forest .. .. .	25 + 15	24	12

Applicants with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th July 1916.

Selected candidates will be asked to furnish a medical certificate as to the production of which appointment will only be made. Successful candidates will give notice substantiating in the discharge of their duties, may, if necessary, be degraded to the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, after a period of two years for undergoing the Forest Ranger's course.

Fort Blair, 15th May 1916.

F. H. GAVENDISH,  
Deputy Conservator of Forest, Andaman.

Appointments are invited for an acting Clerk's place on Rs. 20 per mensem in the District Head's Court, Gadchodra, from candidates holding school-leaving certificate with at least one mark in English. The vacancy is long standing and may become permanent. Candidates must be who can read and write Telugu. Preference will be given to a candidate who has passed the Government Typewriting examination (Elementary grade) and who would be willing to work with his own machine.

District Head's Court Gadchodra,  
15th May 1916.

F. KARAYANA RAO,  
District Head.

Written applications for Composition's post in land head institutions in Salem District. The candidate should hold the diploma of having passed the "Practical test for Composition" and should be willing to sign a bond to serve for a period of five years. Salary Rs. 12 to Rs. 56 by increments. The vacancies are permanent. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1916.

Salem District Head's Office,  
15th May 1916.

E. W. LEIGH,  
President.

Applications are invited from persons duly qualified for the post of Forester-Draftsman carrying a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem in the District Forest Office, Central Calcutta.

The appointment is for one year temporary substitution but will continue year after year. Candidates should hold the Forester's group certificate (Government Technical Examination). They should also produce a certificate of having undergone a course of surveying and drawing at the College of Engineering, Madras.

Central Forest Office, Calcutta,  
16th May 1916.

A. N. C. LITTLEWOOD,  
District Forest Officer.

WANTED as Amble Blauds for the Government Nilgai-Dam on a salary of Rs. 40-3-10 (highest term). Preference will be given to persons who possess a Diploma in Amble from an Amble College and have a fair knowledge of English.

Applications stating age, qualifications together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th June 1916.

Madras, 15th May 1916.

C. W. MOSS,  
Inspector, Government Nilgai-Dam.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or the old Sub-Ordinate and Forester test or the old Forester test of the College of Engineering, Madras for the post of a Forester for the investigation of the extension of irrigation under the Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar taluk. The pay of the post is Rs. 40 with a local allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while on outdoor work. The appointment will last for about three months.

All applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials and should reach this office not later than 15th June 1916.

The successful applicant should be prepared to join duty within a week after the receipt of the appointment order.

Calcutta, 15th May 1916.

V. HART,  
Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division.

Appointments in the following posts are invited from qualified Non-Brahmins and Mahomedans who hold a certificate for the permanent clerical posts on Rs. 10, 14 and 18 from the Government and Sub-Inspector's Office in the district.

3 Candidates should possess at least a completed secondary school-leaving certificate or should have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University prior to 1910. They should also submit specimens of their Tamil and English handwriting.

(1) Name in full; (2) Permanent address; (3) Relationship in the district; (4) General educational qualifications; (5) Technical examinations passed, if any; (6) District and rank in which the applicant has been employed; and (7) In the case of school and college teachers, the number of marks obtained in the school examination in Groups A, B, C and in the Public examination.

3. The selected candidates will first be appointed on probation for six months and will be confirmed eventually, if they give satisfaction in their work. They should also be prepared to work in any of the sub-divisional offices, in the district, to which they may be posted. Applications will be received till 10th June 1916.

Madras Engineer's Office,  
10th May 1916.

P. KRISHNAN SACHARI,  
Inspector.

Advertisements are invited from candidates, duly qualified under the examination rules, for the post of Examiner as No. 13 which has permanently fallen vacant in this Court.

The applicant should furnish the following particulars—

(1) His name and family name; (2) Date; (3) Residence; (4) Age; (5) Relatives in the public service, if any; (6) Any landed property and, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk; (7) His past and present occupations and length of service and; (8) Examinations passed with reference to the following pages and also any testimonials held by him.

District Munsif's Court, Huzur,  
2nd May 1916.

B. GOPALAKRISHNAN,  
District Munsif.

Advertisements are invited for a certified sanitary inspector's post on Rs. 20 plus 12 allowances under the Taluk Board. The post is at present a temporary one for six months from the date of posting. None but those duly qualified under the existing rules need apply. The applicants should be conversant with the Telugu language.

Madras Taluk Board's Office,  
27th May 1916.

V. V. SUBBA RAO,  
President.

# PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 14th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Tahsil Officer,  
Chittoor (Dachin), 10th May 1916.

C. R. MAHADEVA AYYAR.

On or after the 20th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court to be appointed as a Tahsil Officer,  
Kallagoda, 27th May 1916.

P. G. KRISHNA AYYAR.

I, C. CHANDRAMMA, Board Girls' School Marissa, Tithi, Mangalore, intend changing my signature into M. CHANDRAMMA.

Mangalore, 10th May 1916.

M. CHANDRAMMA.

I, K. GOVINDASAMI, intend changing my name into V. K. NARAYAN.

Ponnambalam (Madras),  
29th May 1916.

K. GOVINDASAMI.

## MR. WILLIAM HENRY GILES (DECEASED).

The Administrators of the estate and effects bequeathed to the President of Madras of William Henry Giles, late of 21, Wellington Road, Madras, in the County of Lancaster, late of Police Bank Trustees' Magazine in the County of Devon but now deceased who died at Sefton Bank, Liverpool, on or about the 14th day of February 1915, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of June 1916, at the undersigned's address, after which date, the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrators will not be liable for the assets of the said William Henry Giles, deceased, on any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court Bench, Madras,  
2nd May 1916.

H. HENRYWELL,  
Administrator of the Estate.

## SHAMSHAD ALI (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 12th May 1918 the estate of Shamsad Ali, deceased, Atma merchant, late of Triplicane, Madras, under letters of administration granted to him on the 28th April 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General, on or before the 30th June 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the estate of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 26th May 1918.

G. E. COOPER,  
Administrator-General of Madras.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, Madras, held on the 26th April 1918, it was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily and Mr. N. Narasimham, Public Accountant and Auditor, has been appointed the liquidator; the resolution was confirmed by a subsequent meeting held on the 26th May 1918.

Madras, 26th May 1918.

G. E. SAMPATHU CHETTI,  
Director.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday, the 26th proximo, in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

Bank of Madras, Madras,  
26th May 1918.

W. B. HUNTER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

69

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1906.

[Price, 6 pds.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 3 OF 1916-17, HELD ON THE  
27th MAY 1906.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, M.R.S., Acting Chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.  
Mr. R. Todd.  
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser.  
Mr. J. F. Simpson.  
Mr. A. P. Francis.  
Mr. E. P. M. Rao.

Mr. J. H. Thonger.  
Khan Mahomed Mahomed Abdul Kader  
Rahimullah.  
M.R.S., Hon. Sahib G. Ramayya Chett  
Chett.  
M.R.S., C. Gopal Menon Arupal.

35. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 26th April 1906.

36. Resolved that the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, M.R.S., Engineer-Chief, be invited, on the occasion of the 1st May 1906, of the leave granted to him by Government, as recorded in Resolution No. 271 dated 21st March 1906, being advised by Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, M.R.S.

37. Read and approved draft letter by the Acting Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Mysore Department, requesting sanction to certain sums deposited with the Madras Port Trust under the head "works constructed from Mysore Contributions to Capital" and under the Mysore head, "A. Engineering and Maintenance (No) Works."

38. Resolved to apply for the sanction of Government which is necessary under section 41 (3) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to a list of remissions of dues proposed by the Chairman during May 1906.

39. Resolved, as is necessary under S.O. No. 114, Madras, dated the 16th February 1901, to sanction the payment of two lacs amounting to Rs. 113-5-0 received from the Board's Solicitors, dated 26th May 1906.

40. Resolved that Mr. J. A. H. Stirling, Assistant Engineer, be invited on the occasion of the 1st May 1906 of the 14 days privilege leave granted to him by Board's Resolution No. 265, dated the 21st March 1906.

41. Resolved a statement showing the progress of English materials made by the Board's purchasing Agents in England of which information was received in April 1906.

11-5-106

27. The following statement of estimates mentioned under the 26th April 1916 was ordered to be recorded:—

*Statement of services by Chambers and North.*

Serial number.	Activity.		Value of work.	Amount authorized.	Balance of budget allocated still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
1	G.O. No. 127, Madras	12th April 1916.	Capital Works On the electrical alterations to the Port Trust premises.  Revenue Works No.  Subsidy Port Trust. No.  Subsidy Port Trust. No.	Rs. 6,000		Capital.	

28. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for February 1916.

29. Recorded G.O. No. 125, Madras, dated 2nd March 1916, confirming the Budget estimates of the Madras Port Trust for 1915-16 under Board's Resolutions No. 217, 246 and 254, dated 26th January, 15th February and 2nd March 1916.

30. Recorded G.O. No. 126, Madras, dated 10th April 1916, approving by law 3 of the by-laws of the Madras Port Trust as revised by the Board—vide Resolution No. 219, dated 2nd March 1916.

31. Recorded G.O. No. 128, Madras, dated 17th April 1916, authorizing the expenditure of Rs. 75,000, Madras, Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust, to develop and the arrangements proposed during his absence—vide Resolution No. 220, dated 2nd March 1916.

32. Recorded G.O. No. 127, Madras, dated 27th April 1916, confirming the estimate amounting to Rs. 6,000 for certain structural alterations to drains on the Port Trust premises—vide Board's Resolution No. 246, dated 17th March 1916.

33. Recorded G.O. No. 140, Madras, dated 6th May 1916, passing orders on the subject of procuring and free quarters to the Deputy Port Commissioner—vide Resolution No. 249, dated 2nd March 1916.

34. Recorded G.O. No. 145, Madras, dated 11th May 1916, confirming the estimate of interest due amounting to Rs. 8-12-0 which accrued on certain goods consigned to Messrs. N. S. Theagaraja Naidupar & Sons—vide Resolution No. 12, dated 26th April 1916.

35. Recorded G.O. No. 162, Madras, dated 20th April 1916, granting to P. Mahalingam Niyadai, late much, an annual pension of Rs. 4 per annum.

36. Services and work held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 26th May 1916, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Memorandum amounts Rs.	Cash balance, Rs. & p.
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	.. .. .	1,78,828 11 7
President Fund Account .. .. .	5,72,240	25,508 1 4
Deposit Account .. .. .	17,700	497 20 0
Edna Bailey's Home Charity Account .. .. .	87,404	812 11 0
Overhead Expenses Fund Account .. .. .	35,000	2,745 2 3
Storage Fund Account .. .. .	44,408	2,711 8 4
Harbour Trust Extension Account .. .. .	.. .. .	36,481 14 20

Port Trust Office, Madras,  
26th May 1916.

H. H. C. MITCHELL,  
Acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.





## SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

59

## THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 29.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1916.

[PART II, 6 p.m.]

## METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Day.	Barometer reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.				Winds.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Angle of sun.	Angle of moon.	General remarks.
		General Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.										
		Dep.	W. & P.	Max.	Min.	Maximum Heat in Shade.	Minimum " "							
2nd May.	12.45	81.8	85.4	81.7	80.7	119.3	74	S.E. by E.	310	0.05	10	9.1		Sea with passing clouds.
3rd May.		80.0	83.8	81.0	80.0	119.4	73	S.E.	300	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
4th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
5th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
6th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
7th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
8th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
9th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.
10th May.		71.3	80.0	71.4	80.0	119.5	74	S.E. by S.	310	0.05	10	9.5		Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The surface of the barometer is twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.09 inch, the average due for the same period, being 0.24 inches.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY, 29th May 1916

J. ANGUS,  
Off. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1916.

[Price, 6 pice.

## ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1916.

### DISTRICT REPORTS.

#### GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ricefields generally 32-40 feet and 8 months 15-25 feet deep. Ploughing and sowing proceeding; sowing of paddy and gram and transplantation of sugarcane commencing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in some taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### TEZARAPATAN.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Sowing of gram and rice commencing or proceeding; of maize, mungbean and of jute proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, mil, chaff; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

#### GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks and five divisions. Godavari 3-4 feet over banks. Mungbean, paddy, sorghum and of wheat and of jute in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton normal. Ploughing, mungbean, sorghum, mil, indigo, tobacco, being sown. Fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and five divisions; fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good but underfed and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### KINTLA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kintla 1-2 feet below banks, but discharge adequate. Ploughing of dry lands and preparing land for wet sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Mungbean and preparing lands for next season. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but underfed prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Tungabhadra 3-10 feet below banks, but adequacy of discharge not reported. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal. Pasture fair; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but underfed prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

#### RANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture fair; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks and under three taluks in five others. Ploughing; preparing land for the next season; sowing of paddy and sowing of wet crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Tobacco; sugarcane available. Condition of cattle good, but widespread pestilence in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Preparing land for early crops and sowing of land in progress. Standing crops good. Tobacco; oil; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## BANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells, water and under some tanks. Ploughing; standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and cotton; tobacco generally fair. Tobacco generally scarce; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## BIDAR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under wells. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and indigo; transplanting of rice and sowing of tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane. Cattle fair to normal; generally poor to normal. Tobacco mostly except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread pestilence in some taluks except in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## BELLUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. No flow over Bellur market. Supply in the Bellur and Bellur taluks and in the Bellur; moreover, in the Bellur. Sowing and sowing of cotton and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and rice; cotton fair to normal. Tobacco sufficient except in five taluks and in parts of another; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but widespread pestilence in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and sowing of sugarcane and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, rice and sugarcane; cotton fair. Tobacco; oil; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of rice; transplanting of sugarcane and paddy and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to normal except in one taluk. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugarcane; cotton fair. Tobacco sufficient but scarce in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and sugarcane and sugarcane; and planting of sugarcane continuing in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy, rice, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, cotton, and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Tobacco mostly in parts; fodder generally available except in one taluk and parts of one division. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread pestilence in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and sowing and transplanting of paddy and rice proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, rice, tobacco and sugarcane; cotton fair. Tobacco sufficient but scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## BARK.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and sugarcane, transplanting of rice and planting of sugarcane continuing in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but sugarcane more rain in two taluks. Harvested paddy, cotton, rice, and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, normal. Tobacco sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

## COMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Five feet of water in the Chavara at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, sugarcane, cotton, rice, sugarcane, cotton and cotton; sowing of paddy seedlings, sugarcane, tobacco and sugarcane; and transplanting of rice, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and rice; cotton; sugarcane; sugarcane, cotton, and cotton; cotton, fair to normal. Tobacco sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. No flow over the Grand Anicut but supply adequate. Flogging, weeding, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sholas; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut nil. Sowing of paddy proceeding in one taluk. Sowing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and maize, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but cotton proceeds in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## TUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply not reported. Cultivation of garden crops under water in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## MAUDURAI.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Flogging, weeding, sowing of paddy, transplanting of ragi and weeding of sholas proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but rice is generally worked. Harvested paddy and sholas; cotton less. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

## RAHINAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Flogging and weeding, procuring; and translocation of crops in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cotton, maize, millet, ragi, masha, sholas, turkeys and indigo; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient, but scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Sriradhakrishna anicut, but discharge adequate. Flogging, weeding and sowing of paddy, sholas, maize and millets in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

## MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient. Flogging and sowing first rice crop in progress. Standing crops less. Harvested rice crop; cotton not reported. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest almost over. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

## THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Flogging, weeding and pruning of main crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops less. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton less. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 27th May 1916.—Rainfall fair to good. Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South, West Coast and Nilgiris; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient in Kistna, Gunter, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Malabar and Nilgiris; insufficient in South Canara and in parts of other districts. Pasture generally insufficient but fodder generally available. Prices slightly risen.

DEPT. OF RES. SURV. SEC., LAND RESS. & AGRI.,  
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,  
26th May 1916.

T. BAGHAVIAH,  
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1903.

Produce.		Rainfall in inches.					Prices in dollars (per 40 bushels free board).											
		In the week.		Up to & incl. of the week from 1st April.			Rice.			Maize.			Oatmeal.			Wheat.		
		1st.	Average of 40 years.	1902.	Average of 40 years.	1901.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.
Cereals.	Maize	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.8	8.0	7.0	7.0	10.1	12.8	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wheat	0.4	0.7	4.0	0.0	..	..	..	17.5	18.8	12.0	..	18.1	20.0	17.7	14.0	19.0	
	Oats	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	9.8	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Barley	..	0.8	1.4	0.0	10.5	10.0	7.8	15.0	16.0	12.4	10.4	18.0	18.0	17.4	17.4		
	Rye	..	0.5	0.7	0.1	8.8	7.8	7.8	12.5	13.0	10.0	10.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	10.0		
Dresses.	Ground	..	0.8	0.7	0.0	10.5	10.0	7.8	..	16.0	15.0	10.0	18.0	14.0	10.0	10.0		
	Flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	..	17.0	18.5	10.0	17.0	17.0	10.0	10.0		
	Peas	..	..	1.0	1.0	..	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	10.0	10.0	..	..		
	Beans	..	0.8	0.4	0.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	..	15.0	16.0	10.0	18.0	18.0	..	..		
	Lentils	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..		
Grains.	Maize	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Wheat	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Oats	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Barley	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Rye	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
General.	Maize	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Wheat	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Oats	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Barley	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Rye	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruit.	Apples	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Pears	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Oranges	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lemons	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Strawberries	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meats.	Beef	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Pork	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lamb	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chicken	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Duck	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous.	Butter	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Eggs	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Flour	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sugar	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Coffee	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fishes.	Salmon	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Trout	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Shrimp	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Crabs	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Clams	..	0.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

S. M. Agency.

S. M. Agency.

\* Average of the 10 years ending 1900-19.

† Average of the 10 years ending 1900-19.

‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1900-19.

Note.—All in the price of rice in the market at the time of the survey.

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# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 63

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1916. (Pages, 16 or 17 p.)

## Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Geo. V, Ch. 51.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of April 1916.

### PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, Baron PASLAND of Lgth, P.C.  
G.O.C., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, M.C., C.S., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD SIGART, M.C., C.S., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, M.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BORTHEWOM, M.C.

The Hon'ble Surgeon General W. B. BASSERMAN, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., M.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. CARLIS.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRIDGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. M. SCHURD.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. STONE, M.C.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyar.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELCOCK, M.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. MURRAY.

(Sir Francis Spring.)

[JUN APRIL 1914.]

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Avargal, G.L.R.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. RAJCOCK.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMSON.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. SESHIVARA AYYANAR (*Advocate-General*).  
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.  
 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERSON.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHACHARI SATHA GATE.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GATE.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNAVA PILLAI Avargal.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. STEPHANAYALU SETHUPATHI Avargal.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MASOK.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Avargal.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM SATHA MOHAMMAD.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN NAYALATHARA MURTHI NAYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. KAM-UL-AZHIN SATHI Bahadur.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRASER.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HOBSON.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARNES.  
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, G.C.S.I.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. HODGKINS.  
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADAN MOHAN SINGH DED.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SUNDARARAJA CHETTIAR Avargal.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SESHIVARA SATHA.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. HENDRICK, G.L.R.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the sitting of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make sufficient pause to allow the Honorable Member a reasonable opportunity of making his plea, if he is desirous of raising any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.

1 Q.—(a) Have Government read the reference made to the ground-nut trade of this Presidency in a leading article of the *Madras Mail* of the evening of February 7th?

(b) In view of the ill-repute attaching to Madras ground-nuts as evidenced in the two reports referred to in that newspaper, viz., a report by the American Consul at Marseilles on the oil industry of that town and an article in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture of England* for July 1913, will Government take steps, through the Collectors of ground-nut growing districts, their holders and the village officials, to teach the ryot-growers of the nuts that their present method of harvesting them is likely so injuriously to affect the Madras industry that recovery in the world markets may be difficult?

(c) Will Government, through the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries, take steps to ascertain particulars of insecticides which may, with advantage, be used, either in the villages or in the larger centres, where the nuts are collected for export, bearing in mind the potential importance to the Presidency of the rapidly expanding trade in ground-nuts?

5TH APRIL 1916.] *(Mr. Ramaswami Ashariyar; Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar.)*

- 1 A.—The Government have read the article referred to and have consulted the Directors of Agriculture and Industries on the questions raised therein. They understand that various measures for shelling ground-nuts are being tested by the Departments of Agriculture and Industries, and as soon as one suited for village conditions has been found, active steps to promote its use and to check the injurious practices now in vogue will be undertaken in the chief ground-nut growing areas.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Ashariyar.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased, with reference to my question 38 put at the meeting of this Council held on the 1st of February 1916 and the answers thereto,

*Answers of  
work in the  
High Court.*

(i) to furnish a statement, after inquiry of the High Court and of the Law officers and after search in the records, showing the length of the midsummer vacation enjoyed by the Judges of the Sadr and Supreme Courts, and the period of the year when it was availed of; and

(ii) to call for a statement from the High Court and furnish it to the Council as to the length of the vacation enjoyed by the Judges of the High Court since 1862, with the alterations subsequent to that date?

3 A.—The Government are not prepared to furnish either of the statements.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the High Court and lay on the table a statement showing the adjournments permitted from time to time in the course of a year by the High Court to the Civil Courts under its control under the Civil Courts Act of 1913?

*Adjournment  
of Civil Court*

5 A.—The adjournments permitted from time to time by the High Court in the case of the courts subordinate to it are notified in due course in Part II of the *Fari Sh. George Gazette*, to which the Hon'ble Member is referred for the information he requires.

6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the taluks constituting the several taluk boards in the districts of South Canara and Malabar, the rates of land-tax in force in each taluk in 1914-15, the amount collected at the rate of one anna in each taluk, and the amount collected at rates above one anna?

*Excesses  
collected in  
South Canara  
and Malabar*

7 A.—Information in regard to the amounts of land-tax collected during 1914-15 in each revenue taluk at the rate of one anna and at rates above one anna is not available and has been called for. A statement showing the normal revenue taluks constituting each local fund taluk and the rates of which land-tax was levied during 1914-15 in each of them is laid on the table.\*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar.

8 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Taticorin water-supply partial scheme shown as item 30 in Appendix F of the Provincial Civil Works Budget, under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, is likely to be taken up in 1916-17?

*Taticorin  
water-supply  
scheme.*

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if Government have finally decided to adopt any of the schemes 30 or 31 in Appendix F (pages 34 and 35 of the "45. Provincial Services Public Works Budget Estimate"), and if so, which?

(c) Considering the want of good drinking water from which the town of Taticorin has been suffering from a long time, will Government be pleased to decide early and begin the work partly in 1916-17, and make the necessary provisions for at least half the work being completed in 1916-17?

\* Vide Appendix I on page 166 below.



[Jan. Armt. 1916.]

(Mr. Ahsan Tameh Marakbayar.)

- 5 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,57,000 for the partial scheme of water-supply has been sanctioned in December 1915, and actual work will be begun on receipt of pipes, etc., from the United Kingdom. The partial scheme will in due course be incorporated in the main scheme for supply from the Tankaparni, detailed plans and estimates for which are now under scrutiny. Provision has been made in the budget for 1916-17 to meet the cost of the house articles required for the partial scheme. A full power test in connection with the main scheme is being made.

Quarantine  
regulations for  
passengers and  
mail from the  
Ceylon.

6 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao regarding the quarantine regulations imposed at Mumbay on Indian passengers, and accepted by Government in the meeting held on 25th November 1915,

(a) will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in withdrawing or modifying the regulations; and

(b) will the Government be pleased to take up this important question with the Ceylon Government (if they have not done so already)?

- 6 A.—The Ceylon Government was addressed in November 1915 on the subject of the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations. That Government's reply has been lately received and is now under consideration.

School fees for  
Muslim children  
born in  
the district and  
a grant from  
the State.

7 Q.—With reference to the answer given by Government to my question 42 put at the meeting held on 19th May 1914, will Government be pleased to pass a Government Order distinctly directing that all the private schools and colleges in the Presidency should collect only half fees from Muhammadan boys, as the managers of such schools are not giving due effect to the amendment of the article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code?

- 7 A.—The Government are not prepared to issue orders which would interfere with the discretion left to managers of private institutions on the matter of the levy of fees.

Removal of  
the river at  
Mudhol.

8 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that the Kootyar river at Mudhol has altogether been silted and trade stopped consequently?

(b) Are Government also aware that the merchants of Mudhol are willing to excavate the river at their own expense, provided the Government permits them?

(c) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to sanction the excavation of the river with a view to facilitate trade?

- 8 A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government, who have instituted inquiries as to the feasibility of the scheme proposed by the merchants of Mudhol.

Daily bath to  
be given to  
the servants and  
of the  
departments.

9 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the peons in the Revenue Department and similar servants in other Government departments get only a daily bath of 2 annas when they go on duty outside the headquarters?

(b) Is it a fact that, in Malabar, bath is given at 4 annas a day?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to increase the rate to 6 annas at least in consideration of the high cost of food and in consideration of the fact that the rate was fixed several years ago when the price of grains, etc., was not as high as the existing ruling prices?

- 9 A.—(a) Yes, as a general rule. In certain special trades, the rate is higher.

(b) Yes, except in the Malabar-Wyand where the rate is Rs. 6 a day.

(c) Travelling allowance is given to a public servant to cover the actual expenses incurred by him in travelling and the Government do not consider that any increase is required on account of the rise in prices of food-grains. In districts where the prices of food-grains are high, relief is afforded by the grant of grain compensation allowances or an increase of pay.

5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Police and  
Municipal  
Translates to  
Government.

(a) whether in the Translates' department under this Government the Persian and Hindustani Translator is the only one not residing at Madras;

(b) whether his residence at Hyderabad and is a servant of a Native State through his office as Translator is at Madras;

(c) whether he constantly goes down to Madras for his work as Translator and incurs travelling charges;

(d) whether he is the only Translator for whom such travelling allowance is allotted;

(e) whether during short vacancies in the office, Madras residents like Rev. Goldsmith were appointed; and

(f) whether it is not possible to appoint for that office a gentleman resident in Madras and employed in a Government or missionary or private institution or as independent gentlemen with the requisite proficiency in the above languages?

10 A.—(a) to (d) Yes.

(e) & (f) Canon Goldsmith was never appointed to act as Translator, and, so far as the Government are aware, there is at present no person resident in Madras who is qualified and suitable for the post.

11 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Provisional  
Health Officer  
for Coimbatore  
District.

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the article headed "Health Officer for Coimbatore" at page 11 of the South of India Observer, dated 18th March 1915;

(b) whether on 14th March 1915 Government considered, in its Government Order quoted therein, that Coimbatore in spite of its small resident population should yet have a first-class health officer in view of its being the most important hill station and the seat of Government; and

(c) whether in the circumstances Government would be pleased to reconsider their order of 29th September 1915 and grant the request of the Coimbatore Municipal Council for a first-class health officer?

11 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article referred to.

(b) & (c) The Government allotted a first-class health officer to Coimbatore under the original scheme which provided for the employment of twelve officers of this grade. Owing to a reduction of the anticipated assignment from Imperial revenues towards the cost of the scheme, only a first instalment of it can at present be introduced. This involves the employment of only two health officers of the first class who are allotted to Madurai and Trichinopoly.

12 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to question 17a (d) put at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd November 1915 regarding the toll-gate contractor's case at Trichinopoly, what orders have been passed by Government and whether the same will be placed on the table, along with the report on which they are based?

Change of Staff  
Special a toll-  
gate contractor,  
Trichinopoly.

12 A.—Suitable orders have been passed on the subject: the Government do not propose to publish them.

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Establishment  
of a high  
school at  
Kollal.

(a) whether the leading gentlemen of Kollal sent a petition praying for the establishment of a high school at Kollal to the Collector of Coimbatore and to the Educational Department of Government; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to view the special difficulties of Kollal as set out in memorial petitions with sympathy, and help the Coimbatore District Board with a suitable grant to start a high school at Kollal at an early date?

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[SIX APRIL 1916]

13 A.—The Government have not received the memorial referred to by the Honourable Member.

Reorganisation  
of judicial  
offices,  
judicial  
posts.

14 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposals for revision of the scale of salaries and an increase in the number of sub-judges and district magistrates were forwarded to the Government of India as proposed in answer to my question 21 at the meeting held on 20th November 1914 and what became of them;

(b) at what stage the matter rests;

(c) the circumstances, if any, in which no proposals to the above effect have now been forwarded; and

(d) when the Government will be pleased to send up such proposals again?

14 A.—The proposals have not yet been forwarded to the Government of India owing to the financial situation created by the war. Whenever that permits, their consideration will be completed and the Government of India will be addressed.

Removal of an  
erect shop  
in a narrow  
street.

15 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(a) whether the residents of the old hospital buildings, the members of the Y.M.C.A. and a number of other respectable inhabitants of Coonoor Bazaar street have protested against the location of an erect shop near those buildings and sent up such protest to the Collector and District Magistrate of the Nilgiris and other authorities, and whether the Government have also been addressed in the matter;

(b) whether some years back the erect shop that existed then in the locality was removed by reason of its being too close to the hospital; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to order the removal of the erect shop from the locality?

15 A.—The Government have received a petition from some of the residents of Coonoor protesting against the location of the shop near the old hospital buildings and have called for a report in the matter.

List of municipal  
councillors  
who were present  
from various  
wards.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(a) whether exemption from taking out licenses for "arms" is in favour of all "municipal councillors of approved loyalty" or only of those councillors of approved loyalty who have been included in a special list;

(b) whether they are aware that the above exemption is being nullified in several districts by no attempt being made therein to prepare such lists;

(c) in how many and which districts has no such attempt been made and in which and how many districts are such lists of "councillors of approved loyalty" maintained;

(d) how many councillors have been taking out licenses in each district and why these were not (if they were not) included in any such list; and

(e) whether the Government would consider the desirability of eliminating the possibility of any municipal councillors not being loyal by prescribing forms of oath or solemn affirmation similar to those taken in the Legislative Council before a councillor takes his seat?

16 A.—(a) The exemption granted under schedule 1, Item 16 (a), of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, applies to "every landholder or member of a municipal board or committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the Local Government." The exemption therefore is not applicable to all landholders and municipal councillors of approved loyalty and good position, but only to those who have been designated in a special list.

(b), (c) & (d) No such lists have yet been prepared. The Government do not know how many councillors have taken out licenses.

(e) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

3rd APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

17 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, in continuation of the answer to my question 59 (b) at the meeting held on 26th November 1914, whether extension of non-official presidentship of taluk boards is contemplated and whether Coimbatore district will be given one or more of such presidents?

Non-official  
presidents of  
Taluk boards.

17 A.—Action has been and is being taken towards extension of the system. The case of Coimbatore is under consideration.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, in continuation of the answer to my question 74 of 29th March 1915, what steps the proposals for retransfer of Nizamkhal to Salem district have reached and when they are expected to be given effect to?

Transfer of  
Nizamkhal to  
Salem district.

18 A.—Proposals on the subject have recently been received from the Board of Revenue and are under consideration. The Government hope to be able to give orders on the subject soon.

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware that the grants given for teaching in the elementary schools at Salem, Hinder and Coimbatore have been reduced on account of temporary but unavoidable closure by reason of Plague officer's orders of evacuation; and if they will provide a further allotment for Salem and other districts similarly circumstanced, to enable elementary schools to obtain their teaching grants as usual without reductions?

Extension of  
teaching grants  
in elementary  
schools in  
Salem, Hinder  
and  
Coimbatore.

19 A.—The Government have no information. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals for providing the Law College, Madras, with a hostel have been formulated and, if so, what stage such proposals have reached?

Hostel for Law  
College,  
Madras.

20 A.—There are no proposals before the Government for providing the Law College with a hostel.

21 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, in continuation of their answer to my question 13 on 18th May 1914,

Temporary  
officers in  
District Forest  
offices.

(a) whether draftsmen are still employed "in temporary service" in many District Forest offices and, if so, in how many;

(b) whether they are in fact temporary and whether it is hoped that their services may become unnecessary at some near or further date;

(c) whether proposals have been sent up from 1907 to render these places permanent and whether the Conference of Conservators held in August 1914 leads the same recommendation; and

(d) whether, in these circumstances, Government would consider the desirability of making all such places permanent?

21 A.—The Government have sanctioned the employment of permanent draftsmen in the four Conservators' offices and in seven District Forest offices. The question of making the appointments permanent in six other District Forest offices is under consideration. In the remaining offices, the appointments must remain temporary because their permanent retention is doubtful.

22 Q.—Have the Government received the resolutions of the district and taluk boards of Salem district for March 1916 regarding the raising of the proportion of elected district board members on the district board, and have they passed any orders thereon? If so, what orders have been passed?

Increase of  
the elected  
members of the  
Salem District  
Board.

22 A.—The Government have not yet received any resolutions of the district and taluk boards of Salem on the subject referred to.

(Mr. Narasimha Aggar.)

[5th April 1916.]

Prisons and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken or are being taken by Government to find suitable private medical practitioners or assistant surgeons to carry on anti-malarial work in 1915-17? If so, what steps? What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

23 A.—A report has been called for as to whether there are any anti-malarial schemes which can be taken up with advantage.

Prisons and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department

24 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a note headed "Instructions to Jails under 'Events in Coimbatore'" in the *New India* dated 16th March 1916, and to the last report of the gentleman giving moral instruction in Central Jail, Salem?

(b) Is the average attendance in Coimbatore Central Jail at the jail school only about 153 out of a convict population of 1,000? If not, what are the latest available figures? Why is the percentage so small?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for increasing the attendance at school by increasing the facilities for such attendance and instituting a system of inducements for attendance and progress in education in other ways also than sanctioning M.L.Ry. Rao Bahadur Aranyaswami Pillai Aranyaswami's prison?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue directions that may enable every convict, in turn at least, to avail himself of the moral education imparted in the Salem Jail or at any rate directions for increasing the number of convicts attending the moral instruction classes?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to sanction the employment of an approved assistant to the Salem teacher?

24 A.—The Government have no detailed information about the attendance at these jail schools, but as will be seen from paragraph 7 of the review of the last report on jail administration, they are anxious to develop these schools as far as possible, and the suggestions made by the Honourable Member will receive consideration.

Government  
and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department  
and  
Jails  
Department

25 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state, in continuation of their answer to my question 43 on 11th November 1915, what steps, if any, have been taken by Government up to date to encourage and advance the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani medical science and what further steps, if any, they intend to take in the matter?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of establishing Ayurvedic or Unani free dispensaries in half a dozen places under Ayurvedic "vidyans" at an early date?

25 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the discussion at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in November last on the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao's resolution on this subject.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Chief sanitary  
inspectors in  
charge of  
sanitary  
inspectors in  
charge of  
sanitary  
inspectors in  
charge of

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, in further reference to question 19 of 29th March 1915, whether Government have been kind enough to assist all chief sanitary inspectors that have been turned out of their places (by means of the Government Order of February 1915 referred to in that question) to obtain other suitable appointments; and whether the Government would be pleased to consider the letter 270, dated 22th March 1915, and paragraph 3 of the letter 3411, dated 28th November 1915, from the Salem Municipal Chairman to the Government, Local and Municipal Department, about the case of the Salem chief sanitary inspector?

26 A.—A copy of G.O. 648 M., dated 1st April 1916, will be placed on the table.\*

19th April 1916.]

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar : Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received representations or resolutions of taluk and district boards and municipal councils on the desirability of holding annual conference of their representatives and paying for sanction for contributions to be made by each local body for the conference and for payment of travelling allowance to their representatives for attending such conference ; if so, from how many and which local bodies ; and whether they would be pleased to pass orders facilitating the holding of such conferences ?

Annual conference of members of district and taluk boards.

27 A.—No such representations have been received.

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Delegation by the Erode Municipal Council of certain powers to the Chairman.

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to interpellation 31 at the Erode Municipal Council on 23rd February 1916 and the answer thereto that that Council has delegated its powers under sections 180 and 184 (2), District Municipalities Act, to the Chairman ; and

(b) whether their attention has also been drawn to section 33 and especially clause b thereof and to section 44 (1) of that Act and whether the Government will be pleased to exercise their power under section 35 (1) to cancel the above resolutions as being in excess of the powers conferred by law ?

28 A.—The attention of Government has not been drawn to the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ With reference to question 28 the Government have replied that their attention had not been drawn to the interpellation and resolution. May I request the Government to take into consideration the resolution of the Municipal Council which evidently has been communicated to them and find out if it is in excess of its powers ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It has not been communicated to the Government, but it is open to the persons aggrieved to bring it up in the proper way.”

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Municipal administration in Erode.

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the recent growth of civil and criminal litigation charges of the Erode Municipal Council ;

(b) whether they would ascertain and state the amount so spent in each of the last five years ;

(c) whether they have required into the cause of, and proposed any remedy for, such growing law charges ;

(d) whether their attention has been drawn to the article headed “ Ways of Municipal Administration in Erode ” in the *Madras Patria* dated 26th March 1916, to the resolution 117 of the Erode Municipal Council dated 27th January 1916, and to the interpellations 2 and 3 of that Council on 23rd February last and answers thereto ;

(e) whether the present Chairman of the Council has himself in 1915 and 1914 as Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Second District Conference and on other occasions held public non-religious gatherings and permitted the holding of the same in the Erode municipal primary school and the shed in the municipal choultry compound without levying licence fees or issuing a licence under Madras Act 11 of 1883 ;

(f) whether, in the circumstances, the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of action on the part of the District Magistrate of Coimbatore under that Act and on the part of Government under section 35 (1) of the District Municipalities Act to cancel the order for prosecution and to stop the proceedings under the former Act already started on the order of the Chairman against the Councillor M.R. R. V. Krishnaswami Noyckar and his brother ; and

(g) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Coimbatore Collector and District Magistrate ?

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; [Sms Arzti 1916.  
(Mr. Zain-ul-ahidin Sahib.)

- 29 A.—(a), (b) & (c) The following are the law charges of the Erode Municipal Council as exhibited in the administration reports for 1910-11 to 1914-15 and in the revised estimate for 1915-16. They do not appear to call for special enquiry—

	RS.	A.	P.
1910-11 .. .. .	50	8	0
1911-12 .. .. .	1	0	0
1912-13 .. .. .	25	0	0
1913-14 .. .. .	35	0	0
1914-15 .. .. .	26	4	0
1915-16 (revised estimate) .. .. .	280	0	0

- (d) The Government have perused the article, but not the other proceedings.

- (e) The following is the Chairman's telegraphic reply to an inquiry made of him:—

"Lectures, literary meetings permitted in municipal school hall and its open compound. Conference gatherings in school compound within open paddles, these requiring no licence under the Act."

- (f) & (g) The Government have no doubt that the District Magistrate will take whatever action is necessary. They see no reason to interfere.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Penalties under District  
Municipities  
Act, 1903.

- 30 Q.—(1) Will Government be pleased to state in what districts and under what circumstances are penalties imposed under section 50 of Act II of 1906?

(2) (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed under the Act laying down the conditions under which the power of imposing penalties under section 50 should be exercised?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to frame rules on the subject?

(3) Is it the case that when there is no wilful or persistent default penalties are imposed under the said section without taking any explanation from the assessee and whether such action meets with the approval of the Government?

- 30 A.—(1) Penalties under section 50 (1) of Act II of 1906 are imposed in all districts.

(2) No rules have been framed under the Act, but the Board of Revenue has issued instructions for the guidance of Collectors and the Government see no reason to frame any rules.

(3) Section 50 of the Act does not require the Collector to take the explanation of the assessee before imposing a penalty and the personal collection of the tax renders the previous issue of notices inexpedient.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-ahidin Sahib.

Appointment of  
a Muhammadan  
deputy tahsildar  
in the  
Guntur  
district.

- 31 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any Muhammadan in the Guntur district rose to the position of a deputy tahsildar during the last forty years?

(b) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to appoint a qualified Muhammadan for that post?

- 31 A.—The answer to (a) is in the affirmative.

Preservation of  
and repairs to  
the Juma  
Mosque,  
Chittoor.

- 32 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Juma Mosque of Chittoor has been preserved under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to state if any repairs were ever executed to it?

5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Zai-ul-ahid Sahib; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

32 A.—The Jamia Masjid at Chiorale has not been declared to be a protected monument under the Act and hence no repairs to it have ever been carried out at the public expense.

33 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether an appeal preferred by G. M. Muhammad Ghous Sahib to the Board of Revenue against the order of the Collector of Chingleput against the location of a toddy shop next to his bungalow and land 98, Tiruvattiyur High road, Sallankadu village, Sallapet taluk, in the district of Chingleput, has been rejected by it?

Objection  
against location  
of a toddy shop  
in Sallankadu  
village,  
Sallapet taluk.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the immediate removal of the toddy shop from its present location?

33 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is open to the aggrieved party to petition the Government in the usual course.

34 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any orders were passed prohibiting musical processions in front of the mosque in Borhampur, in consequence of the big riot that took place between the Hindus and the Mohammedans in 1912?

No restriction of  
musical  
processions in  
front of the  
mosque in  
Borhampur.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?

34 A.—No such orders were passed by the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

35 Q.—(a) Have Government read the account in the *Madras Mail* of the 17th February last of the "Indo-Ceylon connection" controversy?

The Indo-  
Ceylon  
connection  
controversy.

(b) Were the merchants of Tuticorin consulted as to the agreement for the diversion of goods traffic to the new route that is therein referred to? If not, why not?

(c) Will the Government take steps to prevent similar artificial diversion of traffic in future?

35 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government understand that the route via Dharmashkodi are the same as via Tuticorin and they see no reason to take any action in the matter.

36 Q.—Are Government aware that all mails between Tuticorin and Colombo are made to travel via Dharmashkodi instead of being sent across direct by steamer, which means that a reply from Colombo cannot reach Tuticorin under five days as against a steamer journey of 12 hours? Will the Government be pleased to take steps in the matter, in view of the importance of Tuticorin as a trading centre?

Transport of  
mails between  
Tuticorin and  
Colombo via  
Dharmashkodi.

36 A.—The Government are not aware that the difference is as stated; but the Postmaster-General will be consulted.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to increase the fixed salaries of the copyright establishment and to make their posts pensionable?

Reorganization of  
copyright establishment  
in the revenue  
department.

37 A.—The Government have already given the matter their careful consideration and are not satisfied of the necessity for any such increase as the Honourable Member proposes.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students that have passed during the last three years from out of the Agricultural College of the three years' course students? How many of these passed candidates have been employed by Government? What has become of the rest; and why have they not been employed? Is it a fact that it is proposed to send out boys with a two years' course? If so, what are the services proposed to be kept open for them? Is it proposed to entertain a certain proportion of the passed candidates or all of them in Government departments? If only a proportion is sought to be entertained, will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications required from such as would be entertained?

Students of  
Agricultural  
College  
Madras.



(Mr. Hans Appanar, Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

[5th April 1916.]

38 A.—Thirty-five students obtained the Diploma of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, during the last three years, of whom fifteen have been employed in the Madras Agricultural Department. The Government have no information as to the present occupation of the remainder, but they hope that they are largely employed in practical agriculture. It has always been recognized that the function of the college is to produce practical agriculturists quite as much as to supply officials for the Government Department of Agriculture.

As regards the rest of the question, the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the press communiqués issued by the Government on the 26th August 1914 and 11th May 1915.

Publication of results of a Secondary School-leaving Certificate student, American High school, Madras.

39 Q.—Is it a fact that one N. Ramaswami, an Ahimsadiga caste student of the American High school, Madras, was sent up for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination and underwent the same, the necessary leaving certificates having been given by the headmaster of the institution before he was permitted to undergo the examination? Is it a fact that subsequently to his showing his examination papers, the Secretary of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board has refused to publish his results as the pupil has not got the required attendance in the second term 1914-15; and that the Director of Public Instruction has also supported this order by his Proceedings No. 6703 of 1915, dated 28th September 1915? In view of the poverty of the student and his belonging to a family that have served for some generations in military service and to the backwardness of education in the caste to which the boy belongs, will the Government be pleased to exempt the boy and request the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board to publish results?

39 A.—The Government have considered the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the case and are not prepared to interfere.

A third chance to a person who failed twice in survey.

40 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that one P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar who was an acting revenue inspector in the Dindigul taluk and who is at present a clerk in Bn. 39 in the Nilakutachi taluk and who failed twice to pass in the survey training was recommended by the Madras Collector for good behaviour and long service for a third chance being given to the said P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar?

(b) Is it a fact that in spite of G.O. 1038, Revenue, dated 8th May 1915, the Board of Revenue have refused to allow the third chance to the said P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar? Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers and order a third chance to be given for survey training to the said P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar?

40 A.—The Government have no information on the subject and are not prepared to call for the papers. Under the ordinary rules, every officer has a right to petition the Government and no petition has been received from the officer in question.

The Hon'ble Sec. Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Condition of the accounts of the Tiruvannamalai Municipality.

41 Q.—With reference to the answer of the Government to my question 26 in the Council meeting of the 12th May 1914 regarding the condition in which the accounts and the other matters of the Tiruvannamalai municipality were left by the then Chairman and the late manager, will the Government be pleased to inform

(a) whether they have received the remarks of the Municipal Council and the Collector on the report of the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts and passed orders thereon; and

(b) if so, to lay the orders on the table?

41 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the order is laid on the table.\*

See Area, 1916.]

(Mr. Kames Palai.)

41 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inform

(a) the extent of the recently disforested areas in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, respectively, and the extent of the land disforested fit for cultivation;

(b) whether they propose to dispose of all such land for cultivation and, if so, how;

(c) whether they propose to reserve all or any of the lands for the special benefit of the depressed classes;

(d) if so, the conditions under which the grants will be made; and

(e) whether, in consideration of the resourcelessness and the poverty of the depressed classes, the Government will make advances on agricultural loans to enable them to undertake the task of reclaiming the land and bringing it under cultivation?

Disforested areas in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts and the extent of same fit for the depressed classes.

42 A.—(a) & (b) The following areas have been disforested since 1914 in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool:—

	ACR.
Bellary .. .. .	4,900
Anantapur .. .. .	2,658
Kurnool .. .. .	48

An extent of 1,434 acres, comprising the Molagavalli reserve in the Bellary district, was considered fit for cultivation. The Government have no information as to how much of the reserve is cultivable, and ultimately the disposal of the disforested land will be decided by the local officers.

(c), (d) & (e) It has been ordered that the whole extent of the disforested Molagavalli reserve in the Bellary district shall be assigned to selected Malas and Madigas. The conditions on which these lands are to be assigned are set forth in G.O. 2763, Revenue, dated 17th December 1915, a copy of which will be laid on the Council table.\* To the same order, the Government have authorized the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agricultural Loans Act of 1894 to Malas and Madigas to whom land is assigned.

43 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kaveripakkam tank in the North Arcot district is in an efficient condition to irrigate directly the whole of the specified system under it and, if so, how many acres;

(b) whether it has been found necessary to grant remission under the tank and, if so, the yearly remissions granted during the last ten years, and the extent of the acreage for which remission was granted;

(c) whether the tank is silted up to a considerable depth and, if so, to how many feet;

(d) whether the ryots have complained of the silting of the tank, and of the consequent cost and labour to them in digging wells, in order to supplement the supply of the tank to raise the crops and paying for the restoration of the tank in raising the F.T.L.; and

(e) whether His Excellency Lord Amthill inspected the tank and whether any steps have been taken hitherto for its restoration as prayed for?

Inspection under the Kaveripakkam tank, North Arcot district, and the results of that inspection.

43 A.—(a) It is believed that Kaveripakkam tank is in an efficient condition. Information in regard to the area irrigated by this tank apart from other areas under the system is not available.

(b) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(c) There is a considerable quantity of silt in the tank. Information regarding the depth of silt is not available.

\* Vide Appendix IV on page 701 infra.

(Mr. Keena Pillai; Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Des.) [DEB APRIL 1918.]

(d) No such complaints have been received by the Government.

(e) His Excellency Lord Amphilil inspected the tank in the year 1901. The proposals then made to increase the capacity of the tank have been negatived after full investigation.

Distribution  
of water to  
different  
villages.

44 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the vents fixed by the Public Works Department for the Maganput, Thonipersangulikan, Attipputte and Sirkarumbur villages do not properly irrigate the system, and so the ryots went to the length of damaging the masonry and causing fur water?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the vents are designed according to the manufama so as to suit the needs of the system under each channel?

(c) If not, will they be pleased to revise the design of the vents so as to avoid further trouble to the ryots or restore the manufama?

44 A.—(a) The Government have received no complaints or reports about the matter.

(b) The vents were designed to give distribution in proportion to the areas irrigated and in general accordance with the manufama.

(c) Government will inquire whether there is any adequate reason for revising the design of the vents.

Law regarding  
arrest and  
imprisonment  
of judgment-  
debtors.

45 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. A. J. Carpenter, I.C.S., had been deputed as a special officer to report on the desirability of making changes in the law with regard to the arrest and imprisonment of judgment-debtors?

(b) If so, whether the Government will place his report on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state also whether they contemplate any, and if so what, changes in the above law?

45 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The report is under consideration. The question of its publication will be considered in due course.

Section under  
section 132 of  
the Civil Pro-  
cedure Code as  
regards the arrest  
of judgment-  
debtors on  
their own assets.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a reference to the High Court of Madras with a view to the framing of rules under section 132 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to give a discretion to Civil Courts in the Presidency in ordering the arrest of judgment-debtors when no previous attempt has been made to proceed against their property?

46 A.—The law on the subject of imprisonment of judgment-debtors is now being examined by the Government and the point mentioned by the Honourable Member will be considered.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Des.

Repair of  
the embankment  
on the left bank  
near Aka.

47 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that the floods of 1918 have caused small breaches in the Government embankment on the Mohamedi near Aka and that the said breaches have not yet been repaired and that the annual floods not only cause considerable damage to public roads running close to the said breaches but also to the town of Aka?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the repair of the embankment before the outbreak of the next monsoon?

47 A.—The Government have no information as to the state of the embankment referred to, but will call for a report.

Abolition of  
additional  
District  
Magistrate  
posts and  
temporary  
sub-judges' courts.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the present financial stringency, the abolition of any additional district magistrates' courts and temporary sub-judges' courts in the Presidency is in contemplation?

48 A.—The answer is in the negative.

22N APRIL 1916.] (*Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Des, Mr. Ramachandra Rao;*  
*Mr. Curlew.*)

48 Q.—Is the number of suits pending in the various district munsifs' courts in Ganjam such as to justify the further continuance of the additional district munsif's court, Berhampur?

Continuance of additional district munsif's court, Berhampur.

49 A.—Yes.

50 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that there are no Uriya girls' schools in the important centres of the Genswar division (Genswar)?

Opening of elementary girls' schools in Genswar.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the opening of elementary girls' schools in the chief centres of Kamsakhanda and Aska?

50 A.—The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report.

51 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the fact that Uriyas have no facilities for technical education such as engineering, medicine, etc.?

Scholarships for the education of technical students among Uriyas.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to institute some special scholarships for the encouragement of Uriyas in those branches of education as is done in the case of Muhammadans and others?

51 A.—(a) The Government colleges are open to all classes so far as accommodation is available. Seventy-five per cent of the stipends for sub-assistant surgeon pupils are reserved for natives of eleven districts, of which Ganjam and Vinsagpatam are two.

(b) The question of granting special scholarships to Uriyas will be considered.

52 Q.—Referring to my question 44 (a) at the Council meeting of 2nd February 1915 regarding the admission of Uriya students for military and vaccination training, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

Stipends for the education of technical students.

52 A.—A copy of G.O. 465 L, dated 24th March 1916, will be placed on the table.\*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. Ramachandra Rao.

53 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by me on the 28th November 1914 and accepted by the Government suggesting an inquiry about the present control exercised by the Board of Revenue in regard to charitable endowments under Regulation VII of 1817, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

Control of charitable endowments.

53 A.—A report was called for from the Board of Revenue. It has lately been received and is now under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to question 48 as regards the proposals of the Board of Revenue in regard to charitable endowments under Regulation VII of 1817, will the Government be pleased to publish the proposals before final action is taken?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CURLEW:—"I cannot undertake to publish the proposals of the Board before final action is taken. Whether the report of the Board should be published will be taken into consideration at the time of final disposal."

54 Q.—Is it a fact that the Municipal Council of Nandyal applied to the Government for sanction to start an incomplete secondary school at Nandyal and also made the same request in their address to His Excellency the Governor last year? In view of the peculiar circumstances of Nandyal, will the Government be pleased to accord their sanction to this proposal?

Opening of an incomplete secondary school at Nandyal.

54 A.—The Council's application is under the consideration of Government.

(Mr. Ramakrishna Rao; Mr. Subbarayala Reddyar.) [SIR ARNOLD 1916.]

Charge of the  
municipal  
commissioner,  
Trichinopoly.

55 Q.—(a) With reference to the answer to questions 175 and 181 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 23rd November last regarding the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor's case, will the Government be pleased to publish the report, if any, received on the subject with the orders of the Government thereon?

(b) Will the Government be also pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken in regard to the officers concerned?

55 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 15.

Deputed with  
an assistant.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to publish the reports, if any, on the subject of the experiment undertaken for the construction of protected wells in rural areas; and

(b) to state the number of wells so constructed and how many are reported to be in use at present?

56 A.—(a) The Government hope to publish the reports shortly.

(b) The figures available are not up to date. The Government have called for complete figures.

General  
regulations for  
passengers and  
coolies in  
Ceylon.

57 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by me on the 23rd November last regarding the quarantine regulations for passengers and coolies to Ceylon and accepted by the Government, will the Government be pleased to make a statement about the result of the representations made by the Government on the subject?

57 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 6.

Reduction of  
the  
amount  
assigned  
to  
the  
army.

58 Q.—In view of the proposed improvements in the pay and prospects of the assistant surgeons in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to alter the designation of the service from Subordinate Medical establishment into Provincial Medical establishment?

58 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Training of  
midwives  
and nurses.

59 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what facilities now exist outside the Presidency town for the training of midwives and nurses and the number of midwives and nurses so trained during the last five years?

59 A.—Facilities for training midwives exist in fourteen Government or municipal medical institutions outside the Presidency town. No training for nurses is provided at any Government or municipal institution outside Madras. Information as regards the number of midwives trained in municipal hospitals during the last five years is not available.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayala Reddyar.

Opening of  
additional  
agricultural  
stations.

60 Q.—With reference to the reply given on 2nd April 1916 by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao during the discussion on the latter's resolution relating to the opening of additional agricultural farms in the Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state if further steps have been taken by Government to open the additional ten farms in respect of which proposals were then said to be pending before Government and, if so, the probable period of time when North Arcot will have an agricultural farm opened?

60 A.—The intention to establish ten additional agricultural stations mentioned in Sir John Atkinson's speech was dependent on the scheme for the expansion of the Agricultural Department, sanction to which was given by the Secretary of State last year as announced in Press note dated 11th May 1915. In pursuance of this scheme, the Government have recently sanctioned the opening of three coconut experimental stations in South Canara and it is hoped to open another station in the same of the year 1916-17 if funds are available, but the financial

5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar.)

conditions now prevailing have necessarily deferred the early realisation of Sir John Aikman's forecast. The other stations will be established gradually as funds and staff become available.

The Government are not at present in a position to say when an agricultural station will be opened in the North Arcot district.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the amount of constructive income derived from suits, appeals and petitions pertaining solely to the revenue district of North Arcot and that derived from similar heads pertaining solely to the revenue district of Chittoor?

Statement of constructive income from suits, appeals, etc., in the revenue districts of North Arcot and Chittoor.

61 A.—The Government regret that they cannot furnish the statement, as its preparation would involve an amount of labour on special tabulation which does not seem to be justified by any public interest.

62 Q.—With reference to the answer to question 57 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd November 1915 regarding the utility of the protected wells equipped with semi-rotary pumps, will the Government be pleased to state if the matter has been inquired into and, if so, the result of the inquiry?

Statement of protected wells fitted with pumps in Tamil Nadu.

62 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 54 (a).

63 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question 55 at the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd November 1915 regarding the desirability of opening a training school for mistresses at Cuddalore to meet the demands of South Arcot for trained mistresses, will the Government be pleased to state if steps are being taken in that behalf?

Opening of a training school for mistresses at Cuddalore.

63 A.—The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the opening of additional training schools for mistresses.

64 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is proposed to open any new elementary schools in 1916-17 in South Arcot and, if so, how many for boys and how many for girls, and where?

Opening of new elementary schools in South Arcot district.

64 A.—It has not been proposed to open new elementary schools in the South Arcot district in 1916-17.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish the information asked for in question 32 at the meeting of the Council held on the 26th May 1915 regarding

Revenue of revenue and non-revenue lands and non-revenue lands in the revenue districts.

(a) the amount of the land revenue raised before the resettlement and the increase effected after the resettlement in the taluk of Polur, North Arcot district; and

(b) the number of rain-fed and river-fed tanks in the said taluk and the number of tanks raised from fourth class to the third, from the third to the second, and from the second to the first, respectively?

65 A.—The Government have not yet received a report on the introduction of re-settlement rates in the Polur taluk and are not in possession of the information desired by the Additional Member.

66 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is proposed to provide a separate District Engineer for North Arcot and to locate his office at Vellore?

Revenue District Engineer for North Arcot.

66 A.—No such proposal is now under consideration.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of families of criminal classes settled respectively at Kamasiparam and Kappampaliyar, South Arcot, and the sources of their livelihood in the said villages?

The number of families of criminal classes settled respectively at Kamasiparam and Kappampaliyar in South Arcot district.

(*Mr. Satharayala Reddyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppli Nayar.*) [See Arun, 1916.]

67 A.—The number of families settled at Karumapuzam and Kappimuppiyur is about 250 and 53 respectively. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the settlers in both places. Some are provided with work on local land roads and the settlers also engage in subsidiary industries such as weaving, poultry-rearing, etc.

Extent of  
irrigation  
under the  
Kaveripakkam  
tank, North  
Arcot.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a return showing the gross area commanded by the Kaveripakkam tank in the district of North Arcot and the actual acreage irrigated annually by the said tank since the re-construction of the Palar sicut and during the two years preceding the re-construction?

68 A.—The Government have no figures for the tank separate from those for the system of which it forms a part.

Utilisation of  
the surplus  
water passing  
over the  
Palar sicut.

69 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that a considerable quantity of water passes over the Palar sicut during the north-east monsoon?

(b) Is it a fact that there was a proposal once to utilize this surplus by raising the full supply levels of the principal channels taking off at the sicut?

(c) Is it also a fact that the practice in vogue at present is to defer the supply to the tanks under the Ponnai sicut system until the Palar has received a sufficient contribution from the Ponnai to enable the principal channels taking off at the Palar sicut getting a sufficient supply for the tanks of the Palar sicut system?

(d) If so, will the Government consider the desirability of carrying out the proposal referred to in (b) above, in order that the supply to the Ponnai sicut system tanks from the Ponnai sicut may not be deferred in the manner referred to in (c)?

(e) Will the Government be pleased also to consider the desirability of enlarging and improving the Mahendraradi and Kikoni tanks?

69 A.—(a) & (b) The channels on which water passes over the Palar sicut are very few and a proposal made some years ago to increase the size of the head sluice was abandoned for this reason.

(c), (d) & (e) The reply is in the negative.

Traffic survey  
of the South  
Madras Railway  
line.

70 Q.—With reference to the recent announcement of the sanction accorded by the Government to the South Indian Railway for an engineering and traffic survey of the proposed railway from Arai on the Kallipedi-Villupuram line to Madhavakulam on the South Indian Railway main line, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if the proposed railway is to be constructed for the District Boards of Chingleput and North Arcot and they are to own the line; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to defray the cost of the survey?

70 A.—The survey will be carried out from Imperial funds; but this procedure will not in any way prejudice the preferential claims of the District Boards of North Arcot and Chingleput to undertake the project, should this course be found desirable.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. K. Kavalappara Muppli Nayar.

Arrangements  
for construction  
of the  
Dindigul-  
Fulghat  
Railway line.

71 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the arrangements made by Government with Messrs. Birny & Co. to promote a company to take up the Dindigul-Fulghat Railway scheme have fallen through owing to the present war conditions?

(b) If so, have the Government made or do they intend to make any other arrangements to carry out the scheme?

71 A.—The arrangements have not fallen through, but no branch line company can be floated until the Government of India give permission for proposals to raise the necessary capital being placed before the public.

SIX APRIL 1936.] (*Mr. Kandaswami Nappai Nayar ; Mr. Ramakrishna Nayudu.*)

72 Q.—(a) With reference to my question 17 at the meeting of the Council on 1st February 1936, will the Government be pleased to consider why a procedure different from that allowed in revenue and criminal courts is enjoined in civil courts in the matter of applications for copies, etc.?

Applicants to civil courts have to pay a fee of Rs. 100.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of amending the rules as to enable parties in civil matters also to make applications for copies, etc., by post?

72 A.—The Honourable Member has already been informed that the matter is governed by rules made by the High Court. The Government are not prepared to take any action.

73 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that at the settlement in South Canara *kanari* lands were classified as “dry lands” and taxed at rates varying from 1 to 8 annas per acre?

Assessment of *kanari* lands, South Canara.

(b) Is it a fact that when subsequently the *kanari* holdings were planted with pepper vines they were classed as “garden lands” and charged an additional assessment at garden rates?

(c) Is it a fact that this extra assessment is collected from the year of planting and even when the pepper vines have not begun to yield?

(d) As garden lands are defined as lands with at least ten coconut trees in bearing and four pepper vines are regarded as equivalent to one coconut tree, will the Government direct that, even if the lands are to be assessed extra, the additional charge should not be imposed until and unless the vines have begun to yield?

73 A.—(a) *Kanari* lands are not classified as dry, but are grouped into three classes with reference to productivity, proximity to market and means of communication and assessed at rates 5, 2 and 1 an acre.

(b) When a *kanari* holding is planted with pepper vines, it is classed as garden land and assessed at garden rates instead of (as in addition to) the assessment referred to in the answer to clause (a).

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government are not prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

74 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Bramhadei Brahmins of certain villages in Wallurand taluk have submitted a memorial to Government against the enforcement of vaccination among them on account of religious and sentimental objections?

Compulsory vaccination among Bramhadei in Wallurand taluk.

(b) If so, have the Government passed any orders exempting this class of Brahmins from the operation of the rules of compulsory vaccination?

74 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petition was transferred to the President of the Malabar District Board.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramakrishna Nayudu,  
Zamindar of Biddappanapakkannur.

75 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Mr. P. C. Nutha Chettiar, Proprietor of Sircudai, applied through the Collector of Madras to the Board of Revenue to empower him to fine village officers?

Revenue program in the village officers.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to request the Board of Revenue to comply with his request?

76 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Mr. S. Kuthalams Pillai, Proprietor of Vallam and Sivaramapuram in Tenkasi taluk, applied to the Board of Revenue through the Collector of Tirunelveli to empower him to fine village officers with reference to his name of Vallam?

Refusal to empower a proprietor to fine village officers.



(*Mr. Sambasandra Nayudu ; Mr. Chidambaramatha Madaliyar.*) [5th April 1916.]

(5) Is it a fact that the Board of Revenue has declined to empower him to fine village officers as there was not more than one village in that taluk?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the refusal is contemplated and is in accordance with the section 16 (1) of the Madras Proprietary Estates and Village Service Act II of 1894?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to ask the Board of Revenue to reconsider the case and comply with his request?

75 & 76 A.—The Government have no information on the subject and have received no appeal or representation from the proprietors named. They do not propose therefore to take any action in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Madaliyar.

Statistics of  
road and  
minority dams  
in districts.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to state the number of dams

(i) road and (ii) minority, which are usually put up and which exist in channels, irrigating or draining, or both, an extent of over 50 acres and below 5,000 acres in the wet areas of this Presidency; and

(b) to publish the statistics collected in 1907 or thereabouts in regard to such dams and the important details connected with them?

77 A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) Statistics in regard to such dams do not appear to have been collected.

Statistics of  
permits granted  
for planting  
trees on  
government  
lands.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of permits granted for the planting of trees in government lands in each district of this Presidency, the number and kind of trees applied for and the number actually planted and the receipts therefrom in each year since July 1912; and

(b) if the Government have received the report called for in G.O. 1732, Revenue, dated 11th June 1912, and if so to lay it on the table?

78 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué dated the 17th March 1913 which gives the substance of the reports called for in G.O. 1732, Revenue, dated 11th June 1912, and contains all the information available on the subject.

Statistics  
regarding  
indentured  
labour.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the number of indentured labourers, (i) male, (ii) female, from each district of this Presidency working

(a) within the Presidency,

(b) in other parts of India, and

(c) in each of the foreign countries; and

(2) what steps, if any, they intend to take to mitigate the evils of the system?

79 A.—(1) The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(2) As the Honourable Member is aware, the whole subject of indentured labour is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Statistics of  
mail traffic in  
the Presidency

80 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of miles open to mail traffic in the several districts of this Presidency, the traffic over them as passengers and goods, the receipts under each head and the amounts spent on their maintenance and improvement every year during the last thirty years?

(b) Will the Government consider the advisability of materially improving and extending these mails as much as possible?

[27th April 1916.] (Mr. Chidambaram Maishiger; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

80 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the annual irrigation administration reports of the Madras Presidency. Information regarding traffic, etc., on the West Coast canals is not available.

(b) There is already a heavy loss on navigation works, but the Government are always prepared to consider suitable proposals for improvement.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make the service of a notice on prior mortgaged before lands are sold for arrears of Government dues compulsory?

81 A.—The suggestion will be considered when the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1904, next comes under amendment.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if there is a complete survey of streets in unions and, if not, to take steps to have such a survey completed as early as possible?

82 A.—All unions have not been surveyed. They are being surveyed by the survey parties working in the districts in which they are situated. It is desirable to accelerate the survey of unions without incurring excessive expenditure.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent during the last two years on the construction of civil buildings under each of the following heads of classification?—

(1) Educational.	(4) Law and Justice.	(7) Salt.
(2) Medical.	(5) Public.	(8) Administration.
(3) Police.	(6) Forest.	(9) Miscellaneous.

83 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the Provincial Civil Works Budget for each year where the outlay incurred under the various sub-heads is recorded.

84 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of land acquisition cases dealt with by each district court in the Presidency during the last five years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of these cases involving claims (1) not exceeding Rs. 2,500, (2) exceeding Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and (3) exceeding Rs. 5,000?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to appoint subordinate judges and district munsifs, or judicial officers, to perform the functions of the court under the Land Acquisition Act?

84 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government see no reason to make any change in the existing practice.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (a) what irrigation projects in the various districts of the Presidency are still under investigation, (b) when these projects were first taken up for investigation, and (c) what progress has been achieved in the investigation of these projects?

85 A.—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.\*

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what irrigation projects in the various districts of the Presidency are under construction;

\* Vide Appendix VI on pages 119 and 120 infra.

- (b) when these irrigation projects were first taken up for investigation;  
 (c) when these projects were sanctioned and at what cost;  
 (d) when they were first taken up for execution; and  
 (e) when they are likely to be completed?

55 A.—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.\*

Residence of  
 Mr. S. S. Srinivas  
 Reddy,  
 Engineer's  
 office at  
 Tanjore.

57 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any proposals to acquire a site at Tanjore for the construction of an office for the Superintending Engineer?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state if it has been resolved to remove the office of the Superintending Engineer to Tanjore?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state if the site proposed to be acquired was purchased by some private persons for their residences and if those persons applied to the Municipal Chairman, Tanjore, for permission to construct houses thereon?

(4) Have any memorials or representations been received from the people of Tanjore protesting against the acquisition of the above site?

(5) Is it a fact that the owner of the site proposed to be acquired had subsequently an interview with the Collector of Tanjore on 29th February 1918, and agreed to abide by any reasonable conditions imposed on him for the construction of buildings?

(6) Is it a fact that the owner of the site wrote to the Collector of Tanjore expressing his willingness to abide by the terms suggested at the interview?

(7) Is it a fact that the proceedings for acquisition of the site were commenced after the owners applied to the Municipal Council for permission to construct houses and while the correspondence between the Collector and the owner was still going on?

(8) Will the Government be pleased to state what further action they propose to take in the matter?

57 A.—(1) & (2) Yes.

(3) The Government understand that the land was bought by a single individual who intended to divide it into nine plots and sell it for building sites.

(4) A resolution said to have been passed at a public meeting held at Tanjore was received from the Secretary, District Conference, Tanjore. A further memorial from him on the same subject was also received.

(5), (6) & (7) These matters were mentioned in the memorial referred to above.

(8) The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter. The site is considered to be the most suitable one for the Superintending Engineer's office at Tanjore.

Residence of  
 Mr. S. S. Srinivas  
 Reddy,  
 Engineer's  
 office at  
 Tanjore.

58 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications for succession certificates dealt with by the Civil Courts in the Presidency during the last five years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of these applications involve claims (1) not exceeding Rs. 2,500, (2) exceeding Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and (3) exceeding Rs. 5,000?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many, and if so, what, subordinate judges' courts and district munsifs' courts in the Presidency have been invested with the functions of a district court under the Succession Certificate Act?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to invest the courts of the other subordinate judges and district munsifs in the Presidency with the functions of a district court under that Act?

27th April 1916.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

105

88 A.—The Government do not possess the information for which the Honourable Member asks; but they will consult the High Court about investing more courts with the powers mentioned in the question.

89 Q.—(1) Is it a fact that registers of the known depredators and notorious suspects in each village are prepared and maintained by Police officers?

(2) Is it a fact that such registers are maintained by village headmen and that such registers are periodically checked by Revenue officers?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state by whom, or under whose orders, persons are entered in these registers as known depredators or notorious suspects?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate or District Magistrate are obtained before any persons are entered in the registers as known depredators or notorious suspects?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so what, provision has been made to check the preparation of these registers and to ensure the accuracy of the entries made therein?

(6) Will the Government be pleased to require into the matter with a view to improve the present system of registering such persons?

Register of  
known depredators  
and  
notorious  
suspects.

89 A.—(1) Yes; the register may be kept for a single village and its hamlets or for a group of villages.

(2) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 9, chapter III of the Village Officers' Manual.

(3) Persons convicted of certain specified offences are entered in the police registers as known depredators. No person is entered as a suspect in these registers save under the orders of the District Superintendent or Sub-divisional Police officer, if so empowered by the District Superintendent. In the case of the registers maintained by village magistrates, entries as to the description of a known depredator or suspect are made by the station-house officer or by some officer to whom he is subordinate, but the movements of such persons are noted in the register by the village magistrate himself.

(4) The answer is in the negative. The registers are however liable to inspection by the District Magistrate in whose general control the police administration, including the maintenance of these registers, is subject.

(5) The registers are checked by police officers of and above the rank of station-house officer.

(6) The Government see no reason to make a special inquiry.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the various districts in the Presidency, how many cases there were for personal investigation by Superintendents of Police and how many of these cases were investigated by

(a) the Superintendents of Police, and

(b) their Personal Assistants, during each of the years 1910 to 1915?

Statistics of  
cases processed  
by Superintendents  
of Police and their  
Personal Assistants.

90 A.—Information for the Presidency will be found in the Police administration reports for the years 1910 to 1914. The Government have not separate information for each district. Figures for 1915 are not yet available. Except for the year 1914, the number of cases investigated by Personal Assistants is included in the work of Superintendents of Police.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many police stations in the various districts of the Presidency were inspected by the Superintendents of Police during each of the years 1910 to 1915?

Statistics of  
police stations  
inspected by  
Superintendents  
of Police.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Srinivas Sastri.)

[5th APRIL 1916.]

- 91 A.—Information as to the total number of police stations in the Presidency inspected during the years 1910 to 1914 will be found in the Police administration reports of those years. The report for 1915 has not been received. The Government have no information in regard to the various districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Salt trade in  
Madras.

92 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have taken in respect of the allegations made in the *Hindu* on the 20th December last year and the 21st January, the 20th January and the 2nd March this year regarding the salt trade at the Madras Salt depot?

(b) (i) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the agreement executed by M.R.Ry. A. B. A. R. S. M. Somasundaram Chettiyar and allied to in paragraph 13, chapter III, of the report on the administration of the Salt department for 1914-15?

(ii) If this be not possible, will the Government be pleased to give information indicating its principal features?

(c) (i) Is it a fact that considerable quantities of Madras salt were exported to Calcutta even during the season when, owing to the shortage of stocks, restrictions had to be placed on local issues?

(ii) Has such export been prevented since or diminished?

(d) (i) Is it a fact that, while a bag of salt is sold at the Madras depot for Rs. 2-3-0, up-country dealers have paid prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8-0 during the months that the restrictions on local issues were in force?

(ii) What steps, if any, have the Government taken to protect the interests of the consumer of salt against this rise in its price?

92 A.—(a), (b) & (d) A copy of the agreement and of connected papers\* is laid on the table and the Honourable Member is referred to them for the information he requires.

(c) (i) Under the terms of the agreement, there were exports of small-grained salt, which is not saleable in this Presidency, and these exports were not in excess of the average issues for export.

(ii) No.

The financing  
of the Bombay  
Trunk  
Railway by the  
District Boards  
concerned.

93 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether applications to construct the Bombay-Trunk Railway have been made by the District Boards of Kolhapur and Thane and by a private company?

(b) Is it a fact that the Bank of Madras refused to underwrite the capital required on behalf of the district boards in the present war conditions?

(c) If so, will the Government postpone taking further action so that the district boards may have an opportunity of securing the capital after the war and constructing the railway?

93 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Attempts to  
obtain railway  
materials in  
India.

94 Q.—In view of the difficulties felt in obtaining railway materials from abroad, will Government be pleased to state, with reference to district board railways, whether attempts have been made or will be made to obtain the materials in India?

94 A.—Attempts are being made to obtain materials for district board railways in India.

19th April 1916.] (Mr. Brijmohan Sastri; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.)

95 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Railway Board have finally accepted the application of Messrs. Binay & Co. to construct the Dindigul-Pollachi Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that the said company have applied to the Railway Board for permission to raise the capital required in June or July next, instead of in March as originally understood?

(c) In view of the delay that must occur in raising the funds and beginning the work of construction, will the Government be pleased to address the Government of India and the Railway Board on the possibility of postponing the final decision as regards the agency by which the railway is to be constructed—the district boards concerned or Messrs. Binay & Co.?

95 A.—(a) The acceptance of Messrs. Binay & Co.'s application is subject to the satisfactory settlement of one point which is still under discussion.

(b) No. The Government of India have directed that such companies should not be floated until their own loan arrangements have been completed.

(c) The Railway Board have finally rejected the proposals of the Madras and Coimbatore District Boards on the subject of the construction of this line and the Government see no reason to ask them to re-open the matter.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sarma.

96 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(1) to publish the report regarding the charge of theft against a legitimate contractor at Trichinopoly, which was stated in the answer to my question 114 at the last Council meeting to have been received; and

(2) to state what orders, if any, have been passed on the subject?

96 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 12.

97 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the total expenditure incurred in this Presidency on public buildings constructed for the residence of Government officers;

(2) the gross income therefrom; and

(3) the net cost debitable to Provincial revenue, or profit derived therefrom during 1914-15?

97 A.—(1) The total expenditure on residences for Government officers was Rs. 25,47,845 to the end of 1914-15. This figure, however, includes residences which are occupied rent free, or at reduced rates.

(2) & (3) In the official year 1914-15 the rent realized on all residences was Rs. 1,43,516, and the net loss debitable to Provincial was Rs. 50,718.

98 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have any information regarding the sufficiency of labour for the requirements of the public and local fund works departments in the Agency tracts of Gunglur, Vinayagam and Giddalur and for the railway and other projects contemplated therein;

(b) the number of emigrants from the said tracts (1) to Assam plantations and (2) to other localities;

(c) what modifications in the rules prohibiting emigration have been suggested by the planters in Northern India;

V-7

The construction of the Dindigul-Pollachi Railway by Messrs. Binay & Co.

Charge of theft against a legitimate contractor at Trichinopoly.

Expenditure incurred on residences for Government officers.

Information regarding the sufficiency of labour in and emigration from the Agency tracts.

(Mr. Ngrammlawars Sarma.)

(31st April 1916.

(d) whether there is an increase in the number of emigrants owing to the prohibition of jute cultivation therein; and

(e) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken to encourage the growth of population in the said tracts?

98 A.—(a) Labour is reported to be insufficient for work in the Vinagupatam Agency. No report to this effect has been received from the Giddarai and Chajim Agencies.

(b) (1) Emigration to Assam from the Agency tracts has been hitherto prohibited. Certain tracts in the Ganjam and Vinagupatam Agencies were recently thrown open to recruitment to Assam—vide notifications, dated 6th January 1916 and 13th February 1916, referred to in the answer to clause (c).

(2) No separate statistics are available for the Agency tracts.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the following notifications published in the *First St. George Gazette* which embody the recent changes that have taken place in the orders regulating recruitment for Assam in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vinagupatam—Nos. 21 and 22, dated 6th January 1916, on pages 71-72 and No. 74, dated 13th February 1916, on pages 190 and Nos. 129 and 140, dated 13th March 1916, on pages 545 to 549.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Government are improving the communications and taking other steps to develop the Agencies.

Establishment of at least one elementary school in each village in the Presidency.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what estimate, if any, they have arrived at as regards the period of time within which they hope to establish at least one elementary school in each village in the Presidency; and

(b) the approximate annual recurring cost on the teaching establishment in the said schools?

99 A.—The Government have framed no estimate.

Reorganisation of the higher ranks of the survey establishment.

100 Q.—With reference to the recommendation of the Survey Committee in paragraphs 38 to 41 of their report regarding the reorganisation of the survey establishments in the higher ranks and the increase of their pay, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they propose to await the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission and the criticisms thereon, before considering the subject and sending up their recommendations to the Government of India; and

(b) in the event of the Government proposing to take speedy action thereupon, will the Government be pleased to publish their tentative proposals before finally sending their recommendations to the Government of India?

100 A.—The Government do not propose to await the publication of the Public Service Commission's report before dealing with paragraphs 38 to 41 of the Survey Committee's report. They are prepared to consider any representations on the subject, but cannot undertake to publish in advance the proposals that they may decide to submit to the Government of India.

Enquiry into the case of students of Wesleyan Mission College.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to direct an exhaustive inquiry into the recent incident in the Wesleyan Mission College, Madras, and call for a report on the subject?

101 A.—The Government believe that they are fully acquainted with the facts of this case and do not consider it necessary to order an inquiry or call for a report.

22nd April 1918.]

(Mr. Narasimhaswami Srinivas.)

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what definite proposals and schemes, if any, they have before them for consideration

(a) for the investigation of the industrial resources and commercial possibilities of this Presidency;

(b) for the improvement of its industries and commerce; and

(c) for imparting (1) technical and (2) industrial education?

102 A.—(a) & (b) The following industrial experiments have been taken in hand:—

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Oil-pressing.        | (v) Soap-making.           |
| (ii) French-making.      | (vi) Lime brick-making.    |
| (iii) Glass-manufacture. | (vii) Sugar-cane crushing. |
| (iv) Paper pulp-making.  |                            |

No other proposals or schemes are at present before the Government.

(c) The scheme for the reorganization and development of the Madras Engineering College is being introduced. The new buildings for the Madras Technical Institute, which is to provide for instruction in mechanical engineering, weaving and dyeing, are under construction.

Arrangements are being made to open a mechanical engineering school at Coimbatore in connection with the local fund workshop. The school in Madras for imparting instruction in the leather trade has begun work. The proposals for the trades school in Madras, which is to give instruction in mechanical engineering to apprentices in private factories and workshops, are being elaborated. The Government have also under consideration proposals for the development of the private industrial schools at Vinayapattam, Tanjore and Coimbatore. A Technical Education Code to regulate the organization and maintenance of industrial and technical schools has been prepared by the Director of Industries and is under consideration.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what educational and other qualifications are possessed by the employees of Messrs. Chambers & Co. whose services the Government have been able to secure for practical work in the leather school in Madras; and

(b) what action is being taken to secure the services of a qualified expert for work during the next year during the absence of Mr. Guthrie?

103 A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the general educational qualifications of the employees referred to. He is head tanner of Messrs. Chambers & Co.

(b) It is not intended to obtain another expert for the work during Mr. Guthrie's absence. An instructor who has had some practical training in tanning in England is employed temporarily as assistant in the school, pending Mr. Guthrie's return.

104 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state who the experts are who are in charge of the oil-pressing and soap-making experiments referred to in the answer to question 116 put by me at the last Council meeting and what their qualifications are for the work?

104 A.—The Director of Industries is himself directing the oil-pressing experiments. No separate expert has been employed for these experiments. The expert who is in charge of the soap experiments under the control of Sir F. A. Nicholson is a *privatdozent* of the Madras University, has studied the chemistry of soap-making in Europe, and has had some practical training in soap-making.

105 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what proposals, if any, in addition to the establishment of a leather school, have been placed before it or been considered by it for the improvement of the leather industry in this Presidency and the reasons for the rejection of such proposals, if they have been rejected?

105 A.—No such proposals have been received or considered by the Government.

Investigation of the industrial resources and commercial possibilities of the Presidency.

Qualifications of the employees of Messrs. Chambers & Co. for practical work in leather school in Madras.

Experts employed in oil-pressing and soap-making experiments.

Improvement of the leather industry in the Presidency.



## APPENDIX I.

[File Answer to Question 4 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th April 1916, page 581, supra.]

Statement showing the several revenue tribals constituting each local fund tribals in Malabar and South Canara and the rates of land-rent levied during 1914-15.

Districts.	Local fund tribals.				Revenue tribals.				Rates of land rent.		
									Rs.	P.	A.
South Canara	Kannur	..	..	..	Kannur	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Kannur	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Kannur	..	..	..	0	1	4
	Cannanore	..	..	..	Cannanore	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Cannanore	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Cannanore	..	..	..	0	1	4
Palani	..	..	..	Palani	..	..	..	0	1	4	
				Palani	..	..	..	0	1	4	
				Palani	..	..	..	0	1	4	
Malabar	Tellicherry	..	..	..	Tellicherry	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Tellicherry	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Tellicherry	..	..	..	0	1	4
	Dindigul	..	..	..	Dindigul	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Dindigul	..	..	..	0	1	4
					Dindigul	..	..	..	0	1	4
Wynaad	..	..	..	Wynaad	..	..	..	0	1	4	
				Wynaad	..	..	..	0	1	4	
				Wynaad	..	..	..	0	1	4	

## APPENDIX II.

[*Vide Answer to Question 36 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th April 1916, page 626 supra.*]

G.O. 648 H., dated 1st April 1916.

*Read—the following paper:—*

G.O. 1568 M., dated 29th September 1915.

*AMENDMENT.—Sanctions, with remarks, the employment of health officers in ten municipalities.*

*Order—648 H., dated 1st April 1916.*

In issuing orders in G.O. 1568 M., dated 29th September 1915, on the subject of the employment of health officers in certain municipalities, the Government ordered the discontinuance of the use of the title of chief sanitary inspector in the towns affected and left it to the councils concerned to decide whether, in any reduction of the sanitary staff which might follow on the employment of the health officers, the chief sanitary inspector or any other member of the staff should be dispensed with.

2. Representations have been received that these orders involve hardship, not only on the chief sanitary inspectors, who are made liable to be thrown out of employment, but also on the whole staff of sanitary inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors, whose prospects of promotion are liable to be reduced if a reduction is made in the number of appointments in the highest grade.

3. The Government have carefully examined the question and are of opinion that these representations are in some measure justified. They are therefore pleased, in partial modification of the Government Order above quoted, to advise municipal councils that, in cases in which a council is of opinion that a reduction in the sanitary staff is necessary, it should be effected by dispensing with one of the sanitary inspectors in the last grade. The councils will also be requested to bear in mind that the question of the adequacy of the number of sanitary inspectors should be decided irrespective of the consideration that a health officer is to be appointed, as the health officer is not meant to take the place of a sanitary inspector, but is to be the highly trained administrative head of the health department of the municipality.

(True Extract)

C. G. TANDRUP,  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman of the Municipal Councils of Madras, Trichinopoly,  
Tamilnadu, Tellicherry, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Dindigul,  
Tanjore, Bangalore, Mysore, and  
1. Collector of Madras, Trichinopoly, the District, Bangalore, Mysore and Tanjore  
2. Surgeon-General,  
3. Sanitary Commissioner,  
4. Assistant Surgeon-General,  
5. Provincial Department  
Madras Table

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur P. Karnaik at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th April 1910, page 499 supra.]

G.O. Mis. 1505 N., dated 8th August 1914.

Read—the following papers:—



Letter—from the Assistant-General  
Dated—the 25th March 1814.  
No.—L.F. 10-28-4134.

563

Letter—from the Collector of North Armo.  
 Dated—14th 23rd July 1914.  
 No.—Dis. 8845-D.

ORDER—Min. 1565 M., dated 8th August 1914.

stagnated.

2. It is a matter for regret that the accounts of the municipality should have been allowed to get into such an unsatisfactory state. The Government trust that the present Chairman, M.Ry. P. V. Madhava Achariyar, will take steps at once to bring the accounts to order.

Close Excerpt

W. FRANKS,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

This is the property of the Firearm Control Board.  
Copy to the Collector of the State.  
- 1 -

## APPENDIX IV.

[Wife Answer to Question 42 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kewar Pithai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1916, page 691 supra.]

G.O. 2769, Revenue, dated 11th December 1915.

In the papers read above the Board of Revenue submits proposals for the assignment to Mahas and Madigas of land lying within the disaffected portion of the Molavalli reserve in the Betary district. The Government approve generally of assignments from that area to the classes mentioned, but are not prepared to extend assistance to the assignees other than that ordinarily admissible under the existing rules.

2. The larger tree growth should be removed and sold on behalf of Government and the land parcelled out into five or ten acre blocks. It may then be assigned to selected Mahas and Madigas subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Each grant should be used solely for agricultural purposes and the full extent should be brought under cultivation within ten years.

(ii) If the land is not brought under cultivation within ten years or is used for a non-agricultural purpose, the area not brought under cultivation or used for agricultural purposes, will be liable to resumption without compensation.

(iii) Each grant will further be liable to resumption in the event of the land being alienated within a period of ten years by way of gift, sale, mortgage or lease without the permission of the Collector or if the grantee's right is transferred or sold by decree of a civil court or any public authority within that period.

(iv) If the land is so resumed or if it is acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the compensation to be paid shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the grantee.

3. The assignees may be granted such loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, as may be necessary to clear the land and buy cattle, etc. The Collector may also remit the assessment, under the usual rules embodied in Board's Standing Order 17 for such period as he considers reasonable, subject to the condition that full assessment, when charged, shall be liable to revision at every resettlement of the district.

4. The local boards having jurisdiction may be asked to provide such drinking water wells as may be found necessary.

(True Extract)

L. DAVIDSON,  
Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX V.

[*Vide Answer to Question 62 asked by the Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th April 1914, page 693 supra.*]

G.O. 465 L., dated 24th March 1916.

*Read—The following papers:—*

## I

Question put by the Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915 and the answer given thereto.

14 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that Uriya has an affinity with any of the languages of the south and that hence under existing arrangements men trained in the technical institutions in vaccination, inoculation, treatment of cattle diseases, etc., find it extremely impracticable to deal with the Uriya population?

(b) With a view to remedy this state of things, will the Government be pleased to provide for the training of a few Uriyas as special attendants?

14 A.—The matter will be considered.

## II

Memorandum 283-1 L., dated 13th February 1915.

With reference to the question asked at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and the answer given thereto, the Sanitary Commissioner is requested to state whether any, and if so how many, sanitary inspectors and vaccinators are at present employed in the Ganjam district who are not conversant with Uriya and whether he considers desirable that any, and if so, what amount of stipends should be provided for the training of Uriya candidates as sanitary inspectors or vaccinators.

W. FARRER,

*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

## III

Letter—from Lieut-Col. H. Thomson, I.M.S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 17th June 1915.

No.—D. 1463/15.

I have the honour to reply as follows to Memorandum 283-1 L., dated the 13th February 1915, regarding the sanitary inspectors and vaccinators employed in the Ganjam district. The local officials have been consulted and their remarks are embodied in the following paragraphs.

2. *Municipalities*.—There are three municipal towns in the district and the number of sanitary inspectors and vaccinators employed therein are as follows:—

(a) *Chikonda*.—One sanitary inspector and one vaccinator. The latter is an Uriya. As Telugu is the local vernacular, there is no necessity for Uriya-speaking sanitary inspectors and vaccinators for the town.

(b) *Berhampur*.—Two sanitary inspectors and one vaccinator. All these three are conversant with Uriya.

(c) *Paradip*.—One sanitary inspector and one vaccinator. Both these are conversant with Uriya.

3. *Rural towns*.—The Taluk Boards of Berhampur and Chikonda employ each one sanitary inspector and these two are conversant with Uriya. Vaccinators in the district (local fixed areas and agency tracts) number 26 and all these have a knowledge of Uriya.

4. From the above it is clear that no difficulty is experienced at present in recruiting sanitary inspectors and vaccinators for employment in the Ganjam district and I do not see therefore any necessity for taking special steps to train Uryia candidates for these posts at Government expense. The President of the Ganjam District Board is also of the same opinion.

5. In reporting on the subject, the President of the Ganjam District Board states—

"Sanitary overseers will be more useful and I think one that is conversant with Uryia may be trained for the Goomsur Taluk Board. A stipend of Rs. 12 has been proposed by the Taluk Board, Goomsur. In my opinion, a stipend of Rs. 15 may be paid.

"Beyond training one Uryia man for the place of sanitary overseer, I do not consider that any action is necessary at present."

There is no special training for "sanitary overseers" and I do not therefore quite understand the above proposal of the President. It is also not clear how these "sanitary overseers" will be employed. If they are to do the ordinary duties of a sanitary inspector why call them "sanitary overseers" and not "sanitary inspectors"? The President's idea is apparently to entrust these sanitary overseers with the subordinate duties of a sanitary inspector and give them smaller salaries and thus save the expense of higher-paid sanitary inspectors. I cannot still recommend this arrangement. "Sanitary overseers" who are not qualified sanitary inspectors are no use for sanitary work. Following the example of Chitande and Berhampur Taluk Boards, the Goomsur Taluk Board also should employ a qualified sanitary inspector and give him the pay ordinarily admissible to this class of officers. The President's proposal has therefore not much to commend it.

#### IV

**Memorandum 3011-2 L., dated 30th August 1915.**

In his reply to a reference made by the Sanitary Commissioner on the question of training Uryia candidates as sanitary inspectors and vaccinators, the President of the Ganjam District Board has made the following statement.—

"Sanitary overseers will be more useful and I think one that is conversant with Uryia may be trained for the Goomsur Taluk Board."

The President is requested to be good enough to report what he means by the term "sanitary overseers" and what will be the duties and qualifications of this class of servants.

Are they intended to do work now done by qualified sanitary inspectors or work now done by malakhs?

**J. P. BURNARD,**  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the President of the Ganjam District Board.

#### V

Letter—from N. MAHENDRAN, Esq., I.C.S., President of the Ganjam District Board.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—Chhatrapur, the 23rd September 1915.

No.—Dn. 1465-D./D.R.

Referring to Government Memorandum 3011-2 L., dated 30th August 1915, I have the honour to state that what I meant by the term "sanitary overseer" was a sanitary inspector who has had training in minor sanitary engineering under G.O. 690 L., dated 21st May 1910, and 1109 L., dated 12th June 1915.

2. In addition to the duties which a sanitary inspector is now employed in, viz., cholera duty, improvement of sanitation in houses, etc., the sanitary inspector trained in minor sanitary engineering will be employed in estimating for and supervising sanitary work, viz., constructing and repairing wells and tanks, improving village-sites, etc.

## VI

## Memorandum 5101-1 L., dated 7th October 1915.

The Government consider it desirable and expedient to provide for the special training of Uriyas as sanitary inspectors and vaccinators for employment in the Uriya blocks in the Garjam and Vangapatam districts. The Presidents of these District Boards are requested to be good enough to report whether the offer of stipends would evoke a satisfactory response and if so to submit proposals as to the amount of the stipends and the conditions of their grant.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to report what should be the qualifications of the stipendiaries to be trained.

J. P. BARREAN,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Garjam District Board  
and the Vangapatam District Board.  
Secretary Government.

## VII

Letter—from Lieut-Col. H. TANNER, I.M.S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.  
Dated—the 15th October 1915.  
No.—D. 2465/5

In reply to paragraph 2 of Memorandum 5101-1 L., dated 7th October 1915, I have the honour to state that the intentions of Government apparently are to bring these stipendiaries to Madras and to train them in the following institutions:—

- (1) Medical College, Madras—in hygiene, etc.
- (2) Sanitary Engineer's office—in minor sanitary engineering.
- (3) King Institute, Chandy—in vaccinology, etc.

If so, the minimum educational qualifications of these men should be a pass in the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or other examination declared to be equivalent to it. Otherwise, these men will not be able to follow the lectures delivered in the above-named institutions. Besides this educational qualification, candidates for appointment as vaccinators should have qualified as assistant sanitary inspector or sanitary inspector or sub-assistant surgeon under the rules now in force in this Presidency. If this is insisted on, the stipendiary students will after passing the examination become eligible for promotion also as deputy inspectors of vaccination in the Districts in which they are employed (vide G.O. 1005 L., dated 13th September 1905, paragraph 4). These candidates should be below 25 years of age and should produce medical certificates of fitness for hard camp life.

## VIII

Letter—from S. MACHIMANI, Esq., I.C.S., President of the Garjam District Board.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.  
Dated—Chattur, the 16th January 1916.  
No.—D. No. 29/D.S.

With reference to Government Memorandum 5101-1 L., dated 7th October 1915, I have the honour to state that the majority of vaccinators now employed in the district are Uriyas.

2. The Chattur Taluk Board does not want a sanitary inspector. The sanitary inspector employed by the Berhampur Taluk Board is now undergoing training in minor sanitary engineering at the Board's expense. He can speak Uriya.

The Goomur Taluk Board expressed itself against the employment of a sanitary inspector, but Government in their Order 1485 L., dated 15th November 1915, suggested that the system should be tried for one year.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that vaccinators should have passed the Matriculation examination. This would involve an increase in the present scale of pay.

The proposals of the District Board regarding the improvement of pay, etc., of vaccinators are now under the consideration of Government and in my opinion the submission of proposals in regard to training Uriya vaccinators as vaccinators may be deferred till Government pass orders on those proposals.

4. I consider that a monthly stipend of at least Rs. 15 will be found necessary; it is very difficult now to get a Mahratale for a 25-ropes post in the Revenue Department.

### IX

Letter—Gen L. T. Hanna, Esq., L.C.S., President of the Vingsapatam District Board.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 31st January 1915.

No.—D. Dis. 22.

In reply to Government Memorandum 5101-1 L., dated 7th October 1915, I have the honour to report that Uriyas would undergo training as sanitary inspectors and vaccinators for employment in the Uriya tracts of this district if stipends are offered to them.

2. The amount of stipend may be fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem for each resident during the period of training.

3. The candidate should bind himself to serve the board for a period of five years and to give security for refund of scholarship amount in case of failure (1) to complete his term, (2) to qualify, and (3) to serve for five years.

Order—495 L., dated 24th March 1915.

The papers read above relate to a proposal to provide for the training of Uriya stipendiary students as assistant sanitary inspectors and sanitary inspectors and vaccinators with a view to their employment in the Uriya tracts of the Gungun and Vingsapatam Districts. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in February 1915, in reply to an interpellation by a non-official member, the Government agreed to consider this question.

2. While fully recognizing the necessity for having these duties performed in the Uriya tracts by men of that race and language as far as possible, the Government regret to find practical difficulties in carrying out the proposal in the manner in which it is made.

3. The qualifications required of an assistant sanitary inspector are—

(i) a certificate from the Principal of the Medical College that he has undergone a course of training in physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstration.

(ii) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene or a similar special examination in the same subjects after having undergone the course referred to in (i), and

(iii) a certificate from the Sanitary Commissioner that he can read.

4. In addition to the qualifications required for the post of assistant sanitary inspector, a candidate for the post of sanitary inspector should either have successfully passed through the lower subordinate engineer class of the College of Engineering, Madras, or should possess

(a) a certificate from the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a course of training in minor sanitary engineering, and

(b) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed a special examination in minor sanitary engineering after having undergone the course referred to in (a).

He should also hold a certificate from the Sanitary Commissioner that he can both read and write.



Under the existing orders admission to the sanitary inspectors' class is further limited to those who possess one or the other of the general educational qualifications specified in article 1 of the Public Service Notification 224, dated the 19th March 1910; while the vaccination class is open only to those who have passed the Matriculation or some higher examination and are also qualified as assistant sanitary inspectors or sanitary inspectors or sub-assistant surgeons.

5. From the reports received from the Presidents of the District Boards of Ganjam and Vingaspata it does not appear likely that Uriyas possessing the requisite qualifications will be available for training in Madras. Moreover, the number of assistant sanitary inspectors and sanitary inspectors employed in those districts is small and the higher scale of pay intended for fully qualified vaccinators has not yet been adopted there.

6. It is thus necessary to adopt an alternative course. In view of the special circumstances of the Uriyas, the Government would suggest to the District Boards concerned the desirability of arranging a local course for Uriyas on simpler lines than those indicated above, to be organized by their medical and engineering officers, such stipends as are necessary being paid by the District Board concerned.

7. The Presidents concerned will be requested to place these proposals before their respective Boards and, if the scheme meets with the acceptance of those bodies, to submit to Government the detailed proposals which may be decided upon.

8. On receipt of these proposals the Government will be prepared to consider the question of modifying the rules prescribing qualifications for the appointments of assistant sanitary inspector and sanitary inspector so as to admit of Uriyas locally trained in Ganjam and Vingaspata being appointed to the posts mentioned above in the Uriya tracts of those districts.

(True Extract.)

C. G. TORREY,  
*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

To the President of the Ganjam District Board,  
" of the Vingaspata District Board.  
Barbery Commemorate.  
Bhubaneswar.



Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation—contd.

22-59

District and name of project	When first taken up for investigation	Approximate cost (if known) in lakhs of rupees	Brief description	Progress made in investigation
10. Coimbatore—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	1.50	This is a proposed to construct an intake across a jungle stream, and to construct a channel therefrom to supply a stream of lands near Kudra.	So far as can be judged from the results of the investigation which has been completed, the project does not appear to be a promising one. The Engineering Programme is waiting for receipt of various particulars from the Collector.
11. Coimbatore—Pappal reservoir project .. .. .	Not available	42.00	This project consists in the construction of a reservoir on the Pappal stream by constructing a masonry dam across the village of Vallu, for the length of 14,000 acres of land and 17,000 acres of dry crop.	A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted, but it did not justify the expenditure involved in the project. Owing to difficulties in securing the necessary sanction, the scheme is being further investigated.
12. Coimbatore—Vandagipet project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	30	It is proposed to form a tank by banking up the Kallar to surround the same. The project is being intended to provide work for backward persons.	The revenue report of the scheme is being submitted by Government. The project is not likely to be financially successful.
13. Coimbatore—Chinnamur project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	7.00	The project is to improve the supply to the Chinnamur and other adjacent lands and also to construct 1,875 acres of dry land into wet.	Plan and estimate have been prepared. A report on the financial aspect of the project is being sent to the Board of Revenue.
14. Coimbatore—Malamattur project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	6.00	The project is for improving the irrigation under the fields situated with the Malamattur system. The project is being intended to provide work for backward persons.	The scheme has been referred to the Board of Revenue for sanction.
15. Kottai—Chinnamur Hills project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	10.00	The project consists in the construction of a dam across the Chinnamur Hills for the purpose of providing water to the Pappal system. The project is being intended to provide work for backward persons.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
16. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
17. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
18. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
19. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
20. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
21. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
22. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
23. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
24. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
25. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
26. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
27. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
28. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
29. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
30. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.
31. Salem—Kudra project .. .. .	1934-35 ..	40.00	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Kudra river near Kudra village, for the purpose of providing water to the lands situated in the vicinity of Kudra.	The plan and estimate for the scheme are under preparation. The project is being investigated by the Board of Revenue.

## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question 95 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1916, page 709 supra.]

Statement giving particulars connected with irregular projects under discussion in the Madras Presidency.

Project name and location.	When first taken up for consideration.	When sanctioned and at what cost.	When first taken up for revision.	When it has to be completed.
1. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1913-14	Original estimate, March 1916 .. 5,45,519 Last revised estimate, February 1917 .. 5,02,000	1915-17	1918
2. Canal works project, Polavaram district.	1911-12	Original estimate, December 1911 .. 10,70,000 Last revised estimate, August 1912 .. 11,10,000	1914-16	1918
3. Irrigation work project, Guntur district, Guntur division.	Not available.	Original estimate, June 1914 .. 15,000 Last revised estimate, June 1915 .. 1,00,219	1915-16	1918
4. Canal works project, Guntur district.	Do.	Original estimate, April 1917 .. 5,00,000 Last revised estimate, June 1917 .. 4,10,000	1916-17	1919
5. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1915-16	Original estimate, April 1917 .. 11,000	1917-18	1917
6. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1916-17	Original estimate, November 1917 .. 5,00,000 Last revised estimate, June 1918 .. 7,24,140	1917-18	1917
7. Canal works project, Guntur district.	1916-17	Original estimate, February 1918 .. 1,40,000 Last revised estimate, June 1918 .. 5,00,000	1918-19	1917
8. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1918-19	Original estimate, June 1918 .. 75,000 Last revised estimate, March 1919 .. 1,01,000	1919-20	1917
9. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	Not available.	Original estimate, July 1919 .. 1,00,000 Revised estimate, September 1919 .. 5,00,000	1919-20	1917
10. Irrigation of the Kaveri river, Guntur district.	1915-16	Original estimate, April 1919 .. 20,00,000 Revised estimate, September 1919 .. 21,40,000	1919-20	1918
11. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1916-17	Original estimate, April 1919 .. 20,00,000 Revised estimate, September 1919 .. 21,40,000	1919-20	1918
12. Irrigation work project, Guntur district.	1916-17	Original estimate, April 1919 .. 20,00,000 Revised estimate, September 1919 .. 21,40,000	1919-20	1918

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Answer to Question 68 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th April 1913, page 282 supra.]

## I

G.O. 724, Revenue, dated 7th March 1914.

Read—the following paper:—

*Reference from the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. P.R. 133/Salt of 1913, dated 27th February 1914.*

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Bacon, M.A., I.C.S.

The Board submits to Government the following proposal for the sale of salt manufactured in the Attiput and Vallar factories in the Kanore circle.

2. Government are aware of the difficulties which the Madras salt has to encounter in competing with Bombay salt and of the fact that the remedial measures, such as the adoption of Bombay methods of manufacture in a few factories in this Presidency and the sale of salt through the agency of Railway companies, etc., were unsuccessful. As already reported to Government the only way out of the difficulty will be to encourage capitalists to sift salt as in Bombay and to find markets abroad for the refuse small-grained salt. The salt trade of Madras is, to a large extent, in the hands of petty manufacturers and merchants who have neither the capital nor the capacity to make any organised efforts to extend their business, much less to compete with the Bombay merchants.

3. M.R.Ry. A. R. A. R. S. M. Mayandi Chettiyar, an agent of one M.R.Ry. A. R. A. R. S. M. Sornamuduran Chettiyar of Devakotta, and a merchant doing considerable salt business at Tuticorin agrees to enter into a contract with Government for three years (1914—1917), for the sale of the salt manufactured in the Attiput and Vallar factories under the conditions mentioned in the enclosed draft agreement. The main features of the proposed contract are—

(1) The contractor is to sift all the salt before removal, so as to have not less than one-fourth of the total quantity sifted as small-grained salt;

(2) to export by land or sea all the small-grained salt;

(3) to sell the large grained salt only in such places as the Commissioner may fix during the second and third year of the contract.

4. The Attiput and Vallar factories together will produce about 13 or 14 lakhs of mounds of salt per annum and of this, the contractor is to remove at least 12 lakhs of mounds of salt. The salt will be sifted at the Madras depot and the merchant will be charged at the rate of Rs. 5 a mound (ex duty) in the case of the large-grained salt and of Rs. 2-8 a mound in the case of the small-grained salt. The reduction in price of the small-grained salt is intended to make it possible for the merchant to put this salt on the Calcutta market with reasonable chance of not sustaining loss and is not likely to cause loss to Government as a portion of the contract salt will be sold before storage, resulting in a saving of storage and covering charges to Government. Further the system of quoting lower rates for small-grained salt intended for export is prevalent in Bombay and has been tacitly acquiesced in by the Government of India.

5. The success of the present experiment will help to provide a solution to the question of the Bombay-Madras competition by securing a continuous supply of large-grained salt to compete with Bombay salt. The process of sifting had to be

abandoned in 1903 as no outlet could be found for the small-grained salt, but if the contractor's present attempt proves successful, a market will be secured for the small-grained salt and sifting can be introduced on a larger scale. Most of the small-grained salt is likely to be exported to Calcutta, which is now the chief customer for foreign salt, and the success of the Board's present proposal will be an encouragement to Swedish enterprise. Further, every ounce of salt exported from this Presidency means so much more facilities to the local producer who will increase his output to meet the additional demand. The contractor hopes to export 800,000 maunds annually, and the output of the Kanne factories will have to be increased accordingly. This means more employment for local labour at a season when employment is slack. The Board does not anticipate any dislocation of the local supply as arrangements will be made to manufacture sufficient salt in the Kanne and Valler factories. In view of these advantages and the little risk to Government involved in the proposal, the Board requests that Government will be pleased to accept the proposed arrangement with M.R. Ry. A. R. A. R. S. M. Nayandi Chettyar.

6. Government will observe that the agreement includes safeguards against any loss to Government owing to the failure of the contractor to remove the small-grained salt. In the case of large-grained sifted salt, no loss is to be apprehended as any quantity not removed by the contractor will fetch a higher price than the ordinary salt sold at the depot.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,  
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
with a despatchment.

#### Enclosure.

#### Draft Agreement.

AGREEMENT made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1914 between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA on the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ and carrying on business as salt merchant at \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the contractor), and his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, of the other part.

WHEREAS the contractor has agreed to purchase from the said Secretary of State, through the Commissioner of Salt, Akkiri and Separate Revenue, Madras (hereinafter called the Commissioner), all the salt manufactured during the seasons of 1914, 1915 and 1916, in the Aricut and Valler salt factories of the Kanne circle at the rates and upon the terms hereinafter provided.

AND WHEREAS the contractor has deposited, with the Commissioner, the sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand) in Government promissory notes, as per particulars noted in the margin, as security for the due and faithful performance of this agreement, in all particulars.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The said Secretary of State shall sell and the contractor shall purchase all the salt manufactured by the said Secretary of State during the seasons of 1914, 1915 and 1916 in the Aricut and Valler factories of the Kanne circle.

2. The said salt will be delivered to the contractor at the Madras Salt depot on platform No. V or elsewhere, as may be found convenient.

3. The agreement shall be in force from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1917. Either party shall be at liberty to cancel this agreement at any time within this period, upon giving to the other of them six calendar months' previous notice, in writing, of its intention to terminate the same, which notice shall be deemed to be duly delivered if sent registered by post, addressed (in the case of a notice by the said Secretary of State) to the contractor at his place of business in Madras and (in the case of a notice by the contractor) to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Akkiri and Separate Revenue, Madras.

4. The contractor shall remove all the salt specified above, not exceeding 12 lakhs of maunds every year on an average, within the period for which the agreement is current. If it exceeds the said quantity, the contractor shall be granted reasonable time for its removal.

5. The contractor shall sift, at his own expense, at the Madras Salt depot, on the space allotted by the Inspector and under the supervision of officers appointed for the purpose, all the salt delivered to him under the terms of this agreement and shall take care to see the small-grained salt obtained by such sifting shall not be less than one-fourth of the total quantity sifted.

5. The contractor shall lift at the rate of 12 lakhs of mounds a year, or about a lakh of mounds a month on an average, soon after its receipt from the factories at the Madras depot and shall remove both the large and small-grained salt expeditiously. In case of rain, bad weather or other causes, the Inspector, Madras Salt Depot, may take such steps, as he deems fit, for the protection of the lifted salt from damage and the contractor shall pay the cost of all such measures.

7. After lifting and before removal from the Madras Salt Depot, the large and small grained salt shall be weighed separately at the contractor's expense, either into sack bags of 2 mounds each supplied by the contractor, and 15 per cent of the bags of such kind of salt shall be photographed thereon by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, or his Assistant, or by bonded freights, in accordance with the prevailing practice at the Madras depot, and an account shall be kept by the contractor of both the large and small-grained salt and also of the wastage due to lifting.

8. The contractor shall pay duty at the rate prevailing on the date of delivery and cost price at three annas a mound of 2½ lbs. granulated salt on the large-grained salt and at two annas eight pias per mound on the small-grained salt ascertained by weighing, less an allowance of two pias per cent for wastage, except in the case of export of small-grained salt to British Indian Ports under the "free shipment" system, when he shall pay duty at the port of export at the time of landing of the consignment from the vessel's side.

9. If the small-grained salt remaining unremoved from the Madras Salt Depot exceeds 25,000 mounds at any time, the contractor shall, in addition to the deposit of Rs. 5,000 referred to in this agreement, furnish, on his being called on to do so, as a further deposit in such or in Government promissory notes, an amount sufficient to cover the duty and outgoes of the rates referred to in clause 8 upon every mound of small-grained salt in excess of the said 25,000 mounds. Failure to carry out this condition may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, result in stoppage of lifting operations. Till the quantity of small-grained salt remaining unremoved is reduced to less than 25,000 mounds, so well as forfeiture of the original deposit of Rs. 5,000. Any additional deposit which he may have made will be returned to the contractor when the quantity of small-grained salt in stock falls below 25,000 mounds.

10. The contractor shall export by land or by sea (either under the "free shipment" system or "fixed storage allowances" system) to places outside the Madras Presidency, all the small-grained salt obtained by lifting.

11. During the first year of the contract, there shall be no restriction as to the places in which the large-grained salt may be sold, but the Commissioner reserves to himself the power to restrict the sale of such salt to such selected areas as he may fix during the second and third years of the contract.

12. The contractor shall separate the coaches supplied by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, for the lifting operations and for the removal of salt and shall not, on any account, admit vehicle labour within the premises of the depot, without the permission of the Commissioner.

13. The contractor shall carry out all orders issued to him by the Commissioner in connection with the lifting operations and the removal of large and small-grained salt and obey all the rules in force for the conduct of work in a salt factory. In case of any difference of opinion between the contractor and the officer of the salt department as to the interpretation of this agreement or on any matter whatsoever in relation to this agreement, the contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner, which shall be final.

14. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to remove, before the expiration or sooner determination of this agreement, all the salt duly agreed to be purchased by him or in case of any breach on the part of the contractor of any of the conditions specified in this agreement, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to declare the said deposit of Rs. 5,000 and of the further deposit, if any, referred to in clause 9 superfluous, to forfeit to the said Secretary of State, to sell and dispose of, and, for that purpose, to endorse in the name and on behalf of the contractor all or any of the said Government promissory notes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Secretary of State, his successors or assigns and to cancel this agreement and to remove any such unremoved salt to be sold at the Madras depot by public auction or private contract, at such time or times as the Commissioner shall think fit and at the risk and expense of the contractor, who shall, on demand made, pay to the Secretary of State the amount of the difference between the amount which shall be realised by such sale at less than three annas a mound (exclusive of duty) and the amount which would have been realised as such sale at three annas a mound (exclusive of duty) but who shall not be entitled to participate in any excess over the said sum of three annas per mound (exclusive of duty) which shall be realised at the sale notwithstanding that in the event of the Commissioner electing not to exercise the right to declare the security deposit forfeited and to cancel this agreement as herebefore provided, the contractor, upon each occasion upon which such failure or default shall occur, shall, on demand made by the Commissioner, pay to the Secretary of State as damages the sum of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) and if the contractor shall not pay





stock there is a quantity of about 90,000 mounds of old model saltern salt in store at Vaypalar, and this quantity has been set apart to meet the supply of the Military and Jett Departments and of the fish-curing yards on the West Coast until the commencement of the next storage season. At the original restricted rate of 60,000 mounds a month the stock of 215,000 mounds of Government stock at the depot would have lasted for only three and half months, i.e., till about the middle of March next, whereas storage generally commences at the depot only in May. To

* Stock on 1st December 1915 ..	182,000
Debit quantity of small-grained salt that may be obtained from the above for export outside the Presidency ..	192,000
Balance, large-grained salt ..	490,000
Average monthly requirements ..	54,604
Period for which stock will last—7 months.	

There is a further stock of two and half lakhs of mounds of earlier salt at the Cavelong factory, the demand on which is usually 14,000 mounds a month. If there is any real scarcity in Madras, it is very certain that this stock will be drawn upon largely but, so far, there have been no signs of either an increased demand or a marked increase in price.

The Board, therefore, submits that there should be a sufficient quantity available for sale from the depot, though outside Madras there may be some risk of the price rising somewhat to the consumer. According to the *Blade* the price rose to about Rs. 1-6 and the Board believes that this figure was more or less correct. The contractor M.R.Ry. Somanadram Chettiyar appears to have promptly grasped the possibilities of the situation and has opened depots at various parts of the Madras City and surrounding villages in which salt will be sold to the public in retail at the ordinary rate of 1 anna per Madras measure. These depots were opened according to the Board's information just before the Christmas holidays and the contractor proposes to advertise the fact in the local papers and by means of leaflets. If this is done it is very certain that other salt merchants will have to follow the same course within a short time and the price to the consumer is likely to remain at very much the old rate in Madras notwithstanding the temporary shortage of stocks. M.R.Ry. Somanadram Chettiyar is also contemplating the extension of the same system to adjacent markets should the retail price of salt show any appreciable tendency to rise. Further to minimize the possibility of any abnormal rise in prices, the Board has already taken the following precautions:—

(a) Exports of salt to places outside the Presidency from the Madras Depot have been prohibited from March last save in the case of the small-grained salt belonging to the salting contractor.

(b) The system of sale by auction has not been introduced as it will enable the richer merchants to buy up the stock and to form a "combine". The salt is now issued to as many as 24 best *fidu* merchants in proportion to their requirements during the last three years and at the usual rate of 8 annas a mound.

(c) The Inspector has been directed to transport to the depot as much of the Model Saltern salt as will be left after making provision for the jett, military and fish-curing supplies.

(d) The merchants have been afforded facilities to purchase Cavelong salt on their own account, by allowing them to load the salt into waggons from the railway siding at the depot as if it were depot salt.

(e) The local officers have been instructed to purchase, if necessary, one lakh of mounds of Cavelong salt and to transport it to the depot for sale if the salt merchants show no signs of taking advantage of the above concession. This would no doubt involve an increase in the selling price of such salt at the depot to cover the cart price and transport charges of Cavelong salt.

(f) It is under contemplation, if necessary, to throw open an additional quantity of 5,000 mounds a month for sale at 3 cents a mound exclusively to head ~~the~~ small retail dealers in lots of 10 or 20 mounds at a time to prevent the market being starved by the bigger merchants.

5. The Board hopes that the above measures will be adequate to meet the present situation and, provided the next season is favorable, sees no room for apprehension.

The case is fairly put in a leader on the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd December which should go far to allay any anxiety aroused in the public by the leader of the *Hindu*. Since the depots were opened by the contractor it is understood that the price of a bag of two mounds of salt has already fallen from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 or very nearly to what it was in normal times.

E. F. THOMAS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

THE ASSENT TO ACT; COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL: THE BUDGET FOR 1916-1917; A BILL TO AMEND THE PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT ACT, 1888 (MADRAS ACT II OF 1888).

(Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.) (10th April 1916.)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1915, which was passed by the Council at the meeting held on the 1st February 1916, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th March 1916.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answers given to question 181 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd November 1915 and to question 104 asked at the meeting held on the 1st February 1916, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. 245, Educational, dated the 6th March 1916, recording papers furnishing information as to the number of schools in the Presidency in which the vernacular is the medium of instruction.

THE BUDGET FOR 1916-1917.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to present to the Council the Budget for 1916-1917. The budget does not differ in any way from the Financial Statement which was placed before the Council on the 12th March last. I did hope that it might have been found possible to embody in the budget the distribution of that lump sum of four lakhs which appears under 45. Civil Works. There are, however, so many claims on this small amount that we have not been able yet to decide between them. The matter is at present engaging our attention, and orders will, I hope, be passed very soon. I have nothing to add to what has been already stated in the Financial Statement which, as I have already said, is exactly the same as the budget."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I propose to follow the usual practice of adjourning the debate. We will proceed with the ordinary resolutions and we will begin the budget debate according to the convenience of the Council. I propose now to proceed with the other orders of the day."

A BILL TO AMEND THE PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT ACT, 1888 (MADRAS ACT II OF 1888).

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave for the introduction of a Bill to amend the Madras Act II of 1888, the Places of Public Resort Act."

"Strange as it may seem the Act, in spite of its name, contains no definition of 'place of public resort' or 'use for public resort or entertainment.' Sections 5 and 13 employ the latter phrase and therein a penalty of Rs. 500 is provided for use of a place for public resort or entertainment without a licence."

"Section 5 says:—'Within any area in which this Act is in force, no enclosed place or building, whether permanent or temporary, having an area of five hundred square feet or upwards, shall be used for public resort or entertainment, unless a licence has been previously obtained in the manner hereinafter provided.'"

"Section 13 says:—'Every person who, having the immediate control of any enclosed place or building, permits it to be used for public resort or entertainment without having obtained a licence, or, having obtained a licence under this Act, permits such use in contravention of any of the conditions of such licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.'"

"Originally commentaries were thought of sufficiently with regard to interpreting the two phrases. However the commentaries were recently found to interpret the phrases in a manner different from the consciousness of them. The question then arose whether a dwelling house—not intended for use as a public place—but occasionally or exceptionally used for public resort or entertainment, e.g., to

[5th APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

give a hearty send off to some one greatly esteemed by the local public, would be a place used for public entertainment. If it is, then the owner must take out a license or else pay a fine of Rs. 500 under section 15 of the Act. To decide this question in the absence of a definition in the Act, we have to seek light from English Law and Madras Decisions. The English definition is—

"Place of public resort is a building used or constructed or adapted to be used, either actually or occasionally, as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship (not being merely a dwelling house as such), or as a theatre, public hall, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, or public exhibition room, or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted thereto by tickets or by payment, or used or constructed, or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, for any other public purpose. It does not, however, include a private dwelling house used occasionally or exceptionally for any of those purposes, and does not extend to places of worship in use before or at the time the contract comes into force."

"The reason for exempting a dwelling house to this definition is quite clear. The Englishman's home is his castle. He will not easily brook the interference of outside authority there. Declaring a house occasionally used for public resort to be a place of public resort entails visits by the Police and the Municipal authorities, and gives them power to dictate alterations or additions in the material or arrangement of the enclosure or building or in the provisions for the safety of the public to be assembled therein besides imposing on the owner the duty to take out a license and the liability to fine in default. The English Statute rightly relies on the owner's natural anxiety for the safety of himself and his own property, and the fact that the law is not wanted for such exceptional uses of dwelling houses but for the places built or intended expressly for the resort or entertainment of the public. The reason of the English rule exempting dwelling houses applies with greater force to India where ceremonies and festive celebrations take place in many houses to which the entire local public is invited. It would be extremely improper for the law to impose on home-owners the duty to take out a license or to make preliminary alterations in the house before extending to the local public the right to attend such houses on such occasions. If that were the law, it would be too much of an interference with the social and religious usages of Hindus and Mahomedans to be tolerated by them. The question, as above stated is, whether that is the law in Madras or whether the law here is the same as in England."

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill which became Act II of 1883 throws some light on it. It states as follows:—  
"The disastrous loss of life and property which occurred in the fire at the People's Park, Madras, on the 21st December 1876,  
" drew public attention to the absence of control over buildings intended to accommodate large numbers of people; and one of the recommendations of the jury at the inquest on the fire was that some responsible officer should be invested with authority  
" to regulate all places of public resort, where there may be danger to life. The present Bill has been drafted with the object of vesting this control in all places outside the town of Madras in the Chairman of the Municipal Council, etc."

"It seems therefore that the Bill was intended to control only buildings intended to accommodate large numbers of people—and not dwelling houses. But two facts are mentioned against this inference. In the first place, there is no provision in the Act corresponding to that in the English Act. There is a definition in 83 Madras, 38, on the words "place of public resort" used in a similar provision, viz., section 75 of Act III of 1885. There an amuseur shop is declared to be a place of public resort and the reason stated is that the public have a right to resort to it. The implication seems to be that if the public are given the right to visit a place, it becomes a place of public resort. That one did not deal with dwelling houses and it is only by an indirect inference that it is made to support the person that even exceptional use of a dwelling house for public resort will bring it within the Act—by those who contend that the Madras Law is different from the English Law. This conflict of views was brought into prominence after the launching of a prosecution in one of the districts I represent against a gentleman who held a marriage party in his house without obtaining a license. Whatever may be the merits of the individual case it served to raise the general question and I am sure that Honourable Members would have noticed a number of articles on the matter in the papers during the last three or four months. The general question has been raised as to the identity of the law in England and in this country

THE A BILL TO AMEND THE PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT ACT, 1868  
(MADRAS ACT II OF 1868).

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; [5th April 1916.  
Sir Sivaram Ayyar].)

and I hope the Council will remove all uncertainty from the Act by clearly defining the phrases 'places of public resort' and 'use for public resort or entertainment' with a proviso expressly exempting dwelling houses which are occasionally or exceptionally used for that purpose.

"This is the main point for alteration in the Act. I would also like to amend another defect. Section 12, which empowers District Magistrates to revise all proceedings under the Act, is somewhat vague.

"Section 12 says—'The District Magistrate may call for and examine the record of any proceeding taken under this Act, may call for any report in connection therewith, may make or cause to be made further inquiry, and may pass any order which the authority holding the proceeding might have passed.'

"Do 'proceedings' include prosecutions under the Act, and has the District Magistrate power, where public interests require it, to stop a prosecution under the Act by whomsoever started? If 'proceedings' include prosecutions, then the District Magistrate would himself have the power to free persons also under section 12.

"Though such power can be exercised by a District Magistrate by transferring a criminal case to his own file, it seems doubtful whether section 12 was intended to confer on him such powers. It is therefore desirable to amend section 12, so as expressly to confer on District Magistrates the power to withdraw prosecutions under the Act.

"In these circumstances, I leave for leave of the Council to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Places of Public Resort Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KATHANA RAU:—"I beg to second the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVARAMA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I must oppose this motion on behalf of Government. The Honorable Member has brought forward this motion because some municipal authority, in one of the municipalities in the Presidency, has interpreted the Places of Public Resort Act in a manner which does not commend itself to the Honorable Member. The Honorable Member is also aware that a prosecution has been started under this Act and proceedings are pending in respect of the particular case which has excited the disapproval of the Honorable Member. It will be obvious that it would be unwise to interfere at this stage in a matter which is pending before the courts. I would also ask the Council to bear in mind that legislation is hardly the remedy for cases of this kind. It cannot possibly be said that the moment that any authority in the country takes a wrong view of the law, we must at once rush to the legislature to set the mistake of that authority right. There are various remedies open for rectifying any mistake which may have been committed by subordinate authorities; and it is only when all the usual remedies fail and when the question is one of general importance that legislation ought to be resorted to. Legislation is a machinery which ought to be reserved for really important general questions which cannot be dealt with by appropriate action by other authorities, executive or judicial in the country. In this particular case, the Places of Public Resort Act has been in force for nearly 38 years; and it has never been applied in the manner in which it is now reported that it has been applied in the Erode municipality. That *prima facie* shows that the construction of the Act has not really given rise to any trouble. If there is anything wrong, it is not so much in the wording of the Act as in the understanding of the Act by the people who have to apply it. It would not be proper for me to express my opinion at this stage on the construction of the Act. But I would suggest that there is no reason to apprehend that the court before which this prosecution has been launched will not take the right view of the phraseology of this Act. The phrase 'places of public resort' has been defined in the English Act and it has not been defined in our Act, and notwithstanding the absence of that definition, there is no doubt that, whatever may be the meaning which may be put upon it by the courts, the present Act ought not to convey anything different from what the English Act conveys. Whether it does mean the same thing is a matter upon which I ought not to express an opinion. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar that the expression 'places of public resort' ought not to include dwelling houses which may be occasionally used

**A BILL TO AMEND THE PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT ACT, 1888 797**  
**(MADRAS ACT II OF 1888); THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS**  
**CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1872.**

**SIX APRIL 1916.]** *(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;*  
*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

for musical entertainments or concerts even though admission to such entertainments may be by payment or by ticket. I quite agree with him as to what the Act ought to provide for. But it is premature at this stage to move for the introduction of a Bill on the ground that the court before which this prosecution is pending is likely to take a particular view of the Act and that there might possibly be a miscarriage of justice. If the courts take a view which does not command itself to public approval and if there is no satisfactory remedy in the matter, then it may be time to consider whether we ought to insert any definition of 'places of public resort' in the Act, but at present no such necessity has arisen. I would strongly deprecate the practice which has now been followed for the second time of coming to the Legislative Council for amendments of Acts merely because some court or executive authority has construed an Act in a manner which does not meet with the approval of Honourable gentlemen.<sup>20</sup>

**The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—**"Your Excellency, I contrast the speech of the Honourable Member, who just sat down, not exactly as one of opposition, but rather as one of approval, tempered by the suggestion that the Bill is premature. He is in perfect accord with me as to what the law ought to be; and I do not expect that either he or any other Honourable Member of this Council would, for a moment, overrule that dwelling houses should be subject to all the restrictions to which places of public resort are subject. We are in tacit accord as to what the law ought to be. I believed that there was a sufficient degree of doubt to warrant interference on the part of this Council at this stage; but the Honourable Member for Government has arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, and out of deference to such a senior's view I accept it. I only hope that, with reference to the doubt that exists, he would not take it that because there was a case of a single municipal chairman that I brought this action. No doubt the action of the particular municipal chairman suggested this motion. We find, apart from the question of the Koda case, the correct view is that the common use of a dwelling house for musical parties, whether paid for or not by persons attending, ought not to constitute it into a place of public resort. As he thinks it not wise to commit himself to any opinion, perhaps it is not expedient at this stage for this Council to express an opinion on the matter. I have not the least objection to postpone the consideration of this question to a later stage. If we find later, lawyers and judges seriously differing to the High Courts and we get conflicting opinions, then the Bill would be in time. For the present, I accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and beg to withdraw this motion."<sup>21</sup>

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the motion was then withdrawn.

**THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1872.**

On the motion of His Excellency the President, the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act was next taken into consideration.

The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Clause I was allowed to stand as part of the Bill.

Clause II of the Bill was then placed before the Council.

**The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—**"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the amendment which stands against my name in these terms:—"

*For clause 2 of the Bill, substitute the following:*

*And the following sentence at the end of section 12 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872:—*

*'(1) The Local Government may direct, by notification in the official Gazette, that the jurisdiction of any Munsif shall extend to all the suits and proceedings, when they are of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes and when*

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao : the President.)

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the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds two thousand five hundred rupees but does not exceed three thousand rupees<sup>1</sup>

or

(2) The Local Government may direct, by notification in the official Gazette with respect to any Munsif of a grade not below the second grade, that his jurisdiction shall extend to all like suits and proceedings, not otherwise exempted from his cognisance, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three thousand rupees<sup>2</sup>

or

(3) The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the High Court, direct by notification in the official Gazette, that the jurisdiction of any Munsif named therein shall extend to all like suits and proceedings not otherwise exempted from his cognisance, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three thousand rupees.<sup>3</sup>

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—<sup>4</sup> Which amendment does the Honourable gentleman move ?<sup>5</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—<sup>6</sup> The discussion may be on the whole amendment ; it may be on the third amendment or I may take one after the other.<sup>7</sup>

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—<sup>8</sup> Could he not choose an amendment and have the discussion upon that ?<sup>9</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—<sup>10</sup> With your Excellency's permission, I shall take up the third amendment.<sup>11</sup>

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—<sup>12</sup> We shall then take it that the Honourable gentleman will move the third amendment.<sup>13</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—<sup>14</sup> Your Excellency, the present Bill before the Council seeks to invest district munsifs of all grades with jurisdiction to try all original proceedings of a civil nature though the value of the suits might exceed Rs. 2,500 though they may not exceed Rs. 5,000. The present section 12 of the Civil Courts Act which is sought to be amended is as follows :—

<sup>15</sup> The jurisdiction of a District Judge or a Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

<sup>16</sup> The jurisdiction of a District Munsif extends to all like suits and proceedings not otherwise exempted from his cognisance, of which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 2,500.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The amendment which I have now ventured to move is intended to limit or restrict the general increase of jurisdiction of district munsifs though I have no objection whatever to district munsifs of certain experience or district munsifs in particular cases being invested with jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000.

<sup>19</sup> Before I explain the scope of the amendment, it is necessary for me to point out to the Council why I object to the general increase of jurisdiction of district munsifs, irrespective of their grade, their pay or experience. It will be clear that there is an impression, and I believe it is a correct impression, that contested original suits, especially those involving claims to land, do not receive that attention and consideration in the munsif's court, which they are likely to receive in the subordinate judge's court or in the district judge's court. Even a perusal of the figures showing the duration of trial of these suits would substantiate my statement. It will be seen that so far as district courts and subordinate courts are concerned, in 1913 the average duration of a contested original suit was 556, and in 1914, 412 ; so far as the Madras City Civil Court is concerned, the duration in 1913 was 350 and in 1914, 421. So far as the district munsifs' courts are concerned, the duration was 270 in 1913 and 345 in 1914. It may be asked as to whether this difference is due to the difference in the nature or character of the suits or as to whether it is due to any infirmity of law or fact found in suits in one court or another. So far as the Act is concerned, the Act simply creates a difference on account of the pecuniary value of all these claims.

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(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

It is also desirable to take a comparative view of similar provisions in the Civil Courts Acts of other provinces. I may now draw the attention of this Council to the corresponding provision in the Civil Courts Act, of Bengal, United Provinces and Assam of 1907. I shall refer to sections 18 and 19, sub-section 2 of the Act. The amendment I which I have now moved with your Excellency's permission is to accords with the lines laid down in the Bengal Act. Section 15 of that Act runs as follows:—

'Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all original suits for the time being cognizable by Civil Courts.'

'Having limited the jurisdiction of all munsifs generally to claims of Rs. 1,500 they incorporate in section 19 of the Bengal Act another sub-section which is as the lines of this amendment. This is what section 19, sub-section 2 lays down:—

'The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the High Court, direct by notification in the official Gazette with respect to any rural named district, that its jurisdiction shall extend to all the suits of such value not exceeding two thousand rupees as may be specified in the notification.'

'I would ask whether it is not desirable to be more slow and cautious in giving a general increase of jurisdiction to all district munsifs and whether we cannot possibly take an example from the Bengal Civil Courts Act and empower only particular district munsifs with jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000. It will be within the jurisdiction of this Council that even in respect of small cases jurisdiction of these munsifs is varying; and it is only some experienced munsifs, generally of the second grade or the first grade, that are invested with jurisdiction up to Rs. 200, though others are exercising jurisdiction to a smaller extent. So far as we intend to depart from the rule giving jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500, we can follow that example and invest particular munsifs who have by their training and experience, by their patience and industry shown themselves worthy of higher powers, with jurisdiction to try suits of more than Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. Let me also point out that an amount of the Suits Valuation Act and the Court Fees Act, a suit may be valued at Rs. 2,500 or 3,000 in name, but it may really involve claims of the value of Rs. 10,000 or more, if it is a suit affecting land. For purposes of Court Fees Act and Suits Valuation Act, a certain value is put, though that will not ordinarily represent the value of the land itself. It is, therefore, clear, as matters stand at present, that district munsifs in this Presidency are exercising larger jurisdiction than in other Provinces; and when we want to give them additional jurisdiction, let us give it gradually to some of the experienced munsifs and not to all persons generally.

'There is another point to be taken into consideration. It has been suggested that the reason for the introduction of this Bill is, in a way, to relieve the district courts of their heavy work and that while the taking away of suits will materially decrease the work of the district courts, it will not materially increase the work of the district munsifs. That raises a question as to the nature of the work of the district courts. If you take the average number of suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,000 in the district courts in the course of the year and if it is distributed among the various district munsifs' courts in the Presidency apart from the additional or temporary munsifs' courts, it will be certain that the distribution might amount to two or three. But it will be seen that these suits might be localised in a particular area and might affect only the work of munsifs in a particular locality, though it will not affect district munsifs in other localities. We cannot, therefore, reasonably adopt this rule of arithmetical calculation and come to the conclusion that it will be one or two suits for every district munsif and that there should not be any objection to district munsifs being invested with this additional jurisdiction. When, as I have stated already, it is the general impression—and I believe it is a correct impression—that district munsifs who are called upon to try a number of suits, in the course of the year, besides several small cause suits and execution applications and miscellaneous applications, do not find it possible to devote sufficient attention to these suits, so they would otherwise do, in view especially of the fear of periodical returns, so it not reasonable I would ask, to wait and get at the results of certain munsifs being invested with this extra jurisdiction? It is for these reasons that I have considered



(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramas Menon;*  
*Sir Harold Stuart.*)

[*6th April 1915.*]

is fit to bring forward this amendment; and the other two amendments also are calculated to effect the same purpose, that is, of bettering the general increase of jurisdiction of these district munsifs, either with reference to the pecuniary nature of their claims or with reference to the fact that they are men of experience or ability. I have no doubt whatever that this amendment which is on the lines of the Bengal Act will meet with the approval of your Excellency's Government. It may also be suggested in this connection that though Bengal has adopted this example, Bombay has taken a different line. In Bombay they created subordinate judges of two classes—of the first class and the second class and gave jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 5,000 to the second class and to a higher extent to the subordinate judges of the first class. It may also be suggested that the pay of the subordinate judges is also not attractive. But what do we find in Bengal? So far as the munsifs are concerned, it is much better in Bengal. The munsifs are divided into five grades, starting with Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500; and the subordinate judges get more than what they get in this Presidency. In the United Provinces, the same condition of things is prevailing. I do not really see why we should not proceed more slowly and cautiously in increasing the jurisdiction. It is for these reasons that I consider it necessary to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—Your Excellency, I beg to second the amendment. The reasons which weigh with me in seconding this amendment are the same reasons that have been urged on the last occasion when leave was asked by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to move this Bill; and I do not want to repeat them now. I would urge for the consideration of Your Excellency that it is desirable that only district munsifs of sufficient experience should be given these extended powers. Some Members of Council may not be aware how district munsifs are recruited and how they are appointed. The qualifications of a munsif are that he must be a High Court Vakil of three years' standing, and though not having handled a single case he might be called upon to act as a district munsif. Is it desirable to invest that gentleman with jurisdiction to investigate claims probably of the real value of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 40,000 though the face value may be only Rs. 5,000? For instance, so my district, properly fetching a land revenue of Rs. 500 or 600 is worth about Rupees 50,000. Now turning to the last item of Rs. 3,000 which is the value of the jurisdiction given to the district munsif, the district munsif is enabled to try suits with reference to lands of which the land revenue is Rs. 500. No doubt the face value is only Rs. 3,000, but what is the real value of the land? It is worth at least Rupees 50,000. Is it desirable that a new munsif who has absolutely no experience should be invested with these increased powers? What objection could there be in accepting the provision of the Bengal Act which is advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, and on the recommendation of the High Court empowering such district munsifs as are fit to handle these cases and who may be given these additional powers? The district munsif is appointed to the last grade after only three years' standing at the bar. It is only by the time he puts in a service of about nine or ten years that he is graded in the first class drawing a pay of Rs. 400. There can be no objection to the district munsifs of the first grade trying suits of this enhanced value. There must be an amendment to what is brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart.

Under these circumstances, I am prepared to accept that the district munsifs of the first grade, that is, persons who have put in a service of about ten years, may be empowered to try such cases but not district munsifs who are of absolutely no experience and who practically know very little about handling cases. I speak from experience of criminal litigation. I have had experience of twenty-four years and I have had the experience also as a junior; I would like my case to be tried by a high paid judge rather than by a low paid judge. I know the qualifications of the munsifs, sub-judges and district judges. I do not depend upon opinions but on first hand information. I would appeal, therefore, to your Excellency's Government to accept the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—Your Excellency, I am unable to accept this amendment, because it is both unnecessary and practically inconvenient. It is unnecessary, because it cannot really be held that district munsifs are not competent to try suits of the value of Rs. 5,000. The Act under which a district munsif has

[19th April 1916.] (Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramesandra Rao.)

his jurisdiction was passed some 40 years ago and we then gave him a jurisdiction extending up to Rs. 2,500. Since that time the value of money has gone down and certainly what was worth Rs. 2,500 in 1873 is now worth fully Rs. 5,000. That is not the only point. The munsifs of 1873 were, I am confident the Council will hold, markedly inferior in general education and professional education to the gentlemen who now fill those appointments. Yet a third point. The bar of 1873 was markedly inferior to the bar of 1916. So we have now this proposal in the Bill to give to a very much better class of munsifs, assisted by a much ableer bar, the same pecuniary jurisdiction as the munsifs had forty years ago. Therefore, I say this amendment is unnecessary.

\*It is practically inconvenient for this reason. If jurisdiction were personal, a litigant would never know where he could file his suit, whether in the munsif's court or in the sub-court. Moreover, after he had filed his suit in the munsif's court if that suit was transferred and a younger man with lower jurisdiction was posted, then all the suits between Rs. 2,500 and 5,000 which had been filed in that court would have to be transferred to a sub-court. The Honorable Member has himself shown how well Bombay answers Bengal. Whether Bombay or Bengal is an example to follow, I am satisfied that in Madras we are taking that into and the course about which there need be no alarm. Our jurisdiction will be between the higher limit of Bombay and the comparatively low limit of Bengal. I do not believe that any Honorable Member of this Council who is acquainted with the personnel of our staff of munsifs and of the present bar which practices before them will consider seriously that a munsif is not fit to try cases of the value of Rs. 5,000. I would also wish to impress upon this Council that we are not acting in this matter on our own initiative or on our own opinion. Naturally, I have not the same acquaintance with the munsifs as many Honorable Members of this Council; but we are acting partly on the initiative and with the entire approval of the High Court and without opposition from the district judges. That is the expert opinion by which we have been guided. We shall by this Bill save a certain amount of public expenditure, and if Honorable Members will study the budget carefully they will see it is incumbent upon us to save in every possible way in the matter of public expenditure. For these various reasons, therefore, I will ask the Council to reject this amendment and accept clause 2 as it stands."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. Ramesandra Rao:—“My Lord, I give notice of a similar amendment which is also in the agenda paper. It is better that I say a few words in support of the amendment of which I gave notice. It seems to me that the scope of this amendment as well as my Honorable friend's third amendment is merely to enable Government to have a free hand in fixing the jurisdiction of district munsifs. It is not intended to deny that there has been considerable increase in the efficiency of the munsifs since 1873, nor is it stated that the bar is less efficient than in 1873 when the jurisdiction was fixed. All that was felt was that the present system of recruitment has not been satisfactory and some of us who have experience of litigation in the munsif think that if this extended jurisdiction is to be given it should be given to experienced munsifs. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has referred to some practical inconvenience, and that is really the question which has to be considered and not so much the general question whether there has been improvement since 1873 which is admitted by all of us. The Honorable Member has referred to the depreciation in the value of the rupee. If that argument is to be carried to its logical length that would lead to very inconvenient results from the financial point of view. If the rupee has depreciated in fixing the value of the suits, it has also depreciated in fixing the value of the present salaries and, therefore, it is quite likely that if the argument is carried to its logical conclusion the district munsifs may come down and ask that their salaries should be revised. I do not think I would attach much importance to that aspect of the matter, because it is not at all far consideration and I am perfectly certain that if the Honorable the Finance Member is met with such an argument, he would come down upon us and say that we are proposing unnecessary expenditure and what he might carry on the alienation, much more economically. Therefore, my Lord, the only question is one of practical inconvenience. I believe, in the case of fixing the small cases jurisdiction, there is a very well marked distinction which is acted upon by the High Court, namely, that the extended jurisdiction of Rs. 200 is conferred on munsifs of better

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Ramenja Acharya ;  
Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma.*)

[5th APRIL 1916.]

sequence. There is a distinction between that and this; in one there is no appeal, but in this class of cases there is an appeal. But the fact cannot be lost sight of. I consider that it would be convenient in heavy stations experienced munsifs might be posted without any interference to the parties. As regards the public, they very soon learn whether the munsif has jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000, and therefore there is no inconvenience from this point of view. After all we are not anxious to conceal from ourselves the fact that every client certainly prefers a higher tribunal for the trial of his suits; and if as a matter of fact this extended jurisdiction is conferred and if the party wishes to go to another court he has merely to fix the value of the suit at Rs. 3,100. Practically there is no difficulty whatever in giving effect to this proposal."

The Hon'ble Sir Babdur V. K. RAMANATHA SWAMINATHAN:—"As the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said, I have every confidence in the munsifs that we now have. It will be a great convenience to the parties if they can go to a district munsif near at hand, instead of going to a sub-judge's court or a district court at some considerable distance. I am therefore prepared to accept section 2 as it is. Probably leaders of the bar are unwilling to go to district munsifs' courts."

The Hon'ble Sir Babdur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I know it is useless to discuss at any very great length the merits of this amendment when the Government have made up their mind about it. But still, since it is connected with the jurisdiction of the courts in more than one matter, I shall place before the Government one or two facts in order that they may finally see whether the amendment can be accepted or whether they can frame rules under a separate subject. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that munsifs would be practically dealing the same suits as were decided forty years ago, because the value of the rippee has depreciated and therefore property worth Rs. 2,500 then is really worth more than Rs. 3,000 at the present moment. But, my Lord, there have been certain encroachments during recent times in the Sula Valuation Act which have a material bearing upon the question; and the net result of these changes has been that munsifs who could not have tried important adjustment suits in 1838 or 1872 or even in 1915 are now enabled to try suits which are really worth Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, I may mention how it occurred. At present the landholder is enabled to sue, to evict his tenant under certain circumstances by paying over a fine on one year's value of the tenancy. Until recently the value of the suit was fifteen times the rental and therefore a suit which could not have been tried by a district munsif until a few years ago can be tried by him at the present moment although the real value of the property or estate is worth far more than the annual rental value at which he is competent to value the suit for the purpose of court fee and at which value the jurisdiction of the court stands. I know that the Government have been empowered to frame rules under the Sula Valuation Act whereby they can remove encroachments and state as to whether valuation for the purpose of jurisdiction or court fee ought to be the same. But the Government have not moved in the matter to the surprise of many people connected with civil administration. The point has received attention recently when a munsidar in recently seeking to evict a tenant brought a suit in the munsif's court and there was a question as to whether the munsif or the sub-judge was the proper authority. It was held that the munsif was competent to try the suit although the munsidar had stated that the property was really capable of valuation at Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000; inasmuch as the rental value was only Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 it was held that he should bring a suit in the munsif's court. According to the agreement of both parties the property was worth Rs. 20,000, but still the suit had to be brought in the district munsif's court simply because there has been a change in the Court Fee Act and the Government have not framed rules under the Sula Valuation Act. Therefore it does make a considerable difference as to whether an adjustment suits concerning valuable immovable property the jurisdiction is extended from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 and the district munsifs are now empowered to try far more valuable suits than before."

"Then there is another point, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the Government and that is this: I do admit that the Government paid a deserved compliment to the competence of the bar and to the competence of the district

[See April 1914.] (*Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma, the Advocate-General.*)

month and the judiciary. But it must also be remembered that the sitting district judge gets only Rs. 100 and has to try a suit which is being tried now by the lowest subordinate judge getting at least Rs. 500. Therefore, the change would be in some cases remarkable, namely, that the litigant who has at present the good fortune of having his suit tried suitably in a court by an officer getting Rs. 100, with so much practical experience as a sub-judge, may have his suit tried by a munsif who has to make his reputation for speedy work and who is getting Rs. 100, having no practical experience at all. Whether it is desirable to make such a drastic change or whether we ought not to move on more cautious lines, though it might cause some inconvenience, is a point to be considered.

"As to the inconvenience, there is inconvenience even at the present moment in the exercise of small cause jurisdiction. Therefore if we pursue the problem to its legitimate limits, we will be leading ourselves in difficulties; and, therefore, judging on the whole, Government ought to be able to see their way to accept the amendment because, under it, if the High Court think any munsif is competent to try a suit of the value of Rs. 5,000 it is at liberty to confer jurisdiction on him. Whatever may be their character, whether land suits or small cause suits, we are only asking for the intervention of a further intermediate authority which should judge on the merits and the capacity of the munsif to try suits of such a large value. I think, therefore, that the Government should reconsider their position."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, the practical difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Street have not, I think, really been met by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. It is very difficult to give personal jurisdiction over suits of this nature, and it would be almost impossible to work it to anything like satisfaction; parties would certainly be in a great puzzle as to what courts they should go to. It may be that the Hon'ble Mr. Parasuraj Acharyer is right in remarking that there is a false sense of dignity attached to the idea that leaders of mankind here should not appear in a district munsif's court and possibly that is responsible for the opposition. It is not easy otherwise to appreciate the merits of the opposition which has been brought forward against this motion. As the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma pointed out, valuations are generally arbitrary statutory valuations and do not correspond to the real value of the matter which is presented for adjudication. As a matter of fact, every munsif of the lowest grade who has to deal with a so-called suit of Rs. 2,500 deals with suits far more in value than Rs. 2,500. It is not easy to understand how this rise of Rs. 500 is going to introduce difficulties in the administration of justice. As to whether clients will feel that they do not get justice, I do not agree with the Honourable Members when they speak of injustice resulting if clients are driven to such munsif's courts. I have had some experience of munsifal litigation. I cannot say I have appeared often in munsif's courts, I have appeared once, but I do think that I also can claim to know something of the real difficulties which beset clients in the munsifal. I think there is far more of feeling over this matter than of reason. As regards the analogy brought forward by two Honourable Members of personal jurisdiction over small cause suits, there are no doubt resemblances between judicial officers and judicial officers, but that stands entirely on a different ground. Here, it is not a question really so much of jurisdiction or change of court as one of procedure. The procedure is summary. It is no doubt right that only experienced officials should have the power to prevent appeals to superior courts and to decide litigation in a summary fashion, in an off-hand fashion; it is only right that experienced judicial officers should be vested with higher small cause powers. In the case of munsif's courts all that is proposed is an extended jurisdiction from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. There is no question of change of procedure. The procedure will be the same; the Civil Procedure Code will apply and they will take down full evidence and not merely notes of evidence. There will be an appeal and a second appeal, and not merely a revision, under the Provincial Small Causes Act, by the High Court. Therefore the analogy drawn from variations in the small cause powers possessed by individual judicial officers in the munsifal really supplies no useful argument to those who oppose the Bill. I am not certain that there is any real grievance in this matter. Your Excellency, I hope Honourable Members will see their way to accept this motion as it stands."

(Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [19th April 1916.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—Your Excellency, I do not know of any Honorable friends who moved the amendment were actuated by the thought that their dignity would be lowered by appearing before the district munsifs. But what appears to me is this: that there seems to be some unnecessary straining on this point. The district munsifs are now trying suits of the value of Rs. 2,000 and they will have jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 hereafter. The munsifs as a class are highly educated men and are recruited from the bar. While Government are satisfied that sub-judges, who are drawing Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month, are capable to dispose of cases and give six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine without danger to the liberty of the subject, I do not see why we should be so much afraid of district munsifs dealing with suits of the value of Rs. 3,000. It is after all a matter of dealing with property, and I am sure they will get better justice than in the courts of the sub-judges who are not recruited from the bar. I agree with my Honorable friend Mr. Annamalai Achariyar in opposing the amendment. It will save the people a lot of trouble they suffer now to go to district courts. I think it will be, on the whole, beneficial to the litigant public and as I am against the amendment. I do not think, however, that my Honorable friends were actuated by personal motives in moving that amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—My Lord, I do not think the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivas Ayyangar, if carried to their logical conclusion, will satisfactorily meet the points which have been raised by the Honorable member of the resolution. In fact, if Rs. 3,000 jurisdiction can be given to these people, why we cannot give them the whole jurisdiction in all suits will be the next question. What my Honorable friend Mr. Kanna Pillai argued will amount to that—why should there be a sub-judge at all? Therefore, in questions of this kind we should consider the present position and see whether we should have any alteration.

"The practical difficulty suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Harold Stuart was the question of transfer of munsifs after the suits are filed. I do not know if that raises any difficulty. The question is for the Government to decide in what places this particular provision, this extra jurisdiction, should be given to munsifs. We know that in many portions of the Presidency we have sub-judges who can full well take charge of these suits and who are already doing this work. It is only in places where the sub-judges are far removed from the litigants that Government will be prepared to invest munsifs with jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000. In such cases, it will not be difficult to post district munsifs of a particular grade, of the first and second grade, who alone will be given this jurisdiction. I say Government will have to decide the places where such people ought to sit and where this extended jurisdiction ought to be given. The High Court will find out the distances of sub-courts from various centres and the district munsifs will be given Rs. 3,000 jurisdiction only in places where with greater convenience a larger number of suits of the value of Rs. 3,000 will be brought under the control of the particular munsif, where the difficulty of the sub-judges being at a distance comes in.

"Therefore, the whole question is whether it is necessary now to add to the jurisdiction of munsifs generally. There I should submit a point that has not been till now put forward, the question of the average disposal of original suits in district munsifs' court and in sub-courts. It will be found that on an average the disposal of original suits in district munsifs' court is double the average of the suits disposed of by sub-judges, so that in cases of litigation involving property of the value of more than Rs. 2,500 which is very often an actual valuation a great many times more than the formal valuation in the plaint, it will be proper to have them tried by munsifs which can freely give time to them and not rush through trials as is often done in courts which rush through these trials for the purpose of returns. May find it difficult to argue that while ordinarily original suits are asked to be disposed of in one year, particular suits may be allowed to lie over; it is not the tendency of competent district munsifs to allow them to lie over; they would like to dispose of them. Therefore, even if there be a few suits of the value of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, the question is whether they should be brought under the control of people who rush them through so as to show a large number of suits disposed of or whether it is in the interests of the litigants that such suits are tried in the more powerful atmosphere of the courts of the sub-judges who might decide longer time for the consideration of all the aspects arising in these complicated cases.

SIN APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"Only one other point has to be urged. My Lord, it was suggested by the Honourable the Finance Member that all of us must contribute to reduce expenditure. All of us will be willing to do so, but the question is whether we shall reduce the number of sub-judges or increase the number of munsifs. You will have to do the latter if you are going to increase the jurisdiction; with the large cadre of munsifs and sub-judges we have a larger number of sub-judges. If the number of munsifs be increased, the present temporary sub-judges must go and the natural consequence is that you will have a wider field for munsifs and less chances of promotion. I do not know whether in the Judicial Department, where it is supposed that the best intellect of trained men is fully taxed, it will be proper to increase the lower paid men and reduce the higher paid men. The whole thing has to be broadly considered. The Rs. 2,000 jurisdiction is a very fair jurisdiction and to add to it and reduce the number of sub-judges is not to the best interest of the province."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—<sup>a</sup> My Lord, I am not in the least surprised that there has been a slight difference of opinion in respect of this question, even among non-official members. It is largely due to the fact that the experience of each individual member is different. I am afraid the Honourable the Advocate-General has not had sufficient acquaintance with the work in munsifs' courts, for he has been good enough to tell us that only on one occasion he appeared in a munsif's court. There is a good deal of difference between actual practice in a munsif's court and between coming into contact with the judgment of the munsifs in second appeals or in revision cases. I may also say that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar is mistaken in thinking that the leading vakils hesitate to go to munsifs' courts. Several of us have appeared and are willing to appear in munsifs' courts. Even today, I have some work in the munsif's court. It is not therefore correct to say so. What is more important to be considered is how the litigant public would view this question. It is not a mere question of one vakil preferring one court and another vakil preferring another court. It may be that some vakils may think of extending the jurisdiction of munsifs' courts. If it is once conceded that there is an impression in the minds of the litigant population to have recourse to higher tribunals and higher courts, is it not fair and just to suggest that the facilities which they have at present ought not to be taken away? My Honourable friends here realise that the litigant public in the munsifal have some times a fixation for engaging High Court vakils practising in the Madras High Court, even though there are High Court vakils practising in the munsifal. It is all due to the confidence of the litigant in the training in superior courts. If we consult the convenience of the litigant public, I for one would suggest that they would like that, in the cases of suits of higher value, the jurisdiction of superior courts should be maintained, and not taken away; and I would assert that it is from that standpoint that your Excellency's Government should view the question. As for the other aspect I must state that the Bar Associations in the head-quarters of districts in this Presidency represent not only the opinions of those attached to the district courts but also of those in the munsifs' courts. I have tried to ascertain the opinions of some Bar Associations in the Presidency and, so far as the opinions I have received are taken into consideration, they have been against the change proposed. I shall not trouble the Council with all these opinions. I shall however read the opinion of the Trichitropoly Bar Association which district my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar represents. This is what they state—

"The association agree that the standard of ability and integrity of the present-day munsifs is high, but it cannot forget the fact that there are different degrees of skill mainly proportionate to their experience.

"An experienced munsif may be entrusted with jurisdiction over suits of three thousand rupees or more in value, but it is not expedient to invest a newly appointed officer with the trial of suits of the same value.

"It would introduce complications to give different pecuniary jurisdiction to different grades of munsifs. The Bar Association thinks the present jurisdiction may be left as it is."

220 THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873; RESOLUTION  
RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT  
AT VELLORE.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Rameswandra Rao; [5th April 1916.  
Sir Harold Stuart; the Advocate-General; Mr. Ratharajulu  
Reddy.]*)

"I have also the opinions of some other Bar Associations. I would only ask whether Your Excellency's Government would take that these opinions are the opinions of a few vakils who are Members of the Bar Association or that they represent the views not only of the vakils' society vakils but also of the litigant public.

"There is another aspect of the matter which has also to be taken into consideration. It will be remembered that so long as parties are left to fix the valuation of the suit according to their will and pleasure, they will have their suits tried in the superior courts and they will fix the value at more than Rs. 2,500. What does it show other than that the party is anxious to have his suit tried in higher tribunals than by magists and that he expects that in these courts he will have a better disposal of his suits? Has any case been made out for departing from this principle and increasing the jurisdiction of the magists? My Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai suggests that when we have confidence in sub-magistrates and when we entrust them with powers to send persons to jail, we need not be afraid of giving these powers to magists. I am quite sure that there are some district magists who are ornaments to the profession and who are fit to be appointed as sub-judges and district judges. There are persons quite competent to be given extended powers. But my only objection is to make a general rule as to invest all district magists, including those appointed on probation today, fresh probably from the College, with jurisdiction in important suits up to the extent of Rs. 5,000. That is why I object to such general increase of jurisdiction though I am willing to give extended jurisdiction in particular cases. Therefore I consider the amendment to be necessary."

The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was then put and lost.

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable gentleman propose to move his amendment after this?"

The Hon'ble the Babbar M. Rameswandra Rao:—"No."

Clause II was then allowed to stand as part of the Bill.

The motion was then added to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion."

"The motion was then put and agreed to."

His Excellency the President:—"We now proceed to the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest."

**Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.**  
**RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISTRICT AND SESSIONS  
COURT AT VELLORE.**

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYAN REDDIAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise with fair hopes to move the resolution that stands against my name. The resolution runs thus:—

"1. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to establish in the city of Vellore a District and Sessions Court with jurisdiction over the Revenue district of North Arcot or, in the alternative, a Subordinate Judge's Court with powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge with like jurisdiction."

"To make my position clear to the Council in connection with this resolution, I beg leave to state a few facts at the outset. Before the re-adjustment, before the introduction, the old district of North Arcot comprised sixteen revenue taluks. The

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5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Shivaraya Reddyar.)

river Palar which runs through it divided the old district into two equal halves. The northern half comprised eight taluks and the southern half comprised eight taluks. The language spoken in the northern portion was purely Tamil, more or less, and that spoken in the southern half was purely Telugu. It was indeed an anomaly that there should have been such a mixing up of Tamil and Telugu taluks in the formation of the old district of North Arcot. It was a still greater anomaly to have fixed the town of Chittoor as the headquarters, revenue and judicial. Chittoor was but a small town of 15,000 inhabitants when there were many other towns, especially in the old district that could claim the privilege of being the judicial and revenue headquarters. This anomaly was apparently felt by the authorities so far back as 1894 and an explanation was given for it in the North Arcot Manual at page 843, Volume II:—Chittoor is the headquarters not only of the civil but of the district although it is by no means the most considerable town in North Arcot. It was shown as one of the Collector's residences not merely on account of its central position among the taluks north of the Palar, but because it was close to the estates of the principal Paligars, whose broken conduct caused the Government some anxiety. These have however long ceased to be troublesome, and it has more than once been proposed to transfer the district headquarters to Vellore, the chief town in the district. The words I have quoted are the words of one whose we all honour and esteem, the words of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who was in charge of the revision of the Manual in 1894. Thus, so far back as 1894, there was an official recognition of the status of Vellore to be the headquarters, revenue and judicial, of the old district of North Arcot. After the bifurcation—that was in 1911—of the district of North Arcot into Chittoor and the present North Arcot, Chittoor received an addition of another taluk, Madanapalle, of the Cuddalore district, and Vellore received material addition from the adjoining districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem, the additions being Cheryar, Tirumakudal and Tirupattur. From the time of the bifurcation, for the district of Chittoor, Chittoor continued to be the headquarters as hitherto both revenue and judicial; and for the new district of North Arcot, Vellore was fixed as the revenue headquarters. When Vellore was fixed as the revenue headquarters, the public of North Arcot naturally expected that Vellore would be fixed as the judicial headquarters also. They had ample reasons to expect this and their reasons are more than one. The first and foremost reason was this: the bifurcation of the district into Chittoor and North Arcot was on the language basis. The nine taluks to the North of Palar were Telugu taluks and the eleven taluks to the South of Palar were purely Tamil taluks. It must be remembered that the language of the Chittoor area is Telugu. The most reasonable and logical arrangement that should have been made in 1911 was to fix Vellore as the judicial headquarters of the Tamil district of North Arcot because Vellore is a Tamil town. There were other reasons besides this. At the general re-adjustment of the districts in 1911 there were also other districts coming into existence, namely, Ramnad, Coimbatore and Anantapur. These districts had their own district courts established after the bifurcation. I might remind the Council that even Anantapur had a district court previously although the Court has not yet been established apparently owing to war conditions. It is difficult to see why the claims of North Arcot alone to be provided with a district court of its own should have been ignored.

Let us consider also the question in the light of the population of the new North Arcot district. The population of the new North Arcot district is roughly two millions. As I said before, North Arcot is the only district that has no district court established. All other districts have had their district courts established. Of the districts in the Presidency seventeen districts, I understand, have a population less than the population of North Arcot, i.e., less than two millions. In fact, six of these districts, namely, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and North Malabar, have a population of less than one million. There are six districts in the Presidency with a population slightly higher than two millions, and they are Vengaloor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot and South Malabar. As matters stand, the Chittoor district court has to administer justice to a population of 3½ millions, that is to say, roughly one million more than any other district court. Why it should be so, it is difficult to see. It is difficult to see why two millions of Tamils of the North Arcot district should be driven to a Telugu district court at Chittoor.



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(Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar.)

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"Let us take into consideration the distances of the various places, the distances which litigants have to travel to get to Chittoor from the various places. I need not enter into details. One thing at least we can be certain of, and that is, every litigant has to travel a distance of 54 miles extra to get to Chittoor. This means for every litigant a sheer waste of time and money. I may also add that it means to Government also a waste of money, because the sessions court being established at Chittoor, the travelling allowances and the bounties to witnesses and to jurors have to be paid, not to speak of the inconvenience which the jurors or witnesses will be put to by travelling this extra distance.

"Let us see how the file stands. I was given details of this for 1912, 1913, 1914 in answer to my question 77 on the 1st February 1915. Civil suits of North Arcot for 1912, 1913 and 1914 were severally 30, 55 and 43 against 33, 34 and 30 of Chittoor. On a comparison of the files of these North Arcot, but yet have a district court. North Arcot had 236, 245 and 318 in these three years in the appeal file. There were on an average but a dozen districts behind North Arcot in the appeal file. So also in the miscellaneous appeals. The sessions file and the criminal appeal file when examined will point to the same results. Thus there is sufficient work for a district court at Vellore and also for another district court at Chittoor.

"Again there is one other important circumstance to reckon against Chittoor continuing as the judicial headquarters of the two districts. The two districts have about 26 taluks and 24 taluqs of people. My Lord, Chittoor is a small town; after all, and it is certainly not a municipality, and it is a town of no growing importance. In 1881 its population was 10,395; in 1891, ten years after, its population was 9,945; and in 1911 it rose to 10,500. That is accounted for by its climate which is not very healthy. Here again let me quote from the North Arcot Manual page 342. Referring to the taluk, it says: 'The taluk is a somewhat feverish one, malarial fever of a bad type being especially prevalent in the villages at the foot of the ghats. Chittoor itself appears to be liable to fever waves, the causes of which are obscure.' That is the certificate given to the health of Chittoor in that Manual. I submit to your Excellency, therefore, that certainly Chittoor is not the appropriate judicial headquarters for the North Arcot district. It is an unhealthy town and, therefore, I do not see why that village should be crowded with more suitors than it can afford to keep and I believe it is a matter of common knowledge that accommodation for suitors is not easily available in Chittoor.

"It is for all these important reasons that the public of North Arcot from time to time approached the Government for the establishment of a district court at Vellore. Interpellations were frequently pressed here by the representatives of that group; memorials were presented to the Government by the public of North Arcot and the District Conference of 1914-15 forwarded resolutions to Government; the Conference presided over by my honorable friend the present acting Advocate-General; and the District Association waited upon your Excellency with an address at Vellore for the same relief. And from the answers given from time to time the public had reason to think that the answers were not altogether discouraging until after all, the explicit statement was made on 23rd November 1915 in this Council against the establishment of a district court, the reason assigned being that Government had recently constructed a new court building at considerable expense and there were travelling facilities available between Chittoor and Vellore. These were the reasons assigned for refusing the public of North Arcot their legitimate request for a district court at Vellore. I have already stated what the travelling facilities were, it meant a sheer waste of time and money for each litigant for travelling 54 miles extra. Government will not relieve him from this wasteage because there has sprung into existence a building which cost a considerable amount of money. It is difficult for me to labour that the Government were really serious in presenting that as the difficulty for the establishment of a district court at Vellore. Certainly this brick and mortar building could be utilised for other purposes if the court is to be established at Vellore. Government are proposing to build officials' quarters in so many places where quarters are necessary and these buildings might be converted into buildings for such purpose and might be utilised for two officers. Anyhow that ought not to be an argument in considering the question whether North Arcot is entitled to have

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Sir Harold Stuart.)

a district court or not. It seems to me that no reason can possibly be assigned for introducing this exception to North Arcot alone and depriving it the privilege of a district court when every other district has got one.

"If it should appear to your Excellency's Government that the establishment of a district court is for any reason not feasible, I have prayed for an alternative relief in my resolution, that is, the establishment of a subordinate judge's court with powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge with like jurisdiction. Your Excellency is aware that there is at present in Chittoor a subordinate judge's court. The Chittoor court is now administering justice to 8½ millions, Chittoor having a population of 1½ millions and Vellore 5 millions. Seeing that that is the state of things there might be no possible difficulty at least in shifting that sub-court to Vellore in case the shifting of the district court is not found feasible. I feel sure that for all these reasons Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:—"I beg to second this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar. I asked a question on this very subject some years ago and Government were pleased to promise a court at Annamalai but not to Vellore; and the promise to open the court at Annamalai is in abeyance. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar would be quite gratified if the Government were to promise to open another at Vellore and keep it also in abeyance for as many years as Government have been keeping the other. Government gave the promise to open one at Annamalai three or four years ago. My Honourable friend advanced arguments with facts and figures and wanted a court at Vellore. If the Government would open a court somewhere in North Arcot, say at Blampet, I think the people will not be dissatisfied. My Honourable friend was urging some facts against Chittoor and was giving some questions from the District Manual. I am afraid Vellore is equally unhealthy. It is visited by plague and it is a congested place. As a second it is not open to me to suggest it, but I thought I might suggest it. If the Government are not pleased to open a court at Vellore—I think the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General will bear me out when I say that it is visited by plague and that the drainage scheme is not yet completed—some other place may be chosen, say Blampet, so that people may have relief from the inconvenience of going to Chittoor which is another unhealthy place."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"Your Excellency, I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar will not think me disrespectful if I take much less time in replying than he did in introducing this resolution. I have arrived with some surprise that the Honourable gentleman who seconded it spoke against it and he has to some extent assisted me in giving a reply, because he has himself shown that there are reasons against making Vellore the judicial headquarters of the district. Your Excellency, we do not regard the location of district courts and sessions courts as a matter of district status. We determine the number of courts and their situation by considerations purely of judicial business. When these districts were split up, Sir William Meyer, who examined the matter, recommended that there should be no additional court for the new districts of Chittoor and North Arcot. My Honourable friend Mr. Carlew dealt subsequently with the judicial side of the scheme and he again recommended that there should be no separate court for North Arcot; and quite recently Mr. Justice Phillips examined the needs of the whole Presidency and he too has recommended that there should be no separate court for North Arcot. He was informed by the District Judge, the Assistant Sessions Judge and Sub-Judge that neither of them needed any assistance; and on examination of the files of the courts will show that these two officers are quite sufficient to deal with the judicial business. We should therefore have no justification whatever for setting up an additional court for North Arcot."

"The considerations of population have no bearing upon the question. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai has already dealt with the question of the relative healthiness of the two places. Quotations have been made from the North Arcot District Manual which I had the pleasure of receiving. I would just give one more quotation which the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar was rather careful to omit, and it is this: 'In the cold weather owing to its elevation (590 feet above

740 RESOLUTIONS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT AT VELLORE AND NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES FOR INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION.

(*See Harold Stuart, Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar, the President; (See APRIL 1914, Mr. Subbanyulu Reddyar; Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

the area) Chittoor is rather a cool place.' That is something to be said in favour of Chittoor. I do not want to waste the time of the Council. One district court and one sub-court are sufficient for the combined judicial business. These courts are now situated at Chittoor and there are court-houses and residences there. The bar is settled there and there is no inconvenience caused by Chittoor being the judicial headquarters because the district is singularly well provided with railways. The railway fare from Vellore to Chittoor is only Rs. 5-6; there is therefore no hardship in requiring people of taluka south of the Palur to go to Chittoor as they have done for the last one hundred years or so. If we move the sub-court to Vellore we shall be put to expense and we shall have great difficulty in giving the Sub-Judge jurisdiction as an Assistant Sessions Judge. That question was also examined by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Carlew and again by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phillips, and it was found that there were overwhelming arguments against any change in the present position. On grounds of economy and convenience, I must ask the Council to reject this motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:— "The Hon'ble Mr. Subbanyulu Reddyar gave statistics of population and all that. I should like to know how many manzils there are in Chittoor and North Arcot."

His Excellency the President:— "If no other gentleman wishes to address the Council, I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Subbanyulu Reddyar to reply."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Srinivasulu Reddyar:— "I think I am entitled, your Excellency, to make an observation with reference to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kanna Pillai's— save me from my friends." As regards the imputation of ill health against Vellore, it seems to me that after all it may be now and then that Vellore is subject to plague, but there are other places subject to plague; and Elampet is not free from it, and I do not know if Chittoor is altogether free; but considering that Vellore is a municipality amply provided with sanitary officers and that it is the chief town of the district, there can be no possible objection to Vellore being treated as the judicial headquarters. I thought I had stated ample reasons for preferring Vellore to Chittoor. If it should not be easy to provide a district court for North Arcot, it should certainly be easy to shift the sub-court to Vellore in order that the public of North Arcot might have easier access to a civil court. I do not think there can be any valid reason for not providing North Arcot with a civil court of original jurisdiction. And if a district court cannot be had, I beg to submit to your Excellency's Government that the matter may be considered and that sub-court may be given to the district of North Arcot."

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

RESOLUTION RE NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES FOR INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:— "Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"II. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that committees of non-official representatives of the Indian community be constituted to inspect emigrants at the depots prior to their embarkation from different ports in this Presidency."

"My Lord, the resolution is a very modest one to grapple with the tremendous evil that is prevailing in this Presidency. I congratulate myself that it is under very propitious circumstances that I move this resolution for the acceptance of your Excellency's Government, and I believe I shall have the respective sympathy of your Excellency's Government and you will accept this resolution. I consider this only as one step in the direction of eradicating the evil—we may not be able to kill it—that is obtaining in Southern India. So long ago as 1905, I drew the attention of the Government to this evil and I said at the budget debate of the year 1909:

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OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION. 741

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(Mr. Kanan Pálai.)

'I beg Government may be pleased to afford facilities to parents, relations and friends to freely interview emigrants at the eve of their embarkation and to advise them not to go, if need be. Many of them are deceived by unscrupulous agents with false and 'glistening accounts of the wealth to be gained there.' Nobody took any notice of it and the Government of that day were very angry with me for one or two things I had said at the time regarding the treatment of Indian prisoners and forest grievances, and in their anger they did not say a word of reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth was present on the occasion and he will remember the whole of that unpleasant episode in the Council. I am glad times have changed and we have found expressions of deep sympathy from the noble Viceroy who has left us yesterday. We feel grateful to your Excellency for the farewell message which you sent in such felicitous terms to that great and beloved Viceroy on the eve of his embarkation from our shores. The Viceroy's words are well ringing in the ears of our people as to how he hopes that the iniquitous system of indentured labour would come to an end in the near future. After all, the indentured emigrants are only, according to the statement of His Excellency Lord Hardinge in the Imperial Council 7,700 in number, while Madras alone has sent 117,000 to the Straits Settlements and 190,000 to Ceylon in 1913 as unindentured labourers. There are complaints from different sources that labourers are deceived away to plantations also and we have to be very careful and should see whether these unindentured labourers are taken with their free will or deceived by unscrupulous people who are called recruiters. I have read in the Indian Emigration Act of 1906 dealing with the sort of people who ought to be given the power to recruit; besides that the District Magistrate must satisfy himself that the men who want to have licenses for recruiting should be men of character and all that. But the law as it goes is very well drafted and I am afraid that it is very much broken in the mofussil. I know that, as a matter of fact, agents who are in the police suspect books are allowed to recruit labourers. Women are employed by them to seduce young women to be taken away to emigrant depots not only for work in colonies beyond the limits of India but also to work as plantations in India.

'I am perfectly aware of the recent efforts of the South Indian Planters' Association to ameliorate the condition of labourers and also of the manner in which they are trying to recruit labour. I have had conversation with some of the agents employed by the South Indian United Planters' Association of which the Hon'ble Mr. Hooper is a member and I am glad that the conditions under which they are taking these coolies are satisfactory. I have heard that the Association's agents are able to induce some of those people whom we call criminal tribes to become honest labourers; and I learnt that recently was furnished by some Englishmen who were ordered to be hanged over for good behaviour, and the Englishmen were taken along with their families to save their bread by honest labour in the plantations. This is indeed a good service.

'But there are many agents who are employed in this country who are—and I am adopting the language of some of those gentlemen who had the humanity to inquire into this question—'engaged in human traffic.' One agent, a poor man who is a suspect in the police books, was examined as witness. I was present when he was asked in cross-examination if he were dealing in drugs, and he said he was dealing in 'human beings.' That is the type of people who are busily engaged in taking away labourers from this country. The interworking among the people who are seduced with the tempting and false offers are taken away altogether from the country to other parts of the world. This is a very serious problem vitally affecting our condition, especially of the agricultural classes, and we are very anxious that the Government should take prompt and necessary steps to remedy this great evil. It is also very important on the part of the people themselves to organize some sort of counteracting influences against the baneful and demoralizing ways of recruitment from among our ignorant people.

'My Lord, I would state in this connection one thing. The other day there was a discussion in the Indian Patriot about the condition of three recruited classes in some emigration depots. Very ugly features of the emigration depot in Madras are described, and the condition of the so-called free emigrants is stated to be bad and pitiable. No doubt the Collector is supposed to make inquiries and find out if the

(Mr. Kanna Pillai; Dr. Nayar.)

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coolies were really willing to go away to other parts of the world and accept the conditions offered to them. It would seem that as if the would-be emigrants were so weak under the hypnotic influence of the recruiting agents that they would readily answer to the formal and hurried questions of the Collector that they were willing to go. If they are really willing to go why are not outside people, even parents, allowed to visit them? Once they are within the emigration depots all access is closed. Even jails are allowed to be visited by outside visitors, non-officials and others, but not these emigration depots.

A knaves or recruiting agent told in a court the other day that he was getting Rs. 15 for each man and that was sufficient inducement for anybody to even kidnap boys and take them away. I saw a statement made in the *Standard* yesterday quoted from a Malabar paper that young Mappila boys and others were taken and hidden in cattle trucks.

We cannot at once formulate measures for adequate prevention of the abuses in the recruitment of labour for foreign lands, but if the Government would accept my modest resolution it will operate against fraud to some small extent. I have heard complaints about the emigration depots from Nagayatan and Madras and a great lot about the treatment of emigrants in the camps at Marakkanam. If non-officials are empowered to go and visit and make inquiries, I am sure some sort of check would have been placed upon these misdeeds. But other measures have to be thought over and adopted, and I am sure that in the light of the discussion and the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council your Excellency's Government will also be moved to take serious action of this question which is so vitally affecting our people.

I do not want to go over the grounds how we are ashamed of our people being taken away to other parts of the country and being treated as they are. We have sorrowful accounts from the Straits Settlements and even from Ceylon. It is all humiliating to us—to all men and women who have any imagination and who are imbued with feeling. We seem to be at the end of the darkness that has been hovering over our minds that the indentured emigration would be at an end from what His Excellency the Viceroy has been able to tell us and he has been able to induce both the English Government and the Secretary of State to consent to the eventual abolition of the indentured emigration system. That seems to indicate, Sir, that from this noble example of Lord Hardinge other high Government officials entrusted with the care of the people would try to cultivate fellow feeling with the least of us and try to eradicate this evil of all fraudulent and immoral recruitment and end this rancorous war that has been affecting us. It is only a small measure which I have now proposed, and I believe I have the sympathy of the member in charge and I trust that this resolution will be accepted. We have advanced, public feeling has become stronger over it and the Government have become tender and sympathetic in this matter since 1903, and as I said we are living under happier circumstances and the time is propitious for my resolution, and it will be accepted by the Government.

I know the people concerned with conditions in Malabar will be able to support me in the statement I have made, quoted from the last night's *Standard*. I believe the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar will be able to tell us, as he has seen some of these depots, what all he knows and thinks about these emigration scandals. I hope the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar will be pleased to tell the Government that it is necessary that this resolution should be accepted."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai has brought forward this resolution, because I was afraid that after the speech of His Excellency Lord Hardinge which practically sounded the death knell of the indentured system of labour that people would be inclined to leave things as they are, imagining that nothing more need be done. I am afraid, Sir, that the indentured system as by no means the worst part of the Indian labour system. If you take the number and the proportion, it is only a small proportion of the labourers that are taken away under the indentured system, and even if you look at the treatment of coolies I do not know whether the indentured coolies are the worst treated. Therefore we have got still—even after the indentured system is abolished—we have still got to look at this large

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(Dr. Nagar; Mr. Barber; Mr. Carlow.)

cooly emigration question from India and the different colonies to which they are taken. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Kewara Pillai has brought forward this resolution.

"I have had complaints from various people in Malabar at different classes, spending over a large number of years, saying, 'my son has been taken away, my daughter has been deceived away. I have information he is somewhere in Persing, can you get back my son or my daughter who has been deceived away?' Complaints of that nature I have received from time to time and I am sorry to say I have not been able to do very much. In a few instances, I have been able to trace out some of them. I found their indebtedness was such that they could not possibly get away—and I think they were free labourers—and it is only by leading them substantial sums of money that they could be got away. It is necessary to go into the details of the treatment, which I may have to do on future occasions, but it must be acknowledged that there are a good many things that will have to be looked into and put down. Of late, the Government have been instituting a few prosecutions for kidnapping but almost for every case of prosecution there ought to have been one hundred cases which for some reason or another were not taken up. Therefore every possible check that we can put on the migration should be put and the remedy suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Kewara Pillai is only one of them. It is not by any means the only remedy that we have to call on the Government to undertake.

"We have also, apart from the ill-treatment of the coolies in the different colonies, to consider the interest of our own labour question. We have to consider the labour question connected with South Indian planters; we have also to consider the labour interests of the agriculturists in this Presidency. If you go to the Coimbatore district you will find that on account of the drain of coolies in certain seasons they will find it impossible to get coolies and you will hear the same complaint by the South Indian planters that on account of this unfair competition they could not get adequate labour; and therefore our interest in the Presidency suffers. On the other side, it may be put forward that these coolies are going to better their conditions and that you ought not to object to that. That is a point on which we want more evidence—whether they are going to better their positions or whether they are really drawn away. If you study the condition of prices in these colonies and the wages which are paid to them you will come to the conclusion that they are not really bettering themselves, but in a large number of cases their condition is worse. Therefore, all these conditions will have to be carefully studied as far as possible to minimise this evil. Therefore, the least that Government can do will be to accept this resolution. In saying that, I must safeguard myself against one thing. Unless the proper class is willing to come forward, we cannot try it; I do not think it will be any good whatever, because the only recruiter has got considerable influence and capital and bribery and corruption will be prevailing if you have an indifferent class of non-officials who will not be above temptation. Therefore, if you want to work this remedy satisfactorily the proper class of non-officials should be willing to come forward of some sacrifice of their time and leisure and undertake the work. If they do so, it will work very satisfactorily; if not, the remedy will be worse than the disease."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Y. BARBER :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Kewara Pillai and the Hon'ble Dr. Nagar have put the case very clearly, and I can say on behalf of my community that we will do anything to help to see that the number of professional recruiters, the men who take no further interest in the coolies beyond the getting of them and the receiving of payment becomes less and less. There are undoubtedly many abuses which have occurred under that system of recruitment and I may say that, in the labour Department which the planters' association have started, one of the first things in the programme is to put a stop to the activities of these professional recruiters. In regard to what the Hon'ble Dr. Nagar said about the coolies leaving the country to better themselves, I think, if the matter was carefully inquired into, it would be found that in many cases the coolies do not wish to go to the colonies but the temptation of cash is usually resorted to by the recruiters and they are helped to go. I do not think I need say anything more. I hope Government will accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARLOW :—"Your Excellency, I do not think that, under the scope of this resolution, it is open to me to go to touch the whole subject of indentured migration or of semi-indentured migration from India. The scope is

(Mr. Carden.)

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this resolution is fairly definite, and according to the rules of debate in this Council, I must keep to that scope. It may well be that there are abuses in the matter of emigration. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar has referred to a page, but the Council may have noticed that they all related to free emigration to Penang; and without going any farther into details on that point, I must express my individual opinion that it is in regard to free emigration that the majority of the abuses will be found to occur. In the case of protected emigration, which is at present carried on under indenture, precautions against abuses are very considerable. In the first place, an officer is appointed who is a member ordinarily, I may say almost invariably, of the Indian Civil Service, whose duty it is to protect the emigrant against all abuses and against all the wiles to which he is exposed. Section 15 of the Act expressly says that the general duty of the Protector is to protect the emigrant with advice. That is not the only safeguard. There is also, in this Presidency at any rate, an emigration agent who is now a member of the Colonial Civil Service, an officer that has been selected in England in the same manner as in which members of the Indian Civil Service are recruited and for whose integrity and good-fellowship in this matter there is exactly the same guarantee that there is for the officers of the Indian Civil Service.

Your Excellency, sometime ago, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rowan Fildes said, there appeared an article in a local paper and this article was certainly of a somewhat sensational description. "Why," it said, "should we go to German prisons when our own countrymen are subject to depot life? Once they are taken to a depot, all connection with the outside world is closed to them. Here is a living Belgium in our midst." These are some of the gems of that article. When I read that, I at once thought that something ought to be done to render such statements impossible in future; and I was struck by the suggestion in the article, "why not have non-official visitors to the depots?" I am very glad to be able to tell the Honourable Member of the resolution that, though I cannot accept the actual resolution, the Government are prepared to go a long way in the direction which is indicated by it. It is not, I believe, the case that any of those extraordinary abuses exist in the depots under our control which newspaper writers depict in such harrowing terms. I was myself Protector of Emigrants for nearly a year and I know something of the inside of the depots, and apart from that personal knowledge, I am quite sure that, under the present arrangement by which we have an officer of the Colonial Civil Service in charge of the depot, no such abuses can exist. I have had the advantage of considerable communication with him and I found him to be a most sincere and conscientious officer, who is genuinely anxious to prevent abuses not only in the interests of the coolies, but also in the interest of the colonies which he represents. As he said to me, an unwilling worker is perfectly useless, and is worse than useless; and he fully recognised the necessity of seeing that no slavery or hawking is practised and that nobody leaves these shores unless he is willing and ready to go. For that very reason, because that is so, I am now anxious to arrange that non-official gentlemen of respectable position and repute who will recommend themselves to Members of the Council shall have an opportunity to visit the depot. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar and that gentleman selected for this purpose may be people of repute. Well, your Excellency, the name that occurred to me when I first thought of this matter was that of a former member of this Council, greatly respected throughout Malacca and whose unfortunate decease we have had to mourn lately,—the late Mr. M. Aodumariwick. He was the sort of man whom we could well have invited to visit the depots and look into everything connected with them, and satisfy himself that no oppression or slavery was used. I placed myself in communication with Mr. Dooley and suggested to him that this method might be tried; and there is no objection on his part. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to conceal. The abuses, as I understand, do not occur in connection with protected emigration, but when they may occur or in connection with free emigration over which the Government have no control and where the unfortunate coolie may be trapped by an unscrupulous recruiter and carried away to Penang without being produced before a magistrate and without being given an opportunity of knowing where he is going to. The Government propose to arrange that non-official gentlemen shall have the opportunity of visiting the depots under our control and they will be accredited by Government to the Emigration Agent in charge of the depot and they will then be allowed to inspect

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all parts of the depot to see whether they are overcrowded or not and to satisfy themselves as regards drainage, water-supply, food, clothing, arrangements for discipline, separation of males from females, etc.—in fact, any matter affecting the working of the depot; on all these subjects, they will be able to obtain from the Emigration Agent any information which they may wish to have; they will be allowed to inspect all portions of the buildings or premises; and they will be allowed, in company with the Emigration Agent Mr. Deery to see all the inmates and put any question to any emigrant bearing on his willingness to emigrate or his treatment at the Depot. Of course, it is quite clear that it would not be quite possible to allow them to go round on a sort of rambles, persuading coolies not to emigrate. That would not be practicable. But they would be allowed to satisfy themselves that each man understands where he is going to and that he is really emigrating of his own free will and that there is no compulsion. I hope this will meet the wishes of the Honorable Member who brought forward this resolution. The great object is to remove all absurd misconceptions as to the things that are said to be going on in depots under Government control. There is not the slightest doubt that when we have selected non-officials and when they have paid visits, they will find that they are able to satisfy their friends and the public generally that none of these abuses go on in the depots which are under the general control of the Madras Government. Therefore, I cannot accept this amendment, but I shall be very glad to make this arrangement for visits by non-officials to depots under the conditions which I have just stated."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Your Excellency, the subject raised by this resolution is of the greatest importance to the agricultural well-being of this Presidency. I have myself heard a great deal on this matter both in the southern and in the northern districts of this Presidency that these coolies both in the case of indentured emigration as well as free emigration are dumped into these depots by pull agents who get a good commission for each coolie brought in for the purposes of emigration. It seems to me that it is not merely a case of dealing with indentured emigration with reference to which the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Curlew said that things were very satisfactory, but the resolution as framed seems to suggest that this inspection should be of all the emigrants whether indentured or un-indentured at the depots prior to their embarkation from different parts of the Presidency. In Nagapattinam where a great deal of free emigration to the Straits Settlements and the Malay States takes place, there are nearly a lakh of coolies leaving the district of Tanjore. The kanganyas are persons who are actively employed by those who require these coolies, and they get considerable commission for each male or female coolie brought into these depots."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew stated that as regards indentured emigration things are much more satisfactory and that all the practices which are condemned and have found expression in the newspapers are with reference to free emigration. I must in this connection draw his attention to a recent report of an independent inquiry conducted by two well-known missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Andrews and the Rev. Mr. Petman, one of whom was recently in Madras, with whom I had an opportunity of talking. I can only say that the report deals with indentured labour in Fiji and most of the persons who went there are under the indentured system. Both these gentlemen seem to have visited both Fiji as well as the recruiting grounds in India. They say: 'From all that we were able to gather from the indentured coolies' own lips, and also from the free Indians, it is probably not an exaggeration to state that, on the one of 80 per cent of those who were indentured in India, some credit was paid by the recruiting agent. This sum is actually paid so much per head for his task by the Colonial Emigration Authorities at St. George's, Calcutta, or elsewhere. He is given an extra bonus for every woman. The price paid in the most of the United Provinces seems to be as high as forty-five rupees for every man and fifty-five rupees for every woman; in the east of the United Provinces and in Madras we were told the fee was lower. But whatever the price may be is immaterial; such payments made, at so much per head, for men and women, recall the worst features of the old slave system, and are quite indefensible. They offer a premium to a very low class of agent to engage in acts of cunning and fraud.' There are very many passages in this report which suggest the same inference and these gentlemen who knew the conditions in Fiji give examples of deceit and they



*(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

[Sra. Arent 1916.]

seem to have studied the question at first hand. I can only say therefore that the fact that there is some Colonial office of some standing at these Depots is absolutely no guarantee at all that everything is right. It seems to me as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Barber, that in every case of a person who leaves this country there is a knob at the bottom or some kind of deceit. The question is of great economic importance as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Beyer; it is not merely a question of an overflow of the population from this country to other countries for the purpose of livelihood; and I beg leave to state with a considerable amount of confidence that on an examination of this question and careful inquiry there will be absolutely no doubt that the material condition of those who migrated to those various places either under the indentured system or under the free system is not at all that which in any way be described as prosperous. The report of this inquiry will convince anybody—I take the facts as correct—that the whole system is one which requires overhauling.

"I must add one or two words more, and that is about the conditions of labour in these colonies. This has also been referred to in this report and that is also a matter for consideration. While it raises the larger policy underlying both free and indentured emigration this resolution recommends a remedy. I do not think the remedy will be effective. I join with the Hon'ble Dr. Beyer that this is only one of the remedies that has been suggested. I would therefore suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will also consider the desirability of having some inquiries made at the places from which these persons are brought to the Depots. It seems to me that there is a considerable body of opinion that either these emigrants are runaways on account of some domestic quarrel or that there is some deceit at the bottom of this emigration or there is some other inducement which is held out. There appears to be clearly a need for overhauling the whole question. Persons who have gone as emigrants have themselves confessed that they were trapped into leaving this country under circumstances most regrettable. The question is of a wider aspect and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would consider not only the remedy which is suggested in this resolution but whether any inquiries can be made at the places where these persons are actually recruited."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. KARASIMMA AYYAR :—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement looked antithetical at the commencement but, before he concluded his speech there was rather a feeling of disappointment that, except over some Honourable Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew wishes to agree to appoint a certain number of non-official gentlemen to inspect Government depots, but not so much for the sake of existing evils. He is rather of opinion that there is too much of an erroneous impression abroad that wrong things are being done and that the best way of correcting the impression would be to ask non-official gentlemen to go and inspect and make a report. Such however is not the intention of the honourable member of the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. KANVA PILLAI and the Hon'ble Mr. Barber referred to the existence of great evils in the system of recruitment, not only recruitment for indentured labour but recruitment of all sorts. One expected that the answer given by a mighty Government on the substance of the and would be marked by some ray of hope. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew admitted that really in the case of non-indentured labour there is deceit as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Barber. There is a lot to object to and yet are we to suppose that a mighty Government hold their hands and say "we are helpless against such evils perpetrated on the poor people." Is that the position of our Government?—I believe it cannot be the attitude of any Government even for a moment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. KANVA PILLAI says that all depots, whether for indentured labour or not, should be controlled to some extent, in whatever way the Government may decide with the help of experts. It seems to me, that this is a very modest and reasonable proposal. I am really unable to see what prevents the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew from accepting the proposition as it is. It strikes me that the smallest help which Government would render would be to take up all depots, and arrange for their inspection. The answer might be forthcoming: 'What control have we over depots which are not Government depots?' But the Government are interested in the welfare of the millions and are interested in every body going on in their territories. There are so many other trades which are being regulated. The

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(*Mr. Narasimha Aggar; the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh;  
Mr. Ramas Menon; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

Government can get permission, if necessary, to legislate—the Council would stand to a man and support Government in their endeavour to legislate—for regulating the emigration of coolies not regulated by indenture. However, I believe it is not likely that legislation will be necessary to carry out this resolution. If a Government agent goes to a depot and is not permitted to enter, things will soon be set right in the eyes of the district magistrates. There are very few depots which will refuse admission to Government agents and under the existing circumstances there are ample powers to enable the Government to appoint agents to go and inspect these depots whatever the nature of the depots may be. I do not think the Government would be accused by employers of labour outside that they are really standing in the way of getting labour. Some statements emanating from the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew seem to suggest that it would not be proper to interfere with emigration and, if any person should go out as a missionary and preach, he would not be right. I shall not discuss the morality of preaching on emigration to people. But it appears to me that if emigration is carried on under conditions which are immoral it is certainly the duty of the Government to interfere. On the whole, it strikes me that Government would have taken a far more generous and more correct attitude if they had accepted the resolution as it stands.<sup>17</sup>

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITHENDRIGH:—“ Your Excellency, I should like to ask whether the Government would not take one more step. We were glad to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew speaking as he did as to the evils that exist. If the Government would promise that some inquiry would be made or some effort put forth to meet the evils arising from free emigration, that would meet the Hon'ble Mr. Ramas Pillai's wishes in this resolution. I can see the difficulties connected with this particular proposition, but at the same time it seems to me that there is a great evil existing and that some effort should be made to meet it. If the Government would undertake to make inquiries as to the methods to meet these difficulties, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramas Pillai would be willing, perhaps, to withdraw his resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—“ Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew seems to doubt whether as a matter of fact slavery is practiced. I shall give him an instance. One Mr. Krishnasu Nayak, a man belonging to Malabar, was ejected to Ceylon and he has written back to his relations in Malabar stating the hardships that he is undergoing and asking all the people in his village to start a crusade against any emigration. He has asked them to go about preaching to all the people in the villages and telling the people the very great difficulties they undergo when once they are shipped from Negapatam to Penang and other places where they are asked to go. That is a concrete instance and the truth of that statement can be ascertained if a reference is made to the Collector of Malabar.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Your Excellency, this resolution which aims at the traffic of man is and must be of more than ordinary interest to all persons interested in the welfare and progress of this country. It has been pointed out clearly—and it is unnecessary to multiply instances—that the evils which this resolution aims at, have been rampant for several years and that all possible steps must be taken to remedy this evil. Some of us have felt that this resolution does not go far enough to cure the disease that really exists, but it has been thought that it may serve as the first though a modest step in attaining that object. I have tried to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew to find out if there are any substantial reasons for not accepting the resolution which simply suggests that committees of non-official representatives should be given an opportunity to inspect these depots. Being guided in the alternative that facilities would be afforded to certain chosen non-official gentlemen to obtain information, possibly from the Protector of Emigrants. I have no doubt whatever that that cannot produce satisfactory results. There is no doubt that there is some difference between recurring in ignorance and in darkness and between obtaining some information from whatever source. If all that the people are asked to expect is that one amongst them would be given an opportunity of meeting the Protector of Emigrants and obtaining information, that would not to any extent serve the object which the Honourable member has in view. It is, therefore, highly essential

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OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar; [SUN APRIL 1916.  
Mr. Narasimham Sarna.]*)

that your Excellency's Government should, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendriga, go a step further and not stop after merely enabling some non-officials to go and inspect these depots. It is necessary that exhaustive enquiries should be made and all possible steps taken to see that there is no sort of process employed for the purpose of deceiving people. This is the first step to be taken; and some other step can be devised later to further this object and to improve matters in all possible directions."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has told us that there is a good deal of difference between emigrants under indentures and free emigrants as regards the conditions under which they embark from this country, the success with which they get on in the Colonies, and the success with which they return to their homes if they do return at all. I have had opportunities of knowing something with regard to the two cases of how people fare under both the systems and I for one cannot possibly make any distinction in the success or failure of the one system or the other. I think that whether under indenture or non-indenture, people have the same difficulties, people are deceived from their homes to suffer in distant places and come back, if they come at all, wrecked in life physically as well as economically. That is my sad experience and I believe that will be the experience of almost everyone who has had an opportunity of knowing closely the conditions that obtain in this province. Under these circumstances, I should certainly expect our Government to take a step forward in protecting the people committed to their charge, especially the illiterate and the ignorant classes that are a prey to this system. In view of the very satisfactory declaration that has been made by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Viceroy's Council the other day, I thought that your Excellency's Government would certainly be prepared to go much further than what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has been pleased to tell us today. What I would expect under present conditions is that our Government see plainly how the people suffer, and have keen sympathy in their welfare, I do not for a moment believe that anything would stand in the way of their thinking out a speedy and radical remedy. That is what I would like the Government to do under these circumstances. The Government can accept the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and can also go a step further; that is what I would expect Government under present conditions to do. I would expect the Government to stop the emigration of the coolies until a committee appointed by the Government give their consent to send them away from the country. A mere inspection as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew told us would not in my opinion serve any very useful purpose as matters stand. If the remedy is to come later on, in the meantime those people that are already sent away from the country will have to suffer. Once the check is not put effectively the thing is bound to go on for ever and ever. So what I would urge upon the Government is to see that these people are not sent away from the country until the committee has inspected and pronounced them fit to emigrate. That is what I would heartily suggest to Government in view of the existing conditions and in view of the remedial step that Government have already promised to take in the matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAM SARNIA:—"My Lord, we must be thankful to the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for the premises made that facilities would be afforded to the non-officials for ascertaining the true state of affairs existing at the depots where emigrants are located prior to embarkation. But the speech of the Honorable Member seemed to indicate that he felt hardly the need to defend the present administrative machinery employed to watch and protect the interests of the emigrants under the indenture system and that the Government, as far as they are at present able to see, do not think that any abuses do exist which require rectification, and that therefore they for one do not see any necessity whatsoever for providing anything and that they welcome non-official co-operation. But the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that we must be very careful that nothing which would discourage emigration should be permitted and that all that should be allowed is to ascertain the true state of things existing at the depots. I feel that the Government are viewing the whole question from a very narrow standpoint and that in the

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(Mr. Narasimhanna Sarma; the President;  
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

interests of the Presidency the question should be looked at from a wider standpoint. I think we are right in believing that the action of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy has sounded a death knell to this indentured system and that these measures, these precautionary measures, would be necessary during the intermediate period until the whole system is abolished. Therefore, the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon should not lead any colour to the view that the Government approve in any measure whatsoever the continuance of the indentured system. The indentured system must go and will go in the interests of the country; and the question is as to whether, pending a complete abolition of the system, measures ought not to be taken for the protection of these emigrants. I have had some experience of these depots, not directly but by contact with emigration agents. I am sure that there is a universal consensus of opinion that the methods employed by emigration agents are of an extremely doubtful character and would not stand the test of scrutiny judged by the standard of sound morality. Officials themselves feel it. When Government prohibited emigration from the Agency tracts, steps were taken by emigration agents to induce the Agency people to go out of the Agency and give themselves different names and deceive officers who had to protect their interests by making them believe that they do not belong to the Agency tracts. The persuasive powers of these emigration agents seem to be very great indeed, and if the Government adopt merely a non-interference attitude the interests of the emigrants cannot be protected. The wiles of these people are so great that some machinery must be employed to actively combat them. Are the Government satisfied that in the interests of this Presidency emigration can be permitted to go on without detriment to the economic interests of the country?

Mr. President: the PRESIDENT (interposing):—"If I may say so, the Honorable gentleman is travelling very wide. We are not discussing here whether emigrants should or should not go on. I must say really that some of his statements are a parody of the Government view in the matter. I must ask him to confine himself to the terms of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMMA SARMA (continuing):—"I take it, my Lord, that the Government believe that emigration should not be encouraged, but I go further and say that Government ought to believe that emigration ought to be actively discouraged in the economic interests of the Presidency. The Government should therefore go further than merely ascertaining as to whether things are apparently correct in these depots but should actively discourage emigration from this Presidency. Whether the Government adopt that attitude or not, the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai was perfectly right in asking that persons who are about to embark should have free intercourse with people who are appointed to watch and protect their interests and should be able to talk freely to these gentlemen. It would not do for non-official gentlemen to see how things are going on, but they must talk to them in private; they must be able to find out the conditions under which these people in confidence are induced to leave their villages and emigrate. If non-officials are given such facilities and are enabled to ascertain the true state of affairs, I do not think there can be any quarrel whatever."

"If for one was not able to understand what difference there can be between the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon's suggestion and the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai if the Government meant that such facilities should be afforded. All that he asks is that a committee of non-official gentlemen may be able to see these people before embarkation. If the Government meant to do that, there is absolutely no difference between the Government and ourselves. I hope the Government would be able to accept this resolution if they feel that these coolies should be able to explain their conditions completely and without any reserve whatsoever so that we may ascertain what their wants are and why they are brought there. The supervising authority must be in a position to tell them that they might go back to their homes. Government must, therefore, follow a more active policy than they seem inclined to adopt."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have come into contact with two cases, one is the sweeper woman in my house who was deceived and who as soon as she joined the place tried to get relations to send her money to come

(Mr. Rama Appagayar; Mr. Gordon Fraser.)

[21st April 1916.]

book, because she said it was something fatal to live there. The other was the case of a boy about 18 years old, the son of my handyman, who was lured by some of these people and who as soon as he reached the place wired for money to come back. When money was offered to him he was told that he could not go back before the end of the six months. There are two instances in which I have been sending to other countries some money for my servants and I found it was not possible for me to give them any redress. I am still corresponding. The woman has come back because she was only taken on a promise of finding her job but she had not entered into any contract. She came away as soon as money was sent but the boy has not yet come. That is only an instance in which we find ourselves almost helpless. We must look at the question straight in the face. The question is whether the Government feel that in most of these cases these people are taken away—whether it be called indentured labour or free labour—and exported for the benefit of other people. If we find that in the action taken there is considerable room for correction, and for the Government to interfere to see that these that are taken away are not taken away without a full knowledge of the consequences that might follow,—if the Government feel that that is proper,—there is nothing wrong in accepting this resolution which only wants that committees should be formed to meet these people at the depots beforehand and to explain to them the whole position, it being taken that they will be told that they will have to suffer a lot as has been proved by missionary gentlemen who had been in their report to Government. If free power is given to the selected gentlemen referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew to tell the colonies the consequences of all these and then they leave, there is nothing wrong. I do not know whether as much duty is not cast upon the Government to really tell them all that has been proved by enquiry by responsible gentlemen upon whom the Government of India rely and upon whom I am sure this Government will be prepared to rely. The question is whether we will do something to enable the parents to come to know the false pretences under which boys and girls are taken away and when they want relief they shall be given relief which would immediately set it right. These gentlemen that are to visit these depots must be given power to freely express the consequences of such an undertaking. There is no wrong done to the people that take them away for work. If they have freely accepted to go, these are not prejudiced by the position being explained by the committee to them. If, on the other hand, they have been taken under pretences it is only proper that they should be sent back to their native homes to live there. The only question that arises is whether Government should interfere to give relief where parties do not know and where it is not possible for the parties to know. It is there I submit, my Lord, that the duty of the Government exists in matters of this kind. We allow free labour to be exported; we allow indentured labour to be taken away; but in both the cases we must protect them in all possible ways and the protection will have to extend to their knowing what will be the consequences of their action and especially when they are not taken on their free will but only by temptations and promises of unscrupulous men. I will read only one passage from the book referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao . . . He refers to the recruiting agent who not only takes money from the employer but also from those who wish to return:—“A typical case of this came under our own observation. A villager, named Pekkiri, had his wife and daughter lured from him by a recruiting agent who offered to return them to him on the payment of a sum of money. Pekkiri had not the sum ready to hand and could not get borrow it. The wife and daughter were missing. He never saw them again.” It is not only that he comes from the employer but he is able to lorry money from people who wish to keep them at home. Under these circumstances, it will be proper to accept the resolution. If it is not done the inferences will have to be various and not satisfactory.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser:—“Your Excellency, I rise to speak in favour of the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has referred to the scope of the resolution as being narrow. It is narrow, very narrow indeed. But it opens up a question of great importance and of wide interest. I think however the resolution as it stands is a step in the right direction and one that is likely to act as a deterrent, at any rate in some cases, where emigrants are leaving the country. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew also pointed out that one could not very well send missionaries amongst

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OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION. 751

5th April 1916.] (Mr. Gordon Fraser; *As President*; Mr. Kavalappan  
Muppli Nagar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao)

the free emigrants ready to leave the country. I do not see why they should not be sent. In the first place, these coolies are recruited by what we may call misdoctors going amongst them and persuading them by various means to engage themselves. It is only fair that as suggested by this resolution, non-official representatives of the Indian community may be appointed in order to get before these coolies the other side of the question before they actually embark for foreign countries.

"Another point is, looking at it from the economic point of view, these emigrants in most cases are the pick of the able class. They are the best able-bodied working men and women and as such they are a great asset of wealth to the country. It has been pointed out by several previous speakers that these coolies are wanted in agricultural districts in this Presidency. It is quite clear that there is labour in Southern India for all coolies. It is very rarely that labour cannot be found for coolies. Madras is a large agricultural Presidency and work is not wanting. A great deal has been said recently about the promotion of industries. Here again we do not want the best coolies, the best type of work-people, to leave the country. I therefore hope that Government will see their way to accept the resolution as it stands or permit something a little more than the resolution. I do not consider the resolution a good one because it is too narrow. The subject is such a wide one and such an important one that to tackle it in this way is not enough. We must tackle the question as a whole, but as a step in the right direction I express my intention of supporting it as it stands, unless Government can promise so security as a larger scale."

His Excellency the President:—"As this is likely to take a little more time, let us adjourn for lunch."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappan MUPPLI NAGAR:—"My Lord, I fully endorse every word that has been said by my honourable friend who moved this resolution. I do not want to weary the Council by repeating those words. Malabar is a district where the activities of those recruiting agents are in no way small and we are aware of the great difficulties that the coolies sometimes labour under. I sincerely hope that the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, some time back the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the course of a resolution which he moved in the Imperial Legislative Council asking for the abolition of the indentured labour has sufficiently proved that under the present system of indenture the contracts which these coolies enter into are neither free nor intelligent. It has also been proved by several instances that these people are being deceived or deceived. Even in the case of indentured labour, the Protector and the agencies provided for protecting these coolies have not been able to give sufficient protection to them and the institutions that have been in existence and which the Government have found for their protection have become more or less unable to cope with the situation and the result that is being produced by the recruiting agent upon the ignorant coolies. With regard to the non-indentured labourers, my Lord, the amount of deceit that has been practised by these recruiting agents is simply horrible. I may here refer to an incident which seems to have been published in the West Coast *Standard* of boys under 16 years being deceived by recruiting agents and sent away to far off countries under unauthorised labour. And in the report which has been submitted with regard to the indentured labour in Fiji Islands the two Rev. gentlemen, Messrs C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson have said that from their knowledge and their information derived by inspection of the various depots, they were in a position to say that nearly 20 per cent of the coolies recruited were being deceived and taken to these depots under false representations and various other unwholesome methods. My Lord, these people will have to be protected somehow or other."

\* Again I would like to bring to the notice of this Council one case which was reported in ST. MINDA, page 56. That was a case which took place in 1913 between

(Mr. E. R. F. Gordon Esq; Mr. Meikles)

[5th April 1916.]

see Mr. E. M. Ross and the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Ross was recruiting coolies from the Gwalior, Vindhya Pradesh and Gohadwar districts through his local recruiting agent, one Mr. Sastri, who was taking away coolies from the Agency tracts and who was fessed fault with for all his misbehaviour by the Collector of Gwalior district, and his depot was closed. And a reference under that case which was reported in *ET Madras* will perhaps give to the satisfaction of the Council how the Collector was compelled to interfere and close the depot for all the illegal methods practised by the recruiting agent of Mr. Ross. Under these circumstances, my Lord, it is highly necessary and indispensable that there should be some strong non-official body to go into the whole question, inspect these depots and explain to these coolies, who are brought under indentured system or free emigration system, the conditions under which they will have to go to the far off countries and serve there, and explain to them, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has just now said, the other side of the question so that they may not fall into the snare and into the deceptive methods employed by these unscrupulous recruiting agents and so that the coolies may understand the whole condition of things before they take to leaving their homes and going to any far off country.

"My Lord, it has been already shown by the Honorable Members who have preceded me that this Presidency in particular is not so full with labour, and that any withdrawal or outflow of labour from this Presidency will materially affect the agricultural and also the economic condition of this Presidency. Under these circumstances, I do not see any reason why the emigration should be encouraged at the risk of these poor people being deceived, at the risk of material labour drainage and also at the risk of the agricultural and industrial conditions of the country being so much affected. I therefore strongly support this resolution and hope that the Government will be pleased to allow a representative non-official committee to go into this question and inspect these depots to see whether these coolies, who may be sent as emigrants either on the indenture or non-indentured system, are being properly recruited or not. I therefore strongly believe that the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

"My Lord, the Government of India have already agreed and have promised to do away with the indentured labour, but with regard to the non-indentured labour there must be and there will have to be something done. It is not too great a thing that this resolution asks for, and even what this resolution asks for does not go far to remove the whole evil but to start with, this may be conceded and I trust the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution and see that the great hardship that is now being caused is removed. With these words I strongly support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Munro :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon has explained that so far as indentured labourers are concerned, their interests are fully protected by Government not only on this side, but also on the other side of the water. As regards free labour, I am afraid I cannot support all that has been said as to the method of recruitment and the hardship imposed. My experience is limited to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. As far as Ceylon is concerned my experience also is that the labour goes there of its own free will. I have seen and spoken to coolies going and certain of the same people coming back and inquiring from them have shown me that they emigrate willingly."

"With regard to the resolution itself, I am afraid it would be impracticable. There would be extreme difficulties if any such private committees were formed to ask the coolies, just as the eve of their embarkation, if they had any complaints to make as to their present situation, or if they wanted to go back and that committee had the power to stop the men. The difficulties would be similar under like conditions with recruitment in the army. Imagine the case of a man taking the shilling and enlisting. He is brought down to the quay for embarkation and is told that he is to go to some hot-cheno such as India. If a committee then such as contemplated in the resolution were approachable there might be many applications for withdrawal and objections against the recruiters. If I could find myself to believe that this committee would do any practical good, I would support the resolution. With the views I hold I feel I cannot support it."

RESOLUTION AS NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES FOR INSPECTION  
OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION. 753

28th April 1914.] (*Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Scisnoos Sauti.*)

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring:—"I strongly support the Hon'ble Mr. Mulholland's argument. My opinion is that the emigration which takes place from Malacca to outside countries is one of the best things in that line that could happen to the people of the districts which provide the largest number of emigrants. I have seen them in large numbers going out from Malacca in ships to Fiji, I think also to Trinidad and to other places such as Ceylon. I have also seen them coming back and have no hesitation in saying that men who come back are better than they went out; they are smarter and better set up and are happier and wealthier. A large number of them bring back money and they have lived a happier life under the better conditions than they have ever been accustomed to in their own villages. Naturally I am sympathetic with the Hon'ble Mr. Barber, if I rightly interpret his intention and those of some other members as dictated by a desire to keep the labour in the country. But I say 'pay your labourers and they will stop in the country. You have got to compete against countries which pay them very much better. Pay them well, but do not discourage them from going out.' I am myself a very large employer of labour, not on estates but in large daily-paid gangs; and I may say that we have no difficulty in getting or in keeping our labour. We pay them well. That is the only way to manage labour. If you want to keep down the wages of a coolie to 3 or 4 annas at the head or on estates, you will not succeed. If a recruiter is willing to pay 12 annas or a rupee he will get the labour and the man will not stop with you. That is a good thing. The men come back better off, they have learned to lead a higher standard of life and to be all-round better men. Any meddlesome interference, however well-intentioned, by a sort of unelected body the way to the recruiting depots will be most mischievous. What about their advances? What is going to give back their advances?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Samsivaya Saram:—"Your Excellency, I understand that the principal difficulty that the Government feel in the way of accepting this resolution is that they do not find they have the power to interfere with free emigration outside the Presidency,—that they cannot appoint committees to interfere with people who, being non-landed, choose of their own accord to emigrate. If that be the case, I think it would be easy to provide for it by expanding the Emigration Act so as to apply even to free emigration—to bring all this emigration under some sort of Government control. If that is the sort of Mr. Cardew's difficulty, I think it could be met by amending the resolution in some way like this. Insert after the words 'the Governor in Council' the words 'that all emigration outside the Presidency be brought under Government control and' and thereafter the resolution may run as it is—'that a committee of non-official representatives of the Indian community be constituted to inspect emigrants at the depots prior to their embarkation from different ports in this Presidency'. If, as I understood, that is the legal difficulty, that would meet the case. But if the difficulty is of another kind, of course my amendment is no good.

"My Lord, having proposed this amendment as to the necessity in general of the Government overseeing this business, I think it is sufficient to mention these points. I am not prepared to agree that the Protector of Emigrants either on this side or on the other side of the water is ineffective. That institution, I think, must be pronounced to have broken down. I do not believe that those Protectors of Emigrants know the requirements of the people who emigrate. I do not think they are brought into contact with them or have first-hand knowledge. I do not think they have sufficient resources to be able to understand precisely whether the emigrants know under what conditions they are being taken across the water.

"Then, your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that any people who are opposed to examine these depots will be allowed to inspect the place in company with the chief officer; but not to do anything to disturb the people from emigrating. I do not think that is a condition under which any people would like to be appointed to these examinations. The whole of this business is to see that there is no fraud in the way of those people who are taken across the water. If there are not to converse with them freely, tell the truth as to the conditions under which they will have to live, I do not think these examinations will do them any good. At the very outset, we must protest against the idea which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew



(*Mr. Srivewasa Sastri; Mr. Satheswami Reddy;*  
*Mr. Carlow.*)

[SIX APRIL 1918.]

has put forward that the men who are appointed to this committee may go and inspect and see things themselves but should not try to dissuade them. People from abroad have full power under our Act to talk to these people and take them away under all kinds of representations, some true, some false; but we in this country and we of this country who have interest in these men have not got the power to talk to them quite freely and dissuade them from taking a course which is perilous to them.

"The only other thing that I wish to say is that the whole of this migration seems to be in the interest of the employer of labour, the planter, outside India. The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Spring has told us that it is in the interests of the free labourer that he should be free to emigrate. It is quite so on theoretical grounds and there is nothing to say against that proposition if the men will really better their lot by labouring abroad for a certain number of years. If they come back more strong and more independent and all that, we should have nothing to say to it. Our whole contention after examining the matter for a series of years is that does not represent the facts of the case. The labourer returns, in very many cases, in a broken-down condition and subjected to terms of the foreign soil, and that he does not get enough recompense for the trouble and hardship that he has to undergo. It is, therefore, with a view to protect the labourer chiefly that we desire this arrangement. Sir, it seems to me if the Government are going to say that we will not do this, I do not see how the inference could be resisted that the Government are acting somewhat to the prejudice of the employer of labour here and of the planter here in India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baldevat A. SETHANAYAK REDDIAR :—"I beg to second the amendment proposed. As the matter now stands, there can be no difficulty in appointing a non-official committee, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Carlow, so far as the indentured coolies go. That I understand is the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Carlow. But as regards the non-indentured labour, that may be taken up for consideration after the Government have taken power to extend the Act to that labour."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANNAR :—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to say a word or two on the amendment. I find by a reference to the Emigration Act of 1906 that the definition of emigration is so framed as only to cover agreements of labour for hire in a country beyond the limits of India and other than the Island of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The result of that definition is that emigration to Ceylon and Straits Settlements is entirely outside the purview of the Act. It will require legislation to bring it under control. Consequently, the amendment, as it is framed, cannot be accepted. Emigration to the Straits Settlements was at one time under control under the old Act fifteen or twenty years ago. Under negotiations that were carried out with the then Governor of the Straits Settlements, it was removed from control, and it is now entirely free. In every instance that was mentioned this morning, the ships, as far as I can see, referred to cases of coolies who were going to the Straits Settlements or to some other free area. Before we can do anything to control that emigration, it will have to be brought under the law. Whether or not the Government of India would be now prepared to bring emigration to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon under the law is a matter upon which the Government here have no information. Therefore, the Government of Madras could not bind themselves to accept this resolution even though assented to in this form, because it would require an actual amendment of the Act which will require negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Madras and the Government of the Straits Settlements.

"Speaking personally, I should like to see all this free emigration brought under control, because I do not think there are sufficient safeguards against abuses. But that is only a personal opinion and I do not know if the Madras Government would accept it. In any case we should have to negotiate with the Government of India. Therefore, we must leave out of account the question of free emigration. Under the present law we deal only with indentured emigration. This is comparatively a small matter. What I intended to submit to the Council when I spoke

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5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Curlew; Dr. Nayan.)

before was that so far as I can see there are many safeguards which do not exist in the case of free emigration, because we have responsible officers whose duty it is to prevent abuses. I am most anxious to give an opportunity to non-officials to visit the depots subject to our control and satisfy themselves that there are no abuses, and if there are abuses to discover and prevent them. I am entirely at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in his wish to do that and I have in consultation with the gentlemen in charge of the depot arranged to enable non-officials to go to the depot to order that they may be able to make these inquiries. But it must be remembered that each of the societies there has made a contract. We cannot allow any gentleman of this Council or a non-official to go and persuade them to break their contracts. We cannot allow gentlemen who hold views like those of the Hon'ble Mr. Fennor, who holds that all emigration is bad, to go and preach and convert the natives so that they shall go back and not emigrate. All that we can do is to see that the Emigration Act is carried out without abuse. People may be sent to see that the colonies are getting proper treatment in the depot and that they are able to get out if they want to get out. Non-official gentlemen will be able to go to the depot and satisfy themselves on these points. I would appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai to look at the offer I have made, that we shall enable non-official gentlemen to go to the depots and make these inquiries there. We have not got the power to appoint a committee and say "You shall allow them into these depots before each ship starts." As the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has pointed out, it is not a practical scheme to allow such a general procedure as that to be adopted. If this plan of allowing non-official gentlemen to enter the depots is successful, the Government may be prepared to extend it later. In the meantime the whole question of indentured labour has got to be brought under review by the Government of India. The Viceroy himself has announced that the indenture system is to be stopped, that the conditions under which labour is to emigrate in future will be considered, and the whole question will be brought under review. For the present the suggestion that I make is to enable non-official gentlemen to enter the depots under our control and see that there is no abuse there. That, I hope, will satisfy not only the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai but all the gentlemen who have spoken and with whose feelings I have a great deal of sympathy. We shall give them an opportunity of seeing that there is no abuse in connection with the indentured labour. As regards free labour, it must be raised as a separate issue and cannot be considered now. But it could be brought up at the next meeting if it is not brought up by the Government of India. I may mention in this connection that for the depots at Trichinopoly we appointed a committee of non-official gentlemen two or three months ago at the instance of the Collector. This idea of a non-official committee visiting the depot in Madras was planned by myself. I am quite in favour of carrying it through partly because I do not think there are any abuses existing and partly because the committee would be able to see that there are no abuses. The Madras Government are anxious to meet all legitimate requests for information about any depot; but I do not think it really wise for the Council to go further. After all there is time enough. Emigration has gone on for twenty-five or thirty years and there is nothing hot in waiting for another six months."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAN:—"My Lord, I have just a word to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew is not unwilling to accept the amendment; but pointed out certain difficulties in the way. I do not think that the difficulties are such that cannot be overcome. If any expression in the Emigration Act stands in the way of our putting into practice this resolution, those words ought to be amended. Therefore, the first request is to the Madras Government to request the Government of India to amend the Act. Pending the amendment there are good many things that we can do. It may be free emigration; but these emigrants have all to be collected from the Presidency; and the procedure to be carried on is exactly the same as in the indentured labour. They must be taken from place to place and kept in depots. Now, these depots are all under Government control;—it may be under the guise of association. Within the city of Madras there are small depots, Foreign emigration depots. I have been inside those depots with a sanitary inspector. You can appoint a committee to go into these depots at Nagpalam and when

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[SEN APRIL 1916.]

*(Dr. Nayer, the President; Mr. Kameswari Pillai)*

you are inside the depot, the depot agent cannot prevent you from talking to those men. Now can the depot agent say to any one who goes there 'you ought not to speak to the coolies.' They are not prisoners; they are supposed to be free agents, and if they are free agents they ought to be at perfect liberty to speak to any one.

"The only question is 'How are these non-official committees to get in?' You can publish an order tomorrow appointing a non-official committee to look into the constitution of any depot in this presidency. We have absolute power to go into these depots, and once we go there we shall see what can be done. The Hon'ble Mr. Maitland has taken a most extraordinary position and has compared these non-official visitors stopping the coolies to people who will go and dissuade men who have official visitors stopping the coolies to go and ask them to stop in their country and fight for justice for Englishmen to go and ask them to stop in their country and fight for their country instead of fighting for others? I do not think the Government can escape from their position by saying 'We have no power.' You have the power. It need not necessarily be under the Emigration Act. You can appoint committees to visit the depots and give them that power. And that is quite sufficient. I hope the Government will accept the amendment."

His Excellency the Governor:—"It will be to the convenience of the Council if we take a decision on this subject and proceed to the next business. I want to point out—it is a subsidiary point—that there are conflicting statements before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, after studying the amendments on the subject, thinks, so far as he can see, that we have no right to interfere with these depots. I am now talking of free labour. That is the statement that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has made, having examined the law as fully as was possible after the hasty change of the resolution which has been put before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayer says that under the guise of a sanitary inspection, the committee can secure entrance into the depots and there carry out their work. I want point out to the Council that that course is not open to the Government (laughter); and I hope that no Honourable gentleman who is going to vote on this issue will be misled as to the facts of the issue in this matter. Before proceeding to take the vote, let me add to the assurance already given as to the attitude of the Government. Really, there is no difference between our attitude and the attitude of Honourable Members on this question. I personally think it would be a pity if it went out to the world that there was a difference. The facts are these. We are, rightly or wrongly, after studying the matter, that it is only in regard to indentured labour that we are not in the direction suggested by the resolution. The issue of indentured labour is an issue that has to be decided by the Government of India. Lord Hardinge, who has just left the country, has published to the whole world that the system of indentured labour is to come to an end and has added that the transition period will require careful adjustment. Whatever may be our personal view in the matter, the Madras Government are bound to co-operate in carrying out that decision, and their sympathy with that decision is perhaps greater than Honourable gentlemen here are aware of. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has just told us that in the depot at Trichinopoly, is a matter in which we have no power, we have succeeded in appointing visitors and his proposal, whether this resolution is carried or not, is that, by adjustment with the colonial authorities who have complete power in these matters, we shall apply the same system of visitors to the emigration depot here. We have secured their consent to that step, and we are going to appoint a committee of visitors with their assent. The course that is proposed in this resolution is to appoint a committee without their assent to whom they might refuse admission. Here is a practical man, I would prefer to work with these authorities so far as we can. There is no reason to suppose that we may not carry them with us. I do urge that the essence of all that my Honourable friend wants has already been committed to him by the action of the Government. I suggest these considerations before putting this resolution to the vote. If the Honourable gentleman thinks that he must pursue it, I will put the resolution to the vote."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kameswari Pillai:—"There is an amendment to the resolution which has to be put first."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Yes."

The amendment was put and lost.

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OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION.

5TH APRIL 1916.] (Mr. KESAVA PILLAI: *the President*.)

THE HON'BLE RAO BHASAR E. KRISHNA PILLAI:—“ Your Excellency, I am rather in a tight corner. I bid the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew, in giving me sympathy, expressed at the same time his inability to act under the Emigration Act and evidently he would ask the emigration agent of the colonies here, whoever he may be, to allow our people to go in and see. He seems to feel that the Government have no power to appoint a committee to inspect, to enquire or to do anything except with the consent of the agent. Am I right, sir? ”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“ Quite.”

THE HON'BLE RAO BHASAR E. KRISHNA PILLAI (continuing):—“ The emigration agent is appointed by his own Government to recruit coolies. He gets appointed a number of recruits with the help of the Protector of Emigrants. These recruits go about, gather coolies, bring them to the depot, and they are there in the house of the emigration agent which he seems to think is a private one which none of us has a right to enter, as members appointed by Government. That seems to be the argument. With the present emigration agent, he knows for certain that everything is alright there. The present gentleman may be courteous and willing to oblige. But how are we to know that other gentlemen who will come after him will be of the same kind? If they do not like to allow us, what would be our condition though appointed by the Government? ”

“ Another thing is—that it is a revelation to us—that the Government have no control whatever over unconditioned labourers who go to Penang and Ceylon and the Straits, and that the Government have no power to protect the people when they are all taken into what they call camps. They are kept there almost under lock and key. They are kept there and nobody is allowed to go in there. I wonder if any people appointed by the Colonies should have that power in India, should have such control over a person or a body of persons, belonging to our people after they are taken to these camps, location camps, and can say, it is said, that we cannot enter as the control of the Government of India was removed long ago on the representations of the Colonial Governments. It is rather depressing to hear that our Government have no power to interfere with a large number of people who are collected and gathered and kept there and shipped as if they were so many cattle. I know it, as a matter of fact, that in regard to the so-called free emigration to Penang,—we have heard reports, we have seen so much in papers—that a large percentage of them die of fever and other diseases in the Straits Settlements and that the treatment there has not been very good. To it references were made in public speeches and we were engaged in making enquiries about it some time ago, when some Colonial planters wanted to bring a suit for damages against the Editor of *The Indian Review*. I think, they must have had all those within their knowledge. It would be much better if the Government of Madras would kindly take the trouble to address the Government of India to make an amendment of the Emigration Act and to bring all this emigration of people to other places outside India under their control. If they cannot do it now I hope they will do it in the immediate future. I am surprised at the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, for whom I have the greatest respect, expatiating upon the benefits derived by coolies going to Fiji. He seems to think that these poor people are benefited by going to Fiji and come back very rich, that these poor people are hard up here and they are better off by emigration to other countries. I am afraid the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring with his manifold duties has not been reading the debates in the Imperial Legislative Council. I think, all his influence will disappear if the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring will carefully read the speech of His Excellency, the most honourable, one of the most heart-felt speeches ever made in the Legislative Council, and also if he would kindly take the trouble to read the report of the Rev. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Pearson that was recently published, who visited the island and who did the work as a labour of love. They say that whatever benefit materially they might derive these people who go there suffer morally and they are not a very great acquisition when they come back morally broken. We have read in the papers that many suicides and murders were taking place and other offences were being committed in consequence of the inherent defect of the present system. I believe that

(Mr. Kames Pillai; Mr. Cardew; 2d President.)

(SUN APRIL 1916.)

This Council and the Government most be interested in the welfare of the agriculturalists; you are as interested in the prosperity of agriculture in this country as the emigration agent is interested in the prosperity of the Colonial industries and plantations. And all of us who are interested in securing the agricultural prosperity of this country must try and see that these people are not sent away under the guise of free coolies; our law is, our information is, that most of these people are deceived and are taken away under false promises and when they go there they open their eyes when too late. We want these committees to go to the depots to make clear to them where they are going to, what conditions of life they could expect in other countries and the difficulties they will have in coming back. We must have the liberty of telling them that in these depots; and I hope, sir, the Government will be pleased to see my point of view. We are agreed, I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew himself agrees so to that. But he seems to think we should go there always in company with the emigration agent who is interested in taking away these people. We cannot make any independent enquiry about the likes and dislikes of these coolies whether they are willing to go or not. I wish he made it clear, whether we can talk to the people and make enquiries independent of the emigration agent. The members of the committee will be respectable gentlemen, who, it will be remembered, will not do harm unnecessarily to the enterprising people who want to come over and take away people who, they think, are superfluous. Apart from other considerations I am willing to accept it, provided these people are empowered and are allowed to make enquiries independent of the emigration agent, where you have got the power to appoint them. You say you have not got any power to interfere with free coolies. The Madras Government, I hope, will be pleased to obtain powers of control over free emigration. I do not know why you should not accept my resolution. You agree with me, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew agreed with me, in all that I say. I am sure he feels also for coolies who are taken away sometimes under false representations. And there are many difficulties that have to be dealt with under the Emigration Act. When coolies are being taken, they are liable to be criminally prosecuted for breach of contract if they do not go. But in other countries that is not so. That is the difference between the Indian Emigration Act and other similar acts. I wish to know what particular difficulty there is for the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew in accepting my resolution. I am prepared to make it a little more flexible; but I wish to know what is the particular difficulty which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has in accepting the resolution. I think, the Government with all the resources at their disposal can find a way out of the difficulty and accept it. I am prepared to modify it if you like. But why should I withdraw the resolution? I do not find the reason."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cassew:—"With your Excellency's permission I should just like to say one word. The position is this: a certain understanding has been arrived at with the representative of the Colonial Government. That is defined in the written correspondence, extracts from which I read to the Council. I cannot undertake now to go back to that arrangement. I submit to the Hon'ble Mr. Kames Pillai that the arrangement had better be tried. If it works satisfactorily and no great commotion is caused we may be able to get a step further. At present, we cannot accept the resolution, because it goes beyond the arrangement which the Government have made with the representative of the Colonial Government. For the present, therefore, it is impossible to go further. That is why I cannot accept the resolution. I think the arrangement we have made meets the Honourable Member more than half the way, even three-fourths of the way. I should advise the Honourable Member, with all respect to accept the arrangement and see how it works for the present."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What does the Honourable gentleman wish?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhander P. Khatwa Pillai:—"I would like to have a division."

The resolution was put and lost.

**RESOLUTIONS RE NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE FOR INSPECTION OF  
EMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION AND ALTERING THE  
MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO  
THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE  
REVISED RULES.**

5th April 1918.]

(Mr. Brindavan Sastri.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Kona Palla conducted a poll which was taken with the following result.

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar	The Hon'ble Sir Harold Street.
" Rao Bahadur M. Rames- chandra Rao.	" Mr. A. G. Carver.
" Rao Bahadur P. K. Ravi- Prasad	" Mr. A. R. Sivaswami.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar	" Mr. J. P. Redford.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Rao Bahadur P. Rajagopala Sastri.
" Mr. C. V. S. Ramaswami Raja.	" Mr. R. R. Chetty.
" Mr. S. P. Ramaswami	" Mr. L. H. Sankar.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Sankar- acharya Chettiar.	" Mr. H. P. W. Gilman.
" Raja Sri Mahan Mahan Singh	" Mr. S. S. Sridhar.
" Rao, Zamindar of Dhar- wad.	" Mr. G. H. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Sir James General W. B. Ker- sey.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kesavappa Mogil Nayak.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddy.	" Mr. A. Mairland.
" Dr. T. M. Nageswami	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Subbaiah Reddy T. Subba- iah Reddy.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. K. Chidambaram Mudaliyar	" Devasa Subbarao L. D. Swami- nathan Pillai.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narain- daswami Sastri.	" Mr. R. R. Murray.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Col. W. M. Egan.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Sir James General.
	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
	" Mr. G. G. Tuckwell.

The Excellency the President declared that the motion was lost, 18 voting for and 21 against it.

**RESOLUTION ON ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET  
PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERA-  
TIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus:—

“ III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the minimum proportion of net profits which must be carried to the reserve fund shall, in the case of co-operative societies with shares and limited liability, be one-fourth as before, not one-half as laid down in the second paragraph of rule IX (c) of the revised rules under the Co-operative Societies Act issued under date October 2, 1914.”

“ Your Excellency, there are three classes of societies affected by this new rule. In the first place there are central societies which are ten in number. Then there are the non-agricultural societies, 97 in number, including amongst them a few stores and building societies. There are again some agricultural societies with limited liability and shares and they are 20 in number. It is these three classes of societies that are affected by this rule. At present the rule is that, of the net profits, 50 per cent should be carried to the reserve. But the Government propose under the new rule to compel all such societies to carry forward to the reserve 50 per cent of the net profits. This, in the opinion of those interested in the advance of the co-operative movement, is somewhat injurious and I beg leave of the Council to point out some considerations on which this opinion is based.

760 RESOLUTION RE ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sarin.)

(19th April 1916.)

With the object of the rule we are in general agreement, that is that the reserve fund in the case of these societies should be built up as rapidly as possible. But there are other interests which must be taken care of. To build up a reserve fund is a good thing, but we must not forget at the same time that we must give to these societies an opportunity of obtaining a sufficient share capital. Share capital is an important part of the wherewithal with which these societies conduct their operations. If we are to carry 50 per cent of the net profits to the reserve fund, then there is so much the less to give to shareholders in the way of dividends. As a matter of fact, to prevent dividend bunking in the extreme form the Government have at the same time made a rule which we accept loyally, that no society should declare a dividend of more than 9 per cent in any year. That puts a limit on any abnormal tendencies that societies may have of dividing their profits altogether and distributing them as dividends. To secure this object it is necessary to remember that to fix a maximum at 9 per cent is not all that is required because the share capital has to yield a sufficient interest to the investor; otherwise the share capital will not come in. The Imperial Committee on co-operation have expressly recommended that the share capital should bear good interest. This is what they said: 'where shareholders are individuals they should be paid at a substantially higher rate for the increased measure of risk which they undertake and in many joint stock banks we find that the compensation for this risk corresponds to a margin of 2 or 3 per cent calculated on the shares at their market value.' They proceed to recommend that in fixing the maximum of dividend it should not exceed by more than 3 or 5 per cent over that paid by a bank to its fixed depositors. That is why I think the Government have resolved to fix the maximum in the case of these societies at 9 per cent. But at the same time to make the share capital attractive the Government should encourage a society to pay this 9 per cent as far as possible and should not make it difficult for those who want to put this 9 per cent. If 50 per cent is carried to the reserve fund, that is the result that will follow in the case of the central societies. Of these there are two, those which are at Mysore and Trichinopoly, which will not be affected by this rule and which will be able to pay 9 per cent to their capitalists although 50 per cent be taken to the reserve fund. But the trouble is with regard to the other central societies. I have taken the figures for 1914-15 from which it will appear that if we enforce the rule as to 50 per cent the Salem Central Society will give only 5.9 per cent; Coimbatore will give only 5.6 per cent; Madras-Banstead will be able to give 6.4; Tanjore 4.4, South Canara which seems to be the next to these two societies may give 7.7. If however as before the proportion of net profits that must be carried to the reserve be 25 per cent, then Salem will pay 9.8; Coimbatore 9.8; Madras-Banstead 10.6; Tanjore 5.8, South Canara 12.8. That is to say, this does not make allowances for the expenses that the society will have to incur. For example, the Government allow one-eighth of the net profits to be given to the Secretary as honorarium. Besides, in a recent order which the Government have issued on the subject of profit and inspection fees, they propose to levy upon urban banks a sum of money proportionate to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on the working capital in order to meet all cost of inspection. Besides, there is a provision in the Act which allows 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the net profits to be put into a common good fund. Then there are other investments which should be met, which societies ought to be called upon to make, if they had power and the wherewithal. If 50 per cent of the net profits are to be carried to the reserve fund, it will make all these things particularly difficult. In the case of the 47 banks, the urban banks as they are called, the difficulty is very great indeed. For even under the present rule of 25 per cent 47 out of these 47 societies do not declare any dividend at all. It is only 53 of these that can declare a dividend of about 5 per cent. The figure for the last year 1913-14 was somewhere between 5 and 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ . That was the rate of dividend in the case of 53 of these societies. Now, there is another way in which this rule will work a little hardship. Hitherto societies following the example of all banking concerns have been taking their net profits on the interest that has accrued during the year. Hereafter the interest accruing will not be taken into calculation. The interest actually realised in any year will

**RESOLUTION RE ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.**

[25th April 1916.] (Mr. Sriatman Sarai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Huxford.)

alone be taken into account. I do not quarrel with this excellent provision considering the way in which the societies have been slack in settling a man's dues in cases in which the men have not paid their dues to the society. But this wholesome rule is bound to restrict the net profits which the societies will realize, thereby aggravating the difficulty which I am trying to explain to the Council.

"There is a class of societies to which some little attention must be paid, and that is what are called stores, of which the large society in Triplicane is a good example. Such societies must be understood in a different way—the dividend is not the interest on share capital, but it is that which is distributed proportionate to the amount of purchases made by members. In their case 5 per cent is a good deal. They are now declaring something between two and three per cent. But if 50 per cent has to be taken to the reserve fund even these societies will find it very hard to pay anything on the purchases made. I do not particularly see, excepting these two societies,—those which we call the Central Society, and the Trichinopoly Central Bank how this rule will work as a whole in the case of any other society. I am bound to point out to the Government that in this matter there have been two or three conferences that sat and they have all recommended to the Government and agreed that the rule should be reduced to its original form of 25 per cent. It seems almost anomalous that the Government which promised to publish this rule and wait for public criticism should have promulgated the rule all at once. I think I am bound to point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that this rule might have excited public criticism, before it was promulgated as a Government Order. It has now begun to operate and that is why we are bound to bring it forward in the shape of a resolution to request the Government to rescind their step."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have on the agenda paper a resolution such to the same effect as this resolution and I propose to second this resolution, and say what I have to say in this connection. The cutting down of the amount available as net profits for distribution among shareholders and the compulsory apportionment of a moiety to the reserve fund have come as a peculiarly inopportune time. At this time of war, capital already too shy to court public investment is largely going into co-operative societies. An examination of the resources of these societies will reveal the fact that we get less and less deposit. Therefore it is peculiarly inopportune for us now to say that one half of the net profits should, of necessity, whenever may be the peculiar situation of the society concerned, be assigned away to the reserve fund. I do understand the laudable motives which actuate the Government. The reserve fund is of the utmost importance in any kind of co-operative society which must command credit. To strengthen the reserve fund is an important duty. While I concede all these matters, still I must point out that unfortunately if we address ourselves too much to the elements of future stability, and if we do not attend to the present, we are liable to run the institution in the interests of the supposed future. We must know whether or not capital is freely flowing. It is not at present freely flowing. You know that the Government paper is security to far above all other securities. Government securities have gone down very low. And are we to expect that with the 5-8 per cent, which was the rate of profit quoted by the Honourable Member, capital will be pouring into the co-operative societies? Therefore, I draw the attention of the Government to the immediate necessity for the alteration of this rule.

"Another circumstance the Honourable Member has pointed out. Government would have done much better if they had consulted those concerned before promulgating this rule. I do not wish to add anything more on this proposition. The evil that should be averted is the insufficiency of capital. Sufficient interest on capital is what is necessary. Therefore, I hope the Government will find their way to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY:—"Your Excellency, it appears to me not a sound business principle to limit dividends and also to compel a larger proportion of profits to be placed to the reserve fund. As I understand the matter, the dividends of urban banks are to be limited to 9 per cent, and the suggested Order one that 50 per cent of the surplus profits must be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. I have been



760 RESOLUTION AS ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.

[Mr. Mairhead; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar, Mr. Currier.] [SIX APRIL 1916.]

assured that this must have an ill-effect on the attraction of capital. If the Government desire to encourage capital, it is inadvisable to reduce the profits in both directions. Holding these views, I propose to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"The Central Bank at Kumbhakom has already made a representation to the Government objecting to the rule. Under section 35 of the Act the minimum has been fixed at 25 per cent. Under the rule another minimum—50 per cent—has been fixed. To have one minimum under the Act and quite another minimum under the rules is very inconvenient, not to say illegal. I do not know whether rules can be framed under the Act which are not consistent with the provisions of the Act, nor do I see how this rule can be given retrospective effect to. In the case of many societies rules have been already framed. These rules have the force of law. This rule cannot affect them. The Central Bank, it is pointed out, under the proposed rule will pay 5 per cent dividend. They have been paying 7½ per cent till now. I do not know how the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Reddy has worked out the figure as 4; my Secretary has worked out 5. I am quite sure that if this rule were retained, all the shareholders, who have been receiving 7½ per cent, will withdraw their capital, and the Bank will come to a close. In order to prevent that result, the only thing that the Bank can do is to raise its interest to 7½ or 8 per cent. The rural banks will have to raise their interest from 10 per cent to 10 or 11 per cent. Is that the state of things which the Government desire by making this rule? While they want to build up a reserve fund, they will kill the Central Bank first, and the rural banks afterwards. It is a case of 'leave well alone.' I am sorry that the Government did not consult those who were working these banks, before they made this rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANNAY:—"Your Excellency, this is rather a complicated subject and must be looked at not merely from the point of view of the shareholder who wants large dividends, but also from the point of view of the security of the enterprise. As the Committee on Co-operation pointed out 'co-operative banking is of course business of a special kind with methods and a technique of its own.' The Committee then goes on to say 'But there is no greater fallacy than to suppose that co-operative banking is not governed by the same basic laws of finance as ordinary banking.' The importance of the reserve fund, you will observe, is an axiom of all banks. The reserve fund of all these banks, in comparison with the liabilities which the banks have incurred, is practically, to a great extent, non-existent. For instance, in the Telugu Bank, with liabilities of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs (Rs. 2,233) the reserve is only Rs. 6,850. The Tanjore Bank with a liability of the same amount has a reserve of Rs. 523."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR (interrupting):—"It is only three years old."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANNAY (answering):—"The Madras Bank with a liability of Rs. 6.34 lakhs has a reserve of Rs. 2,416. Any one who has the most elementary knowledge of banking will see that these figures are entirely inadequate, and that the first duty of the societies is to strengthen their reserve funds. In order to strengthen the reserve fund this rule has been framed. Of course, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Ayyar says that the danger it is intended to guard against is a very remote danger. It looks very remote that there will ever be a run on the banks, but it is to avert any financial crisis that the reserve should be built up. In these matters you never know when a crisis may come. I believe that people in the Punjab did not know three years ago that they were going to have a financial crisis. All their banks went down. The real point with these banks is that they must build up a reserve fund to secure themselves against loss or insecurity which might come upon them through their obligations. On that point it has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Reddy that if half the profits should be earned to the reserve it would be impossible to attract capital. Your Excellency, it is quite true that if half the profit were added to the reserve most of these banks will be unable to pay a 5 per cent dividend. A 5 per cent dividend is the maximum and it is not necessary that they should pay a 5 per cent dividend. The real question is whether it is wiser for

RESOLUTION RE ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET  
PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERA-  
TIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.

[5th APRIL 1916.] (Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

the directors of the bank and the shareholders to accept a smaller dividend for a time until their reserve is built up to a larger extent or to go on declaring dividends at the maximum, leaving the reserves in the present insecure condition. According to my figures, one of the banks would be able to pay 8 per cent, another  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, a third 6, and the others about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These rates, it may be said, are insufficient to attract capital. On that point we have this piece of evidence. The Central Urban Bank shares, according to a statement made to the shareholders and depositors by the directors, have sold and are selling at Rs. 160 and in some cases at 48. 198. The shares have the face value of Rs. 100. Hitherto they have been paying 12 per cent. A share worth Rs. 160 if bought for Rs. 180 with 12 per cent interest on the original value will really yield 8½ per cent. We have the statement from the bank that capital is ready to come in for this rate of interest. If, as is stated, capital is ready to come in at 6½ per cent interest, I do not certainly share the apprehension regarding the share capital of these banks. I do not believe that this rule, which is admittedly wholesome in itself, will have the effect of preventing share capital from coming in. But there may be certain cases in which it may be necessary to make exceptions. The banks which have been started just now, especially the Kistna Bank and the Gundur and Rajputa banks, will not be able to pay any reasonable return. To meet such cases or similar cases we propose to add a proviso to the rule which will enable the Registrar with the sanction of the Government to allow a smaller proportion of the profits to be carried to the reserve. That will give sufficient elasticity to the rule to prevent hard cases. I am maintaining the wholesome principle that where a bank can afford to set apart 30 per cent towards the reserve fund, it should do so. I hope the additional proviso will remove the difficulties which the Hon'ble Mr. Sriniwasa Sastriyar and Mr. Nandalama Ayyar have pointed out, and I hope that they will withdraw the resolution. If the proviso be added, the Registrar will be able in suitable cases to allow a smaller proportion to be carried to the reserve fund, the proportion being not less than the 20 per cent laid down by the Act. I think that by adding this proviso, we shall have gone as far as is necessary to meet the needs of exceptional cases.<sup>10</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—My Lord, I am connected with one of these banks. I am vice-president of the Madras-Hammond Bank, which is giving one of the largest dividends. I have to place my views before the Council. The present attitude just now explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is not in consonance with the co-operative movement as it has been worked in this Presidency, especially in the ways in which it is now standing. I think there is considerable difficulty in bringing all gentlemen with rigid theories to agree together on the practical lines of work to be adopted. I think, my Lord, this movement was really given a good start by the first co-operative bank that was started in Madras in Triplicane. And that was the main factor for the co-operative movement far and wide. Nobody then thought that this system of co-operative banking will immediately be taken hold of for the spread of the movement. After that we came to a stage when the present Registrar introduced a change in the co-operative banking principle. That was really co-operation, no doubt, and I can assure the Government that I was one of those that advocated with him its introduction. In the new banks we had a large number of individual shareholders and another equal or greater number of societies as shareholders. That was the first change in the co-operative banking system that was sought to be introduced in the Presidency. Up to this day we have one of the energetic secretaries of the Madras Bank, Mr. V. C. Desikachariar and another gentleman Mr. V. Sreenivas Rao in Triplicane who have been fighting tooth and nail that the principle sought to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasalingam Pillai was not proper co-operative system. Though they have been fighting very hard for it, on the theoretical side of it, it has now been more or less conceded that this is certainly much better co-operative business than the business that was being conducted in the Triplicane Co-operative Society. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has gone into this fight between the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasalingam Pillai and the secretaries I have referred to. My Lord, the first step taken was taken only a few years ago and that was started with the Madras-Hammond Bank where we had one

(Mr. Rama Aggarwal; Mr. Meirhood.)

[JAN APRIL 1916.]

not of individual shareholders who were inclined to contribute to the capital which we expected to utilise for the benefit of the co-operative societies. One condition that was introduced was that no money should be given to any individual shareholder and that the whole fund of the bank should go only to the co-operative societies as loans. That was a wholesome rule which we introduced and which we thought will make the individual shareholder take care of the interests of the society, because the assets were not given to themselves but to co-operative societies which benefit people and not individual shareholders. It was not so in Madras. It was practical banking that was going on in Madras. But we made it a co-operative concern when we limited the loans to be issued to the societies. We thought that the individual shareholders were necessary to start disinterested and good management for the banks started in the national. That is how the thing began. We have not worked more than two or three years and by this time we get this rule which wants 50 per cent to be transferred to the reserve fund. I will ask the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew how many banks there are which do business and which do not aid the co-operative movement which really set apart 50 per cent for the purpose of the reserve fund? Above all, this is no banking at all. Co-operative banking, I understand, is specially needed for helping the poorer classes; it is not by adding to the reserve fund 50 per cent of the net profit; but it will be by seeing that there is a proper step taken to check the advancing of loans to the various societies and bodies. In fact on a recent order that has been passed, the Registrar has been taking steps that this reservation should be as much extended to the banks themselves, that they will take account of the details and the conditions of the society which deal with the central society. I can understand that step being taken. More than that, to say that because Rs. 5 lakhs is being given by the Madras-Bankers Bank and it has got only Rs. 2,000 as reserve fund, you should give that immediately to 5 lakhs by giving half the net profits to the reserve fund would not be any right. The question may be asked the other way. Will it be partly a bank or will it be a co-operative bank? It is a co-operative bank in this sense: because individual shareholders do not have any benefit except their dividends, and therefore they will be most careful to see that their money is disbursed properly so that it may return to them properly unlike in the case of other banks which may only on the score of two persons be advancing money and then run into risks. The unlimited liability system has been adopted, but the Registrar of Co-operative Banks has been recommending to allow only one-tenth of value of the estate or property of all the individuals forming the society to be distributed and the bank is allowed to distribute more than one-tenth. We have been going into this question very recently. The Emerald Co-operative Bank has been asked to test the solvency of donors. All these officers are being followed and we find that the estate of the combined shareholders is considerably more than the amount allowed to be advanced. In these circumstances, I do not think that for the true progress of the co-operative banking system, this is necessary even as a banking rule or as a modified rule for co-operation. It will serve no useful purpose. It will damp the spirit of those who are already working in the field while it will not add a bit to the mobility of the societies. It is not the 50 per cent rule but the control that is essential in analysing the status of the several societies that will largely help the societies. This rule of 50 per cent will make them hiberna in the detailed control of these societies. It will not at all advance the co-operative movement. It is a serious question and I would request the Government to go into it thoroughly at this stage. I am not at all convinced that the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew has caught the real spirit of the proposition placed before the Government. He has treated it merely as a question of Rs. 5 lakhs debt with a reserve fund of Rs. 2,000. But it must be remembered that the bank has been in existence only for three years and yet it has been able, out of its capital to disburse as much as six lakhs in loans. Till now the Assistant Registrar had asked us to give loans but recently he has asked us to go into the status of the societies. Some of these societies have been asked to be wound up by the Registrar. This rule would not help the development of the co-operative movement. I hope that the Government will pay sufficient attention to this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Srinivasan:—"May I ask a question? The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew has told us that he is prepared to help some of the minor banks which are

RESOLUTION AS TO THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET  
PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERA-  
TIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES.

5th April 1916.] (Mr. Maibond; Mr. Gordon; the President;  
Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

not able to pay dividends: and that there would be a relaxation as to the reserve fund in regard to those banks. I would ask: When the reserve fund reaches the capital of the bank is there to be any relaxation? Because I abstract from the rule that in the case of societies with unlimited liability not less than one-half of the net profits shall be set apart as a reserve fund until that fund is equal to one-half of the total liabilities of the society other than reserve and share capital. But in the case of societies with limited liability the rule is 'not less than one-half of the net profits shall be carried to the reserve fund, after which dividends may be declared up to a maximum of 9 per cent per annum on the paid-up value of each share.' In other words, the reserve fund may exceed the capital and still 90 per cent of the profits would continue to go to the reserve fund."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON:—"I am afraid I have not grasped the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Maibond. The proposal is that if, in any case, the net profit is not enough to pay a reasonable dividend on the paid-up capital, the Registrar may, with the sanction of the Government, allow a less proportion than what is laid down in the rules to be carried to the reserve fund, provided the proportion is not less than 25 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MOHAMED:—"Is there any limit to the reserve fund as compared with the capital?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON:—"As regards the maximum limit of the reserve fund, I am not quite clear whether there is any limit. I have not got the rule at hand. I do not know whether there need be any. The reserves at present are so ridiculously small,—Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,700—that it will be 20 years before they reach reasonable figures at all. The reserve of the Madras Bank is only Rs. 2,315 and of the Tanjore Bank is Rs. 525 and it will be a long time before these reserves can be built up to any figure which will be considered reasonable. It is hardly necessary to lay down any maximum after which the percentage of profits to be carried to the reserve funds should be reduced. The question is not a practical one at present because the reserves are absolutely insignificant. They do not approach a figure that is reasonable as compared with the liabilities."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MOHAMED:—"What about the Central Urban Bank? Their reserves, I understand, amount to Rs. 75,000, and their share capital is only Rs. 2 lakhs. With 50 per cent of the profits to the reserve fund, the reserve will equal the capital shortly. With an unlimited liability, not less than one-half of the net profits is to be set apart as a reserve fund until that fund is equal to one-half of the total liabilities of the society; but with regard to societies with limited liability you have no such relaxation. I am referring to rule IX (a) of the revised rules under the Co-operative Societies Act issued under date 2nd October 1915, referred to in this resolution. I ask if the same limitation will apply to societies with limited liability as with societies with unlimited liability."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON:—"I do not think there will be any objection to having such a limitation."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"Does any other Honourable gentleman wish to address the Council?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANATHAN RAO:—"The Act expressly says that a quarter of the net profits should go to the reserve fund. I do not know under what circumstances the reserve has been fixed at 50 per cent when the maximum fixed by the Act is only 25 per cent. The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon has said nothing as regards the legal aspect of the question to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian has referred. I would point out that section 33 says clearly 25 per cent as the reserve fund and the rule fixes it at 50 per cent. I do not know if it is open to the Government to raise the reserve fund in that way."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON:—"With regard to the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian, the proviso to section 33 empowers the Government

766 RESOLUTIONS AS ALTERING THE MINIMUM PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO BE CARRIED TO THE RESERVE FUND OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE REVISED RULES AND RECRUITMENT OF SUB-MAGISTRATES FROM LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

(Mr. Gordon ; Mr. Ramaswami Rao ; Mr. Subramanian Sastri ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [25th APRIL 1916.]

to make rules to provide for the formation and the maintenance of the reserve fund and the objects for which the reserve fund may be utilised. It says,—

“ Provided that after at least one-fourth of the net profits in any year have been carried to a reserve fund, payments from the remainder of such profits and from any profits of past years available for distribution may be made among the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws :

“ Provided also that in the case of a society with unlimited liability no distribution of profits shall be made without the personal or special order of the local Government in this behalf.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—“ The section does not say anything as regards the percentage to be set apart.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUBRAMANIAN SASTRI :—“ Your Excellency, I regret very much I am unable to withdraw the resolution even after the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon has promised to make a proviso in the sense he has indicated. It appears to me that while it is an important object to build a reserve for these banking societies it is an equally important object to enable people to put in share capital. The objection to allowing people to put in share capital is that it will tend to dividend hunting. But the Government have taken good care that that shall not take place because they have fixed a maximum of 4 per cent beyond which, whatever the profits, men will not get dividend. If that be the case, where is the necessity for adopting any other restrictive rule which will swell the reserve fund without enabling societies to attract a sufficient share capital? Sufficient share capital is not considered as good an object as the building of reserve. I do not know which is more important. Am I to enable banks to attract share capital or to enable them to build reserves. In any event I am not convinced that the rule is good which will help societies to build up the reserve, while it will keep them at a low level of efficiency and prevent their expansion by preventing share capital from coming in. The proviso will go a little way in enabling the Government to relieve societies which are not able to pay 2 per cent. As a matter of fact there are some societies which now pay an interest as high as 5 per cent. If that is the case, to make share capital yield less than that is, I think, a step which is highly injurious to co-operation. Share capital must be made to get, according to the decision of the Imperial Committee on co-operation, some more interest than mere deposits. As it is deposits will get more than those who take shares.”

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR was positively on the same lines as the one just lost, and therefore was not moved.

RESOLUTION AS RECRUITMENT OF SUB-MAGISTRATES FROM LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ V. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the present system of recruitment of sub-magistrates in this Presidency should be changed and that a larger number of them should be recruited directly from amongst legal practitioners.”

“ At the outset I may explain that this resolution is prompted by a desire to improve the subordinate magistracy in this Presidency. Those who have had the opportunity of coming into contact with subordinate magistrates and know the way in which they have been doing their work must have been frequently struck with one remarkable feature. It is not my intention to employ any sensational or

\* IV. That the Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the rule IX (a) based on the fact that the Government have no authority to set apart and then use one-half of their net profits for their reserve may be

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(Mr. Karmishu Aggar.)

impassioned language, but it will be difficult for any one who has practical personal experience of these courts to refrain from giving a lurid picture of what goes on in the name of administration of criminal justice in most of the districts. The readers of newspapers would have constantly some serious passages showing that what is administered as justice is nothing but a travesty of justice. It is not my intention to say that no justice is administered in these courts. That is not my contention. I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the peculiar fact that the existing sub-magistracy falls short of one's conception of what it should be. It is of the commonest occurrence—any one who visits the courts knows—that when any serious or contested matter is taken up, with reference to either procedure or the application of substantive law or with reference to the manner and dignity with which the proceedings are conducted one's ideas get frequently shocked. A vast majority of cases do not call for any special ability or qualification. When party A is beaten by party B, and the case comes up for trial, some sort of rough and ready justice is meted out. That forms a majority of cases and the work of the court is kept on. This is how the people get on, sometimes contented, sometimes apathetic, and sometimes discontented. But any one who is conversant with the way in which justice is administered in contested cases or important matters knows that most of these courts lack in every element which a court ought to possess. Any gentleman who has got experience of English or French courts where trained legal heads are taking part in the administration of justice will be surprised to learn how questions of law are asked, and how the relations between the bench and the bar are often lacking in harmony. Apart from the relations between the bench and the bar, we know in a good number of cases even the purity of administration is suffering. I do not wish by the expression that I have used to impugn the honesty of the whole lot of sub-magistrates and to say that they are all corrupt. But I do say that a very large percentage of them, unfortunately all too large, is corrupt. That is a fact known to most of the Honourable Members who have direct experience of the material. I do not therefore wish to labour that point any further.

"There is, as I have said, first the fact of corruption. There is next the fact that the gentlemen trying to administer justice are not conversant with law. When I refer to law, I mean not only criminal law but also every branch of law which have of necessity to come before these courts incidentally for administration. First taking the criminal law, even if they understand the provisions of the statutes, it is a fact that with regard to questions of case law and the understanding of the rulings of the High Court we find sub-magistrates are very often incapable. I can cite one ludicrous instance of a magistrate who had two vakils attending before him in trying a breach of contract case. Questions of relevancy cropped up. The sub-magistrate finding his incompetency to decide how the law lay between the contention of the two parties asked the vakils to make a *raai* with regard to the question of relevancy when each party was anxious to secure victory for itself! The sub-magistrate admitted frankly his inability to understand the subtleties of law. We do find outstanding vakils not infrequently talk above the head of the magistrate. It is a bit more fortunate where counsel appears on one side and no counsel on the other side. This counsel is bound to get forward some contention on behalf of his party and the chances are that that contention will prevail where the sub-magistrate has not the power of understanding the law for himself.

"I have thus far referred to the subjects which the sub-magistrates have necessarily to study. They have the Criminal Law and the Criminal Higher to pass in. It is the passing in these two subjects that in theory fits them for the trial of criminal cases. As I have already said even in these subjects which they pass a large number of them are sadly lacking in knowledge. It is not sufficient for persons who administer justice to pass in the subjects prescribed for the Criminal Higher. Ordinary rules of Hindu Law and Muhammadan Law arise frequently. The Transfer of Property Act has to be understood, and the Transfer of Property Act is known to be such a difficult Act that practitioners have admitted many times in courts that they find difficulty in understanding its provisions. I have known a first-class magistrate saying 'I am not bound to take note of Hindu Law. I do not know whether the son or the stepson will have the right over the other. I am not

(Mr. Harindas Aggar)

[JUN 1916.]

going to decide Hindu law.' In that very case that was the vital issue. I have seen magistrates declaring they did not know 'whether mortgages have priority over sales or sales over mortgages.' They proceed to do, they say, substantial justice is ignorance of law. This is the failure of judicial administration with which every person who has to deal with the courts must be discontented. I do not suppose if that is the way in which justice is sought to be administered in England, they will put up with it there. The average Indian is a silent devil; creative however he gets up with everything.

"Every litigant who has any business in the court has to put up with the quality of the court, more especially what he sees there is no way out of it. We find however wherever there is an opportunity of complaining by representations to Government or through the press, expressions of discontent at the present state of affairs.

"I have thus far dealt with the incapacity or inefficiency of the ordinary run of sub-magistrates; and I have dealt with the question as a whole. I have already dealt with the question of the far too numerous cases of corruption. I shall also deal with the other facts. I have mentioned the absence of dignity or the judicial temperament that should be maintained by these officers. It is all too commonly the case. No matter how telling the system may be, the judicial temperament of the court is frequently not maintained. We have however instances reported in the papers where these courts show that they are not in any way behind even the highest courts. Sub-Magistrates will not act differently from the way in which the higher courts act if they are men of legal training who have a knowledge of the way in which superior courts are doing their business. And if that were the case one would see a change in the atmosphere of the subordinate courts. There are some of the failures of the subordinate courts that we find. Perhaps it may be said that all these are blessings under disguise; and that the Indian is an inveterate litigant and the best way to deal with him is to provide him with courts of this sort so that his appetite for litigation may be checked. But unfortunately it is not by the provision of such courts the tendency to litigation is stopped. On the other hand, I may point out that the large number of appeals which are taken up before the appellate courts is due to the fact that the subordinate magistrates are ill-qualified for the task, and in many cases the appellate courts very often reverse the judgment of the subordinate magistrates on grounds patent to the students of the first year's course in law and with reference to which no mistakes should have been committed. It is not in the interest of repeating the tendency to litigation in this country that you should provide the people with courts of this sort. There is, above all, the duty of the State to administer justice. It has been said that British justice is the backbone of the British Indian Empire and that the people of India never knew what free administration of civil and criminal justice on modern lines was till British rule and established its institutions. That the English system of judicial administration that has been imported into this country is a great blessing, I believe will be accorded. That is the ideal which we keep before us. The importing of this English institution is a great blessing and the pleasure which the Indian has in obtaining this justice against his neighbour is very great. It is just because that British justice has been brought to Indians at large that they find also grounds for discontent. British justice is considered by the mass of the people who understand the matter not as the justice which Great Britain administers through the subordinate courts in this country, but as justice which Britain is able to exemplify in her own courts and which she does in the higher courts established by the British Government in this country. Therefore if a man is not able to obtain that justice in the court of the subordinate magistrate we find that he becomes disappointed and discontent is generated. In the vast majority of cases this may be due largely—at any rate in a certain number of cases it may be due—of the magistrates being an officer who has got other functions to discharge. He may be himself the officer or the head of another department, Revenue Department, or the subordinate officer who is in charge of revenue, who for the purpose of collecting that revenue has to institute prosecutions, has to institute cases. That is a separate head; and the work arising from this combination of judicial and executive functions will be taken up tomorrow and I will not therefore break upon that subject. A part of the evil is there. There is

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[See Annex 1916.]

(Mr. Nannimla Appar.)

another part of the evil which comes more directly within the scope of this resolution and I shall try to point out the evils of the present system and suggest some remedies.

"It is not sufficient for Honourable Members to point out evils. It is easy to point out a large number of defects in the existing system, but it is our duty to do constructive work and to point out in which direction the reform should be made. It is with that idea I have suggested one of several remedies. There are a number of remedies, but the most prominent of them is that suggested by the evils themselves. If we find that these courts have been established for the administration of justice, what should be the basis of recruitment for sub-magistrates? If we want to get proper judicial work done we do not go to a inspector, and if we want proper judicial work done we should not go to the policeman or the abikiri officer but to a man versed in the law. What we find with regard to sub-magistrates is that there is the evil of putting a square man in a round hole. We find that clerks who have done duty as attendants and are trained as scribes, forist or account clerks coming up with a smattering of knowledge which they pick up as magisterial clerks and sitting as judges of criminal law in cases in which most serious affairs are entrusted to them. It is not as though they had to try small items of Rs. 15 or 20 between a complainant and a defaulter, but they have to try cases in which terms of imprisonment extending to six months can be awarded. The qualifications of these young men to fill the posts and their fitness to award the punishment are to be found in the fact that they are very good revenue inspectors. The method of recruitment is therefore open to serious objection. It is not a rational system. It is unjust, as doubt. The British Government began its connection with India on the East India Company and the collection work was the most prominent work of that Company and that feature still remains the dominating feature of the various branches of the service even though it is high time to recognise that the judicial branch is totally different from the branch of revenue collection. Therefore the reform that is to be carried out must be in the method of recruitment.

"One objection may be raised to my proposal. You may ask: 'If you take a lawyer what will you do with him, because after filling the post of sub-magistrate he becomes a tahsildar and the work of the tahsildar is revenue collection?' No doubt the next post for reward is that of the revenue tahsildar but this anomaly is no excuse for the perpetuation of the evils I mentioned. We want men with a good knowledge of law and pure than the present set of men and who will therefore answer the purposes of administrators of criminal justice better than the present set of men. That is one of the several suggestions that can be put forward. I am not just now anxious to exhaust all the suggestions but I am only trying to meet one or two objections that may be put forward. Another objection is that this system of importing men from outside would be injurious to the men in the ranks. I demur to that proposition in the first place. Even if it was so I am prepared to argue that it is correct. Injustice to the claims of a number of subordinates is no argument against the reform, as the present system is a denial of justice to millions of men. In the next place, I do not concede the position that it means a denial of all chance of promotion. My proposition simply says that a larger number of sub-magistrates should be recruited directly from amongst legal practitioners. It may be that there are 20 places available in the next five years in a particular district and as regards these 20 posts I do not say that the whole of them should be filled up by the members of the Bar. We adopt a compromise in most cases and I say that it is better to fill up a certain fraction by men selected from the Bar. We have seen the advantages of people being taken from the Bar in other cases. In the case of Mysore, the system has answered very satisfactorily. I believe it is known to every Honourable Member that but for the system of recruitment, district magistrates would not have received the numerous compliments showered upon them by the members of Government who spoke in connection with the Civil Courts Amendment Bill today. If we wish to get suitably qualified men for the administration of criminal justice as we have for the administration of civil justice we should adopt this system. It may be said that probationary officers may be recruited for the post. They may in some cases administer justice just as well as the lawyers selected from the Bar. With



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LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Chakrabannabha Madhavar; [Open April 1916.  
Mr. Glegg.]

reference to the mass of probationers however they have no practical experience of the Bar. It is not sufficient that a person should be a law student for three or two years to know the details of the administration of justice. It is absolutely necessary that the men should have been in active practice of the profession, so details of the application of the law can only be learnt in practice. I am not recommending that it is only gentlemen who had good training at the Bar should be appointed. It may perhaps be contended that these men might be too old and it may possibly lead to a breach of the departmental rules if you appoint such men. But these are trivial matters, considering the great object we gain. I think the real point to be considered, is how to work out the proposal, consistently with the rest of the existing system. I do recognize that in some measure this proposition requires the separation of the existing judicial and executive functions and a change in the higher branches of the Government service. I believe that such a change is bound to come if it is necessary. I believe that a large number of Honourable Members will recognize such a change and advocate it when the other proposition comes up. The fact that other reforms are delayed is no reason why this particular reform should be delayed, namely, the improvement in the recruitment of the sub-magistrates. I think, I have said quite enough to make out a case for the recruitment of magistrates from the practicing lawyers. I think it is a fairly clear case. I shall await the reply of the Government to see if any further point is to be argued. In these circumstances I commend the proposition to the acceptance of the Government.<sup>19</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABHANNABHA MADHAVAR:—“Your Excellency, I second this motion. I believe that today the separation of judicial from executive functions is not very far off, and I believe that this will be a step in the right direction. A better recruitment will certainly tend to raise the tone of the present subordinate magistracy, which, there is no denying it, after all, is all that it can be. With these remarks I earnestly recommend this resolution to the Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. CAUSE:—“Your Excellency, I do not propose to deal with the vexed question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions as it is beyond the scope of this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has made very serious accusations against the efficiency and character of sub-magistrates. I do not know what foundation he has for such accusations. I suppose they are based on his personal experience as a writ of the Salem Court. I have had over eight years' experience as District Magistrate of the Salem district, and all I can say in reply to his accusations is that I do not agree with him. I do not believe for one moment that they are as a class inefficient or that they have lost public confidence. The selection to the sub-magistracy is now made from the ranks of revenue inspectors, taluk head constables, sub-inspectors, and superior clerks of Collectors' and divisional offices. I should just like to inform the Council what the qualifications of the present sub-magistrates are. On the first of January last, amongst sub-magistrates there were 158 B.A.'s, 1 M.A. and 11 B.A., B.L.'s. Under the probationary revenue inspectors scheme, 397 have been appointed since the year 1911; 41 have been confirmed up to date; one is an M.A., 15 L., one a B.A., F.T., two B.A., B.L.'s and the rest B.A.'s. I do not think we need go to the Bar or anywhere else for men of better education and attainments than these. They have also had a year at least of arduous physical training as revenue inspectors, which is a valuable preparation for service in higher appointments, an effective course to weed out the weak and idle. They have also acquired, or at any rate have had an opportunity to acquire a certain amount of common sense, practical knowledge of the world, and an acquaintance with tactical matters—an advantage which no young legal practitioner as a rule has got. These are valuable assets. The man's legal knowledge is possibly superior, but it is not soundly knowledge of law that is required for sub-magistracy; and after all the law administered by sub-magistrates is not of a particularly difficult nature. As far as character is concerned, I see no reason why carefully selected men of the right type who do not regard outdoor life with aversion, stimulated by good prospects, should be less honest than officers who are directly recruited as sub-magistrates. The possession of a pleadership certificate or the addition of the letters B.L. to his name does not necessarily make a man more honest.

RESOLUTION ON RECRUITMENT OF SUB-MAGISTRATES FROM  
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

[6th APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Clagg; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

A great deal has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar about the mistakes and inefficiency of some of the sub-magistrates with whom he has been brought into contact. I should like to call attention to some statistics about their work. It compares most favourably with that of the district magistrates of which the Hon'ble Member is an exponent. The district magistrates are mostly recruited from the bar. In 1914 the percentage of sub-magistrates' decisions interfered with by superior courts was only 8.54. In the case of the district magistrates the percentage of decisions reversed or modified was 18.3. In the two previous years the percentage was much the same.

There is one mistaken assumption in the resolution itself. One would assume from it that a certain number of sub-magistrates in the Presidency are now being directly recruited from the bar. This assumption is incorrect. There has been no direct recruitment from the bar at all. The sub-magistracy is not a separate branch of the public service in this Presidency. It is graded with the Revenue Department, the reason being that they are revenue officers as well as magisterial officers. Out of 515, 148, or less than half, are stationary sub-magistrates, the rest being deputy talukdar sub-magistrates. Both classes are interchangeable; though the chief duties of the stationary sub-magistrates are magisterial, they have also certain revenue duties and in some cases separate revenue jurisdiction. They do not remain sub-magistrates indefinitely, but they are aspirants for higher posts,—those of talukdar and deputy collector. I consider that it is necessary that they should have practical training in revenue administration to qualify for promotion. In 1911, as I have already indicated, it was decided to divide the Revenue service into higher and lower divisions. The higher division started with posts as Rs. 35, including revenue inspectors. Two additional revenue inspectors were recruited for each district. These posts were to be filled up by specially selected graduates. I cannot find, from what the Hon'ble Member has said, any real advantage in changing the system of recruitment. There are many obvious disadvantages.

There is a more important aspect of the matter which is fatal to the acceptance of this resolution and that is the demoralising effect it would have on the four thousand and odd officers on Rs. 20 and upwards below the grade of Deputy Talukdar who form the backbone of the Revenue Department. It would certainly lower the standard of education and the morale of the service generally, if we remove or limit to any degree the rewards which they hope to obtain. The prospects of well-educated and experienced men in the service should not be blighted by the introduction of men over their heads who are in no way socially or educationally superior to themselves and whose only qualification is that they are rich and law students. It is hardly necessary for me to state how it would affect or react on the people with whom they deal. The revenue inspectors are 939 in number. They are daily in contact with the villages and they have full opportunity to be corrupt and oppressors. I would strongly oppose any measure that tends to make them as corrupt and inefficient as the old type of revenue inspectors were popularly supposed to be. The Government propose to adhere to the 1911 scheme, at any rate for the present. It is too early to form a definite judgement as to this scheme, but there is every reason to suppose that it will be a success. I may inform the Council that out of 41 men permanently conferred as revenue inspectors since 1911 one is already acting as a deputy talukdar sub-magistrate and 13 are on the deputy talukdar list, and will be appointed in the near future. This is encouraging, and indicates a larger proportion of young and highly educated men in the higher ranks of the service. I can see therefore no reason for going back on this system and trying something else which has nothing to recommend it to the Government. Speaking on behalf of the Government I may say they are not prepared to make any change in the recruitment until the existing method has had a proper trial. Therefore they cannot accept the resolution.\*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—The Hon'ble Mr. Clagg's reply is anything but convincing. His remarks show that our views are head-on-headers apart. He began with the statement that his knowledge of the subordinate magistracy as derived from the Salem district warrants him in saying that for all practical purposes there is nothing left to be desired as to the way in which the judicial administration is carried on by sub-magistrates. Then he one of the astonishing statements I have heard, saying especially that he does come daily with details as to

(Mr. Narasimha Appur.)

[20th April 1918.]

errors of administration, to put it at the least, which are brought to our notice in so many ways. It appears to me that a fairly clear case has been made out that subordinate magistrates are not what they ought to be. That is why I did not labour the point. I do not think it necessary to cover the old ground, because with the knowledge that most Honorable Members possess, they would see that the subordinate magistrates are not what they ought to be.

"Take the question of parity. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg is to be understood as saying that no one is corrupt; he should be understood to say perhaps that there is no more corruption among subordinate magistrates than elsewhere. Is this a proper answer?

"There is nothing like dignity in many of the courts of the subordinate magistrates. I do not see how any one can look with complacency upon administration of justice by those who are drawn from the ranks and who are frequently found to be corrupt. That is a point that which has found mention in some of the proceedings of the Legislative Council and we have to make up with that fact. There is no one shutting our eyes to that fact. It is the foremost duty of the Government to purify the criminal administration. In the interests of the purification of the administration of criminal justice, this step is necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg is wrong in believing that I said that magistrates as a class were corrupt. That is an astounding statement. What I have stated is that a large number, unfortunately too large a number of them, are corrupt. That is a proposition which cannot be denied. I am prepared to concede the other proposition that the magistracy now are superior to what they were decades ago. We have to think the general progress in education for it; and since other facts also largely contributed to the result. Besides dealing with corruption we have also to see that sub-magistrates should have a training in law given to them, and a bit of independence. For that also, recruitment from the Bar will be useful. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg asked how the title of B.A. B.L. would give greater guarantees of freedom from corruption than the process of going through the regular course of appointments. Would he concede that other titles, e.g., I.O.S., etc., are equally so guarantees of parity? A man who goes up from Rs. 7 to Rs. 100 is subject at each stage to petty oppression which elicits extortion and receives or pays numerous tips at *Jamindari*, (said to be *manab*), and it is quite natural that the man should get sulky and should not have the fair sentiments of young men who are recruited from probationers or from the Bar. There is a guarantee that comparatively young men having good practice at the Bar will be purer than the ordinary run of magistrates will be. If that is a proposition that is not conceded, I am afraid it will be impossible to convince the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg. I leave it to Honorable Members who are conversant with both sets of officers to say whether under the system suggested there would not be a better set of officers than the present one. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg says that the qualifications of the sub-magistrates were that they were excellent revenue inspectors. That is a condemnation of the system by itself. The fact that he is a good revenue or a good revenue inspector is no reason or justification for entrusting him with Judicial work. Is there anything more potent to condemn the system of recruitment than this admission? The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg said that a comparison of the interference in the cases decided by the district magistrate and sub-magistrates showed that the decisions of the sub-magistrates were in many instances correct, but to my mind it shows something else. Superior magistrates who are the appellate magistrates and who have to dispose of the appeals from sub-magistrates are not themselves up to date in matters of appellate jurisdiction. That is a fact which is proved by the statistics of these figures. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat these figures. If you look into returns you will find that the reversals are due to most placing errors in which elementary principles of law were ignored, and the small percentage of reversals does not show the incompetency of the magistrates. As regards the district magistrates the percentage of reversals is very often due to the ability and aptitude of the appellate court and the greater variety and range of their work. It is satisfactory evidence that the civil appellate courts are exercising their functions with greater care and with a greater knowledge of the civil law than the criminal appellate courts.

"The last point that I would like to deal with is the statement that if out of the 243 places a number of places were taken all there would be about four thousand

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LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

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(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.*)

who would be losing their shape and therefore it would have a demoralising effect. This is hardly an argument. While we are contemplating justice to a handful of four thousand or two thousand officials we are doing injustice to forty millions. It is not demoralising. As I have pointed out you can give them appointments through revenue branches to higher places. That may require a modification of the present system. If it is necessary you must have a modification of the present system. There is no use in saying that the present system does not work hardish. I have no objection to the present system being so modified that revenue clerks without passing through the post of magistrates might become revenue tahsildars and revenue deputy collectors.

"That practically exhausts all the points urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Clagg. The only other thing that he said was that they have tried the new system since 1911 whereby they had B.A., L.T.S., M.A.S., B.A., B.L.S., but he did not draw attention to the other side of the shield as to how many persons there are who have no qualifications. There is no use appointing large numbers without qualifications. I am not denying that a number of magistrates are competent and good heads. That is not the contention. Though there are a number of capable and good heads among magistrates, still there are a large number of persons who are not competent. To diminish the number of unsatisfactory persons and to reduce corruption, I have pointed out certain methods which might lead to satisfactory results. If the Council is pleased to accept this resolution, it may be possible to work out a proper system."

The resolution was put and lost.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENCY:—"I propose to follow, if the Council approves of it, the procedure adopted last year. The procedure adopted was to go on with the discussion of the resolutions and to close the business of this meeting of the Council with the budget debate. So we will proceed tomorrow with the discussion of the resolutions deferring the commencement of the budget debate which is usually taken up on the last two days of the meeting."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th April 1918.

C. G. TODHUNTER,  
*Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*



774 RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-MAGISTRATES  
EXERCISING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart;*  
*the President.*)

[*For April 1916.*]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-MAGISTRATES  
EXERCISING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“The resolution that I have the honour to move for the acceptance of this Council runs as follows:—

‘VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the number of subordinate magistrates combining revenue and magisterial functions should be further reduced in this Presidency.’

“The proposal for the consideration of this Council is one small item in a general scheme for the separation of executive and judicial functions in this country; and *prima facie*, it has to stand or fall with the general scheme. The desirability of such separation has been pointed out ever since the Government of India under Lord Curzon passed their Regulation II of 1794, section 2 of which distinctly stated that ‘proportions could never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them or secure whilst the revenue officers are vested with these judicial powers,’ and that consequently ‘revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers.’ The Police Commission Report of 1880 drew attention to the need for separating police functions from judicial.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*understanding*):—“I beg to enquire whether what the Honourable Member has said is relevant to the question before the Council. He is raising the whole question of the separation of judicial and executive functions.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I beg to point out that I am, entirely in order. Evidently the Honourable Member has not listened to the first portion. This is a part of the general scheme which must fall or stand with it.”

His Excellency the *President*:—“I shall listen to the Honourable gentleman. Let him go on.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I am not discussing the general question. The next sentence would have qualified the Honourable gentleman.”

His Excellency the *President*:—“It would be wrong to open up a general question in connection with the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Your Excellency will see that I do not propose to raise the whole question in the next sentence. The whole thing is decided by the Government of India's prearrangement which is binding on this Government and which makes it needless for me to discuss the general question.”

“Of course under the term, executive functions, we include police functions, as in the administration of Land Revenue, Forest, Abkari, Dykes and other revenues, the head of the department has to work up cases against individuals for the protection of such revenues.”

“The reasons for the separation were again succinctly given in a memorandum submitted by some of the ablest Englishmen that were connected with the affairs of this country to the Secretary of State for India in 1894, as well as in the resolutions of almost every Congress and Provincial Conference. The need for the separation is conclusively brought home to the minds of the people by glaring instances of fraud in the works of the Honourable Members of the Council as it has happened even in the list of interpolations.”

His Excellency the *President*:—“It does seem to me, after trying my best to follow the Honourable gentleman, that what he is dealing with is the general question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. I therefore hope that he will support the Chair by avoiding the extension of the discussion to the general question.”

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EXERCISING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

6th APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“It is not necessary, however, to go into instances of such individual miscarriage of justice. The Government of India at the Budget meeting of 1908 accepted the principle of separation in ever reasonable terms. Sir Harvey Adamson then said—

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (interposing):—“I beg your Excellency's pardon. What we are discussing is not the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. It is merely an extension of the system of stationary magistrates in the place of touring magistrates.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I beg your pardon. That is not my resolution. My resolution is ‘that the number of subordinate magistrates combining revenue and magisterial functions should be further reduced in the Presidency.’ Why should they be further reduced? Because such combination is undesirable. The Government of India have admitted that such a combination is undesirable and I beg that your Excellency will permit me to say that that is a proper principle. I am quoting a document which is binding on this Government and the Honourable Members of this Council. I want to quote what Sir Harvey Adamson said as to the policy of the Government. He said: ‘The faults of the system are not to be judged by instances of gross judicial exorbitance. They are manifested in the ordinary appellate and revisional work of the higher judicial tribunals. In one case a sentence will be more vindictive than might have been expected if the prosecution had been a private one. In another a conviction has been obtained on evidence that does not seem to be quite conclusive. In short, there is the unconscious bias in favour of a conviction entertained by the magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district, or by the magistrate who is subordinate to that magistrate and sees with his eyes. The exercise of control over the subordinate magistrates, by whom the great bulk of criminal cases are tried, is the point where the system is defective. This control indirectly affects the judicial action of the subordinate magistrates. It is right and essential that the work of the subordinate magistrates should be the subject of regular and systematic control, for they cannot be relied on any more than any other class of subordinate officials to do their work diligently and intelligently without it. But, if the control is exercised by the officer who is responsible for the peace of the district, there is the constant danger that the subordinate magistracy may be unconsciously guided by other than purely judicial considerations. I fully believe that subordinate magistrates very rarely do so on injection willingly. But the inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials affecting the general peace of the district are not always conducted in the atmosphere of real impartiality which should pervade a court of justice. Nor does this completely define the evil, which lies not so much in what is done, as in what may be suspected to be done; for it is not enough that the administration of justice should be pure; it can never be the bed-rock of our rule unless it is also above suspicion.’

“It thus follows that in a province the combination of functions must inspire a distrust of the magistracy in all who have business with the courts. Can it be said that under such circumstances the combination tends to enhancement of its prestige and authority of the executive? Can any Government be strong whose administration of justice is not actually above suspicion? The answer must be in the negative. The combination of functions in such a condition of society is a direct weakening of the prestige of the executive.

“On these grounds the Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in those parts of India where the local conditions render this change possible and appropriate.”

“I have read thus far to show that the main principle, which alone could justify the resolution before the Council, is accepted by the Government of India. I will go further and say that it is accepted by the Government of Madras. We have been following the policy of extending the system of stationary magistrates and relieving tribunals of their magisterial powers. My resolution asks that the number of subordinate magistrates combining the revenue and magisterial functions should be further reduced.

THE RESOLUTION ON REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-MAGISTRATES  
EXERCISING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[5th April 1916.]

"I believe therefore that this Government will accept the principle and endeavour to apply it as far as possible. This resolution takes up only one small instalment of the reform and presses on the Government the need for reducing the number of sub-magistrates who combine executive and judicial functions. In spite of the introduction of stationary magistrates, they are still too few in each district. There are still numbers of deputy tahsildar-magistrates and chartered-magistrates, as official practitioners and litigants know to their cost. A case is taken up and in the middle of the examination of some witness, a revenue report or the hour for examining the treasury or it may be the superior revenue officer himself, arrives; and off goes the magistrate, leaving his court, the parties and pleaders often without information as to when he could resume his judicial duties, or it may be he moves his camp from place A to place B in the course of his revenue duties and directs the persons concerned to follow him as best they can. Such difficulties the people concerned voluntarily as litigants or involuntarily as witnesses are still undergoing. As for their training, I have heard some of these authorities say that they would feel happy if either their revenue or judicial functions were taken away so that they could study and attend to one item the better after each relief. The degree of proficiency in law now attained by the ordinary run of sub-magistrates is well-known. It is all too insufficient to enable them to hold their own—more especially when intelligent and well-prepared gentlemen of the bar appear before them. The cases are mostly of great importance as almost every case involves the liberty of some person or persons. In these circumstances, it is not too much to ask that the remaining number of sub-magistrates who are now exercising executive functions should be given early relief from those functions. The Government have already moved in this direction once before, but the need for further action is fairly urgent. The means that I would suggest would be not merely the increase in the number of stationary magistrates whenever possible, but also the transfer of the judicial duties of the present combined officers to the nearest sub-magistrate exercising purely judicial duties. It may be contended that two undesirable results of such transfer would be an undue increase of work of the magistrates not mentioned and an increase in the distance to be travelled by the persons concerned. To avoid or counterbalance increase in the work of some stationary magistrates, the Government may devise various means besides an increase in their number whenever possible—e.g., the appointment of first and second class benches of magistrates with non-official Presidents, investing village courts or panchayats with exclusive jurisdiction in certain classes of cases, increasing the number of cases taken up by first-class magistrates for summary trial from the files of sub-magistrates, etc.

"As for the extra distance to be travelled by litigants to distant stationary magistrate's court in some places, of any rate, the extra distance may not be so great as to be minded by them in view of the shortening of trials and of the trials being better conducted and probably by a slightly-improved set of magistrates. It is also possible to devise the system of two headquarters—in each of which at a fixed date the court is held. This obtains in the case of some revenue courts and is found to give satisfaction. I am not anxious to contend that every stationary magistrate is more trained in law than every magistrate with other duties. But relief from other duties does undoubtedly afford facilities for greater attention to judicial work and will in due course improve the nature of the work turned out by the purely judicial officer. It is hardly necessary for me to take up more of the time of the Council in advocating the measure which the Government are fairly disposed to accept. I shall want to know what the attitude of the Government is before I urge anything further."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—"I beg to second this resolution. I do not propose to enter into the discussion of the general question. I believe that there can be no difficulty in accepting the principle underlying this resolution. It suggests that the number of deputy tahsildar-magistrates should be reduced proportionately and that the number of stationary magistrates should be increased. If that is done, that will be practically giving effect to this resolution. I am aware that, in giving effect to this policy, various circumstances have to be taken into consideration, as to the jurisdiction of each deputy tahsildar who is invested with revenue and magisterial powers, and also as to whether one tahsildar will be in a position to devote sufficient time for performing the revenue functions in a



**RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-MAGISTRATES WITH  
EXECUTING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.**

FOR APRIL 1916.]

*(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart;  
Mr. Narasimha Sanyal.)*

particular taluk. So far as the principle is concerned, there can be no doubt whatever; and I believe Your Excellency's Government will agree with me in thinking that it is far more satisfactory that a magistrate having a fixed place of residence, who does not come into contact with officers of any other department, and who has got better opportunities of giving his time and attention to the disposal of cases will be more useful and more satisfactory than a deputy talukdar who has several other functions to discharge. While I feel that this has been the policy of the Government for some time as appears from the announcement made recently, it strikes me that things are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. I knew that for some time they were making in the Coimbatore district for a stationary magistrate in the District taluk; and I was informed in reply to a question put by me last year that the subject was under consideration. I expected actually that a new office would be opened to serve the interests of the people; but it was a disappointment to me when I learnt that a new office was opened in Badvel, but that another stationary magistrate's office was abolished—that in Pulivendla. I believe that representations have been made by the people of the taluk where the office of the stationary magistrate was abolished. When such it is the accepted policy of the Government that, wherever feasible and wherever convenient, stationary sub-magistrates' offices should be started, it looks somewhat retrograde that an office already sanctioned should be abolished unless there are very strong and grave reasons for discontinuing the office there. So far as this resolution is concerned, we need not go into that vital question. It simply asks for a reduction in the number of deputy talukdar-magistrates; and the Government will, I hope, take into consideration the needs of each locality and give effect to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, perhaps there is some misunderstanding as to the position of the magistrates in this Presidency; and it is shown in the terms of this resolution which proposes 'that the number of additional rate magistrates combining revenue and magisterial functions should be further reduced in this Presidency.' There has been no reduction in the number of sub-magistrates combining revenue and magisterial functions. There is no subordinate magistrate who is not both a deputy talukdar and a sub-magistrate although, as a matter of fact, stationary magistrates do extremely little revenue work. In carrying out this measure of reform—we regard it as a reform—I think the Government of Madras were guided by considerations other than the general question of the so-called separation of judicial and executive functions. I do not propose to follow the honourable gentleman into the question of Sir Harvey Adams's speech and the honourable gentleman into the question of Sir Harvey Adams's speech and the meaning to be read into it. I may mention incidentally that he has distinctly overstated the facts. I think, however, I can quickly put the Council in possession of the views of the Government upon this position; and they are that, whenever an opportunity offers itself, we do create the appointment of a stationary magistrate instead of leaving the magisterial work to be done by the talukdar of the taluk or the taluk scribbles. Everyone will recognise that when there is sufficient work for the full employment of a sub-magistrate, the arrangement of a stationary magistrate is much more convenient for the parties and the bar. But it is a question of fitness. We have created nearly 150 appointments of stationary magistrates; and when the file of any taluk magistrate increases so much that relief is necessary we then consider whether it is desirable to create a post of sub-magistrate and hand over all the magisterial work to him, leaving to the talukdar nothing but revenue work. The talukdar retains his position as a second-class magistrate but under these circumstances he does not, as a rule, exercise magisterial powers. We endeavour, whenever an opportunity occurs, to create as many of these posts as financial considerations will justify. If the Honourable Member could change his resolution so as to bring out clearly the limiting condition of financial considerations, I shall be very glad to accept it; but in its present form I cannot accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have no objection to add the words 'in so far as funds permit.'"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"We can accept the resolution if the Honourable Member will add the words 'in cases in which the amount of magisterial work justifies the additional expenditure involved' after the word 'that.'"

**THE RESOLUTIONS AS TO REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF JUSTICE-MAGISTRATES  
EXERCISING BOTH REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS AND  
IMPRESSIONMENT OF CARDS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

(*The President, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.*) [16th APRIL 1916.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“The words which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is willing to accept are these: that after the word ‘that’ in the first line, the following words be inserted: ‘in cases in which the amount of magisterial work justifies the additional expenditure involved.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I accept the alteration.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“I think I may be permitted to say, my Lord, that there is much ado about nothing. There is a resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that when there is a sufficient amount of work to justify the additional expenditure he will do it. I am very much obliged to him for remarking on that there is no separation between judicial and executive functions in these magistracies and we only have stationary magistracies and moving magistracies. I would say nothing about it, because there has been discussion about nothing.”

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

**RESOLUTION AS TO IMPRESSIONMENT OF CARDS FOR GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“The resolution that I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

‘VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an early inquiry be instituted as to the extent to which the evil of impressing cards for Government officials is still rife and the remedies that can be devised to eradicate or at least minimise that evil.’

“Your Excellency, it is hardly necessary for me to remind the members of this Council that from time to time we do find complaints in the newspapers and complaints made personally to us that the way in which the subordinates of various Government officials get on with the ordinary traders imposes upon the latter a great deal of hardship. A connected branch of this resolution is the question of supplies and we had occasion to refer to it previously to the Council. At present I am taking only one branch of the evil. In that connection I ask for one small remedy, namely, the institution of an inquiry so that, if the evil is found to exist on a large scale, then the Government may adopt the remedies that may be available.

“I wish first of all to refer to the extent of the evil as it is known to several of us. I have myself been receiving communications from various places not only in the Salem district of which alone the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg fancied I had knowledge, but also from other districts of which I have close and intimate knowledge by reason of my professional and public work in the three districts I represent. I have also received communications from other districts and I have received letters from the North Arcot district and other districts and from a number of gentlemen who, finding that I am interested in this subject, have written to me that this practice is rife in their districts. Coming to the Coimbatore district, the evil has assumed such a large proportion that the gentlemen of the district, about one thousand in number, who were delegates to the Coimbatore District Conference held on the 20th and 21st June 1914 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, passed a resolution unanimously to this effect:—‘This Conference is of opinion that the system of ‘impressionment of cards leading to the levy of blackmail for exemption is highly ‘oppressive and should be prohibited’. It was put from the chair by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and carried unanimously. That shows that one thousand representatives from the various parts of the district considered it sufficiently serious to draw the attention of the Government to a resolution on that matter.

“Taking the Salem district I find that various people are continuously complaining of it. I knew at least two cases where they went up before the courts. There is one case in which the plaintiff was a respectable gentleman and whose private cart was taken away compulsorily against his will and was put to a great deal of trouble. There was also, a few years back, the complaint of another well-to-do gentleman, a

[4th APRIL 1914.]

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

misrider, whose cart was forcibly impressed. There was a criminal complaint, counter-complaint and a lot of trouble. I mention this to show that we are aware of the existence of this evil. I may mention no instance which came to my direct knowledge a few months back. As I was sitting in my bungalow a man came and complained to me that his cart which had been left in charge of his servant had been taken away. It was later discovered that it was impressed by some Government official. I know this is an evil which still prevails, at any rate, in those districts that I have mentioned. I understand from some of my friends that the evil is not yet to the same extent as before. But I know that, in certain districts, the evil still prevails. If it is so, is it not the duty of Government to take notice of it? There seems to be an impression that it is rather too weak to call upon the Government to notice this matter. There is an impression in some quarters that these are trifling matters which ought not to be impressed upon the attention of the Government. But I venture to differ from that opinion. I wish to point out that we find that the evil is assuming proportions and that it has lately assumed such proportions as to justify us in asking the Government to make an enquiry. When you find that some railway carriages are infested with bugs, you appeal to the railway authorities to eject the vermin, so occasionally cart-owners will have to be made into the complaint brought forward in my resolution with a view to produce satisfactory results. I have been told by a gentleman whose attention I have tried to draw 'Why don't you draw the attention of the courts; why don't you charge the men who impress the carts under sections of theft under the Penal Code?' But it is one thing to say that it amounts to an offence and it is another thing to say that the offender can be booked. The owner of a cart may be the resident of a remote village and before he can go and induce an official to accept a complaint, he would have to make an enormous amount of effort and it would involve him in an amount of expenditure. Lawyers cannot be had for nothing and they charge heavy fees. Therefore, the difficulties which would have to be met and overcome by third party cart-owners are very great. Hardly therefore you find that they have the courage to go to law courts. Occasionally, such cases do come up. I have mentioned two instances.

"I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the existence of this defect for the reason that certain duties devolve upon the Government. It is not sufficient to say that there is the Penal Code or other criminal law. Obviously, it is not sufficient. When this evil is brought to the notice of the Government in the course of the administration of public affairs, it is the bounden duty of the Government to consider whether some method can be adopted by which this evil may be minimised. I have suggested it could be minimised. I may mention some reasons which have led to the unlawful impressment of carts and extortion. One of the causes of this evil is the prevailing rates for carriages. For instance, if an officer wishes to travel from one portion of the Salem district to another, he has to pay for a single bullock cart three-fourths of an anna per mile and for a double bullock cart one-and-a-half anna per mile. Suppose an officer is in some corner of Aler and he wants to go to Yammampatti, another corner. Here is the Government order which says that you must give the cartman one-and-a-half-anna per mile for the double bullock cart and the officer says that he is not going to pay anything more. The cart-owner is a man of Aler and he is unwilling to take the cart to another corner; even if his unwillingness can be overcome, it is not for carrying one-and-a-half anna per mile that he can be induced to take his cart. Even a private man will have to pay the market rate. I know that that market rate, i.e., the rate for the double bullock cart is much higher than the rate allowed by the Government. The rates allowed by the Government are extremely low, even if they refer to one journey. When an officer wishes to take a cart to a place, he does not take into consideration that the cart-owner has to bring back his cart without any return fare. Therefore, the rate which an officer practically gives to the cart-owner is not one-and-a-half anna per mile, but it is only nine paise, so far as the cart-owner's calculation is concerned. One method by which this evil resulting from the impressment of carts can be remedied is by increasing the rates payable for carts up to the level of the market rates. I have been frequently told by officers who are disinclined to tolerate the impressment of carts that they have to pay extra sums out of their pocket. Suppose an Inspector of

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[4TH APRIL 1916.]

Police takes a cart and actually pays one-and-a-half anna per mile instead of nine pice and when the bill goes to the Superintendent's office it is duly corrected to nine pice and sent back to the Inspector for correction, so that the payment is to be made at nine pice per mile. The result is that the officers will have to work at the improvement when so much less than the market rate is enforced upon the cart-owner. The next step on the part of the underling employed by the officer is to levy black-mail on the cart-owner. When a subordinate finds that his officer is prepared to work at this delinquency, he tries to enrich his resources. He goes and extorts two annas from every cartman whom he lets go; the last anna he presents upon and takes him to his master. I find that in some cases directions are given by conscientious superior officers that subordinates should take very great care that only cartmen of the best quality and not of distant places should be compelled to take their carts for the officers. In one or two other ways, officers endeavour to do some justice. In Guntur I am told that the Collector fixed the rate from two to two-and-a-half annas for each trip in addition to the tolls. All these points that I have referred to clearly illustrate that the evil is widely prevalent.

"It behoves the Government, if there is the evil, to find out some remedy for it. One remedy is the revision of rules. Another remedy has been suggested in the course of an interpellation at the previous meeting of the Legislative Council. I drew the attention of the Government to a circular issued by the Bihar Government drawing the attention of the various heads of departments to the fact that the weekly and other payments were being exacted by subordinates for the purpose of performing their ordinary official duties and directing the heads of departments to take steps to prevent it as far as possible. I requested the Government to issue a similar circular and this Government said that they saw no necessity for issuing such a circular. Whatever may be the necessity for issuing such a circular about monthly, certainly as regards the improvement of carts, if your Excellency should discover that the evil has assumed the proportion that we know it has, your Excellency's Government will admit that there is a case for the Government to issue instructions to the subordinates to prevent the evil and also to find out the best way of preventing this evil by other means besides raising the rates up to the market rates.

"I know it may be said on the other side that if you allow various rates to prevail and if you allow each officer to charge the amount that he had paid, there will be no proper check exercised and the Government will have to lose large sums. But at the same time the Government should not forget the loss and trouble to a large number of cart-owners to whom the loss of their hire is much more serious than the loss of a few officers oversteering the amount paid to cartmen. There are some of the considerations which induce me to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to this evil. The other day I put an interpellation as to whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the Coimbatore Conference presided by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Pillai. On that occasion, the Government said that the resolution had not been received. Since then I know that the resolution has been despatched. So far as Coimbatore district is concerned, where this evil is rife, there is a sufficient *prima facie* case. There are a number of non-official gentlemen who know that there are actual cases. There are resolutions of the Conference largely attended by the representatives of the people and there is also frequent mention of such evils in the newspapers. I hope the Government will take this to be a *prima facie* piece of evidence which will warrant an inquiry such as is asked for in this resolution. The resolution says 'that an early inquiry be instituted as to the extent to which the evil of impressing carts for Government officials is still rife and the remedies that can be devised to eradicate or at least minimise that evil.' It may be said that I have not sufficiently realised the importance of the supply of carts to Government officials and that I should not place obstacles in their way. I know that the Government servants will have to move from village to village and subordinates should be called upon to provide the necessary conveyances. While I realise the difficulties of officials, still I think that there is a fair case made out, considering the existence of the wide-spread evil, for making an inquiry and suggesting a remedy. In these circumstances, I would commend this resolution for the consideration of the Council."

# RESOLUTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CARTS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

[6th April 1916.]

(Mr. Rama Appagari; Mr. Gillman.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—“My Lord, I beg to attend this resolution. The most difficult question to be considered in a matter of this kind is the necessity there is for the officials to tour and the help that ought to be given in all places wherever they have to go to see that they are conveniently sent from one place to another. I should only submit that we are not prejudicial of that branch of the duty of the public to give them every facility and convenience. But, however, the ease for the other side ought not to be lost sight of. There may be people with a number of carts some of which may be sent out for this purpose; there may be some who depend upon a single cart they have for the immediate business they have to undertake for their own purpose. A close analysis of the carts that are easily procured for such purpose will bring out the fact that it is the most helpless people whose carts are taken away for purposes of this kind without their getting the ordinary remuneration they will make, if they undertake journeys of the kind for which they are taken. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has known his district or group of districts and quoted one or two cases which publicly came to notice. I am afraid I will not be able to quote cases of that kind; and certainly I know of cases which were about to go to courts, but did not actually go. I know a case in which a motor-lorry-driver was actually beaten to take the cart of the servants of an officer, but it did not go to court. And I know also of a case in which a number of vehicles who were touring with an officer were left without the carts they had taken for themselves, all the carts being taken away for the use of the officer. I know these cases; but certainly I do not place these facts before the Council with a view to show that the officers ought not to have these conveniences. I do realize the great responsibility that we members of this Council have, to see that all these cases are treated with as much delicacy as possible when brought to the notice of the Council. It is with such responsibility, I for one, place this before the Government. I know that, on previous occasions, certain rules issued by the department, which are not now in force, as to supplies, have been able to reduce the grievances caused. A general notice will do to see that matters are all right. But it will be too much if everything is sought to be supported on grounds of public policy or on grounds of the exigencies of the service. My Lord, there is a line of demarcation to be drawn that must be quite well known to Government. When the Government lay down a rule, it is not always possible to work it out in detail in the manner in the spirit in which the Government lay down the rule. We must also concede that it will be necessary in the practical working of these rules for some latitude to be given. Subject to all this, a certain amount of check and control is needed. I do not think that in all these cases it will be right to go into a detailed investigation. I do not think that the honourable member of the resolution means a detailed investigation of everything that will go to make out a case or anything like it. But an off-repeated elsewhere, when things are brought to the notice of the Government, that attention should be given to the old rules in force, in particular to the fact, may serve a useful purpose. All the same, the matter is important and I request the Government to pay attention to it so far as possible.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. Ghatge:—“Your Excellency, it must be admitted that the practice of requisitioning carts for the use of Government officers when on tour does, to a certain extent, cause annoyance and even hardship to villagers, especially when they are engaged in cultivation; and to this extent it may be termed as evil. But it is a practice justified by immemorial custom, and so long as regular tours are considered to be necessary for efficient administration, the practice must continue. I am glad to notice that both the honourable member and the honourable member recognize the importance of Government officers touring with the result that the resolution only requests the Government to take steps to minimize the evil and not to do away with it.

“The resolution, as printed on the paper, requests the Government to institute an enquiry into this matter. In regard to this, I would beg to point out that, in consequence of a resolution, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in the year 1910, a very careful enquiry was made by the Government and all Collectors were confidentially notified, and the result of the enquiry was the issue of the rules now

(Mr. Gillman; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Bedford.) [5th APRIL 1916.]

to be found in the Board's Standing Orders. Board's Standing Order 112 lays on the village headman 'the obligation of assisting officers in the matter of procuring carts,' and then goes on to require every officer 'to pay the rates according to the scale laid down by the Collector under the previous Standing Order.' The latter order directs that 'the rates so fixed shall be liberal enough to ensure willing and efficient service and shall be fixed with reference to the circumstances and prevailing scale of charges in the district or other area to which the rates are applicable.'

"One argument used by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was that in Salem the rates were inadequate, and if that is so, it is certainly a point that should be brought to the notice of the Collector. If the rates are inadequate as compared with the market rates, it is his duty to revise them. The Standing Order also provides that 'as cartmen shall ordinarily be taken more than one march from his village, and officers should give reasonable notice of their requirements in the matter of carts.' As a result of the enquiry in 1911, it was ascertained that cartmen were not customarily taken for more than one march from their villages. The case that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar quoted of the cartmen being taken away from one end of the district to another coast, I think, he is in general accordance with the existing practice. The Government have distinctly laid down that the cartmen are to be engaged for one march and that instruction is being followed.

"The last provision of the orders is that due notice should as far as possible be given to the manager of the necessary for carts.

"So far as the resolution asks for an enquiry, I am instructed by the Government to say that an adequate enquiry has already been made, that all the circumstances have been duly considered and that there is no need for further enquiry into the subject. I may also say that, if there are any cases in which abuses are found to exist or in which the rates are found to be inadequate, the need for their amendment will be most certainly considered by the Government. If it should be found, for instance, that the rates of cart-hire are too low in a district, it will be in the first instance the duty of the Collector to revise them; and if that is not done, it is open to any one to move the Government in the matter. Beyond that, I am instructed to say that there does not seem to be any need for a further enquiry. Therefore the Government must approve this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. V. M. Nataraj:—My Lord, I have no personal experience about the impressment of carts. No one has yet impressed my motor car although I have on certain occasions impressed the carts of certain district officials. It so happened that they were personal friends of mine; otherwise, I might have been charged with theft like the toll-gate contractor at Trichopoly who recently figured in our debates in this Council. Last July when I happened to preside over the Coimbatore District Conference there was a similar resolution passed. I well remember the speeches of the mover, the seconder and others. Most of them were cart-owners and I was struck by the feeling with which they spoke. After the Conference was over, I called some of them and had a personal interview with them. I was convinced from what they told me that there was something wrong with Coimbatore so far as this was concerned.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that the Government had made enquiries and made certain rules. We all know what excellent rules the Government make. But the difficulty is in working them. There are excellent rules in every department, if there are so many districts in the Presidency and if you find the complaints in some districts only and not in others, the reasonable presumption is that the rules are not being properly worked in those particular districts. I am convinced from what I have heard from the representatives of the Coimbatore district that they have a genuine grievance; and if I remember rightly, their complaint was not so much directed against the officers as against the regulations. If I can get the Government to make, instead of a general enquiry, a local enquiry into the circumstances prevailing in Coimbatore I shall be satisfied, because people who complained to me were genuine in their complaint."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bannop:—Your Excellency, with reference to the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar as to the rates of cart-hire in Salem in particular, it may perhaps be of interest if I inform the Council that

6th April 1918.] (Mr. Bedford; Mr. Narasimha Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;  
Mr. Narasimhacharya Sarna.)

the rates were revised in Salem, when I was myself the Collector of that district about two years ago. After sending for information as to the rates of cart-hire prevailing, all the rates were thoroughly revised; the rates fixed on that occasion specially took into account the conditions prevailing in the jungle tracts of the district. It seems to me that this is more or less conclusive as to the absence of any exceptional trouble or difficulty in the Salem district, because it stands in reason that tahsildars and deputy tahsildars are not likely to make trouble for themselves, and would not recommend unduly low rates merely through wickedness or in order to oppress the people. In order to be able to secure carts themselves, they have every reason to recommend proper rates. I have said these few words, because a question has been raised in regard to the particular district with which I had the honour to be associated."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO:—"Your Excellency, there seems to be some difficulty in settling the rates to be charged for each district. Year after year the Public Works Department settles the schedule of rates for various kinds of labour and there is no reason why a District Collector should not adopt the same rates as regards the hire of carts. Besides, there is another point. Boat side travellers are sometimes inconvenienced by touring officials. If a touring officer requires carts from the villagers it is no wonder why he should inconvenience another boat side traveller who does not happen to be an official. Even the argument that the carts are going for bringing the produce is of no avail, and even the boat side travellers find go on the road are obstructed and forced to give their carts to the touring officers. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman stated that these carts are not taken from place to place. I differ from him. As a matter of fact, they are taken from village to village and though they are paid the batta for batta but batta is in my opinion very small. They are paid 6 annas in the plain and in the Agency tracts 6 annas as far as the Vengalpet district is concerned. I think that this is too low an amount so far as the cartmen and his bulls are concerned. Even this requires investigation. Where labour is required, it must be paid for very reasonably and better. It might be left to the Public Works Department to settle the rates. It is they that daily require labour for work and they will be the proper persons to fix the rates."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, there is only one observation I wish to make with regard to the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford. The Honourable Member did not notice the Hon'ble Mr. Dayas with reference to the real cause of complaint. It is all very well to revise the rates; but the real difficulty seems to be in working them. From what the Hon'ble Mr. Naray has stated and from what the Honourable member himself has stated, it is really in the working of the rates that considerable annoyance is caused. I believe there is not sufficient protection in the existing rates that the intention with which they are framed is worked out, apart from the inadequacy of the rates fixed for each of the divisions. The Hon'ble Mr. Bedford referred to the revision of these rates in Salem. And if anything has to be done to remove the existing complaints about the inadequacy of rates or payment of insufficient rates, it seems to me that the matter must be considered from the broad standpoint that even Government officials so far as possible must be made as little annoying as possible when they are touring. So far as I have heard of this complaint since the action was put before the Council, I am inclined to think that the evil particularly noticeable in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore; for complaints about the improvement of carts seem to come particularly from those districts. It would not be merely enough to frame rules, but it is equally important that they are carried out in the spirit in which they are framed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHACHARYA SARMA:—"The only observation which I wish to make in this connection is this: One of the sources of inconvenience to the headmen is that he is taken to a place where he cannot get a hire on his return journey and he is paid only a rate which he generally considers inadequate, and that for a single journey. I do not know if the Board of Revenue could authorize the various Collectors to come to an agreement as to the market rate payable in case the cartman is asked to go to a place where he cannot get return hire. If latitude is

(Mr. Sarvabhojara Sarma; Mr. Kanna Palani;  
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[18th APRIL 1916.]

given to local officers to pay higher wages, when people are taken to a place where they cannot get a return hire, much of this hardship will disappear. I am told that the people suffer and are unwilling to go to a place from which they could not get a return fare. Their inconvenience are not experienced only in one district. I remember an old villager who happens to be connected with the municipal administration of Bellary, and who lives next door to a market stand. He never failed to impress upon me the need for drawing the attention of the Council and the Government to the existence of this evil, and he was particularly qualified when, six or seven years ago, I interpellated the Government on the subject. He told me a lot of stories as to what took place at Bellary. From what has fallen from others also, this evil does not seem to be confined to one district only but extends to several districts. I hope, therefore, that consideration will be given to this matter and provision would be made for liberal rates so as to induce the carriers voluntarily to undertake these journeys. This system parades at primitive times and may not be altogether desirable at the present time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANNA PILLAI:—"I just wish to say one word. My Lord, I am glad that the Government have acknowledged this evil. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman says that it has got the sanction of tradition, and we only ask for abolishing it. In my district the complaint is about the rates, and my request is that the rates might be raised so as to recompense the carriers who are taken to a distant place and sent back without any hire. If there is a general direction given to all Collectors to revise the rates according to the market rates, it will be something done for the people who complain of the improvement of rates. Your Excellency's Government need not make any enquiry except directing the Collectors to revise the rates according to these prevailing in the district. Many officers take care to check the payments made. I do maintain that the tahsildars are the best judges in the matter; they should be asked to consult the carriers themselves and to revise the rates, and if that is done the object of this resolution will be best carried out."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have just one or two observations to make. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that the improvement of cards had been sanctified by usage. Improvement is an offence and the offence is sanctified by usage. That, I hope, will not be the position taken up by Government. In addition to being an offence, it has entailed several other evil consequences which were referred to at the Committee conference. What is the chief feature of the improvement? It makes people give small bribes to subordinates to escape from being imposed; it is not because they do not desire to go to a certain place, but because the actual market rate cannot be obtained. There are two reasons why the actual market rate should be granted in each case where a cart is taken for the use of the Government officials. In the first place, it is nothing but the shrewdest justice to give the cart on the market rate. In the second place, if the cartman knew that he would get the market rate, there will not be so much of the tendency to pay a small bribe to subordinates to escape from being imposed. For both these reasons, it behoves the Government to prescribe some direction, as put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma to pay at least the market rate. The difficulty which may be pointed out is how to find out in each particular district that a certain rate is prevailing? You must rely upon the officer's statements that he paid the actual market rate. That is just the thing that may be urged. I am not trained in accountancy. I cannot say what the disadvantages are which this system may entail; but justice demands that something should be done."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman seems to think that the evil is confined to one or two districts; and therefore the particular District Collectors should be moved and not the Council. But I say that the evil is not confined to one or two districts. I have had from north, south, east and west complaints pouring in; and there are reasons to believe that this is a widespread evil and we must find out the cause for this evil from other sources also than the schedule of rates. There is one evil in all districts,—when he said that the various prevailing rates had been ascertained by the tahsildar. What is ascertained is what a person pays for going from one place to another in a particular district. A man may be unwilling to go from one source





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THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; [from Anna, 1916.  
Mr. Corbin.]*)

the Government in various other matters of putting forward the draft rules for an expression of views by the public. If, after the expression of the public views, the draft rules are sanctioned or altered it will be all right. I believe that, especially on the question of the co-operative movement, where the Government seek to secure the harmonious working of the people along with their officers for the promotion of a very beneficial movement, the Government should take care to ascertain whether public views and ideas are on what they propose to do. I had occasion yesterday to point out that the present session was a peculiar one. Just now credit has struck a good deal on account of the war conditions; and if any careless step is taken, then there is a certain amount of evil following on the mistake committed. I believe it is not only a policy of liberalism but now pursued by the Government that I now recommend, but it is the best policy which can work to the best development of the co-operative movement. I hardly think that there is any necessity to labour this point any further. I believe that the reasonableness of the proposal is patent. With these remarks, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Government and the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. I presided over the Co-operative Conference held at Erode, at which a resolution in the same wording was passed. The Conference was attended by 315 delegates. But most of them were not educated in the sense of knowing English; but they were drawn from the villages and taken from the plough and they all accepted this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAMERON:—"With reference to the illustration which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar gave, I may point out that the rules under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act were published in a Government Order, dated 19th July 1913, for general information and criticism, and it was not until October 1915 that they were finally issued. The rules were published for criticism, and suggestions were made between the original publication and the final publication. It is obvious that the Government cannot go on publishing the rules indefinitely for further consideration, after once they have given an opportunity to the public to make such remarks as they thought fit."

"As regards the Committee on Co-operation, their report was published in the year 1915 somewhere about the month of September. Copies have been supplied to all central societies and to fifty selected English-knowing societies, and special copies have been sent to non-official co-operators. Thus altogether about 139 copies have been supplied to gentlemen and bodies concerned. It is now open to any of these gentlemen and bodies to place before the Government their views. It is entirely open to anybody to submit any representation. In October last the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operators' Union wrote to the Government asking for copies and saying that the Union had appointed a sub-committee to consider the report. The sub-committee consists of the chief co-operators of the Presidency; and the Secretary stated that they would consider the proposals and formulate their suggestions for the consideration of the next Provincial Co-operative Conference. Your Excellency, copies were sent, and the proposals were considered, I presume, by the leading co-operators; and resolutions were passed at the Co-operative Conference. These resolutions are before the Government for their consideration. That is the present position. We have given absolute publicity to the Committee's recommendations and to their report; and if any Member of this Council or any co-operator wishes to submit his views it is open to him to do so. We are asked by the Government of India to submit views by the 31st June next. There is no time between then and the 31st June to go through the process of writing the societies and gentlemen interested in co-operation to send us their opinions and suggestions on the subject. The Government will no doubt be very glad to receive and consider these opinions. But it is quite impossible for me to accept this resolution in these terms, which will apparently prevent our submitting our views, which the Government of India have asked upon us to do before the end of June, until we have placed our ideas before the public. It must be obvious that there must be some point at which the Government must finally wake up their minds instead of perpetually inviting criticism."

[6th April 1916.] (Mr. Curlew ; Mr. Ramaswami Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The door is now open for opinions being offered and we shall be glad to receive opinions from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar or anybody else who is interested in the subject. But I cannot advocate anything further than that or accept the resolution.<sup>10</sup>

The Hon'ble Rao Balader M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—“ I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew did not correctly appreciate the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. We are thoroughly alive to the fact that the report of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation has been circulated to some of the co-operative societies who generally have given some attention to the subject. But the resolution calls attention to the fact that, before giving effect to any contemplated changes in consequence of any representations that might be made, there should be a further opportunity given to those who are interested in the subject to urge their views on the Government. I wish only to say that we had yesterday a rule about the reserve fund. It seems to me that once the Government come to a decision, it is somewhat difficult for us to change them from the view they have taken, though sometimes, in our opinion, it is a wrong view. I have no hesitation to say that. Therefore, it seems to me that the rule made suggested in this resolution, namely, that if the Government wish to introduce any changes either in the rules or in the policy underlying all those recommendations, the changes contemplated might be discussed either in the way suggested in the resolution or in some other manner which might be agreeable to the Hon'ble Member. He has been the President of the annual gathering of co-operators this year, and I am perfectly certain that he knows a great deal about their capacity to render assistance; and if he considers that the changes which are contemplated in connection with the movement, and which the Government must have formulated and further decisions, the best course that could be adopted is either to publish those recommendations on the draft rules, as suggested, for general criticism or to adopt the course of convening together leading co-operators in this Presidency to discuss them contemplated changes. It is true, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew, that in this report of the Co-operative Committee the Government has obtained some opinions which are now under the consideration of the Government. But the idea which the Government are going to adopt is a matter of uncertainty. It is to remove that uncertainty that this resolution is brought forward. I, therefore, trust that Your Excellency's Government will see your way to comply with this request. There is no question of any State policy requiring secrecy in the matter of the co-operative movement and the publication of the views of the Government will not jeopardise any public interests in the slightest manner.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I have very little to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao has so clearly put before the Council. One would suppose from what the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew has said that the Government have already expressed their opinion, and that there is not time enough for Government to place their views before the public for suggestions. In both respects the position is entirely wrong. It is not correct to say that the Government till now have put forward their views. Now we have had the report of the Imperial Committee. And we to understand that the Government are exactly of the same opinion as the Committee and are going to adopt the main rules as are suggested by them? We should like to know in what shape or form the Government mean to have the changes which have been recommended by the Committee. Once we know what particular alternative scheme is adopted by the Government, we might have something to say either to add to it or to subtract from it or suggest alterations to it. Otherwise, the offer of the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew that we might kind be our opinions means that we are to compile books on co-operation and hand them over to the Government. Certainly, we are not called upon to do any such piece of work. I think it is not too much to ask of the Government to publish these rules. There is sufficient time before June, for we are just now at the commencement of April. I presume that the rules are ready and the changes contemplated are also ready in some shape or other. It would not take more than a fortnight to print them and in another month we can put forward our opinions. I think that if he just expresses his sympathy or gives full force to his sympathy with the movement, the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew can find it easy to agree to the proposal contained in my proposition.”

780 RESOLUTIONS ON CONSULTING NON-OFFICIAL PUBLIC OPINION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION AND APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE OTHERWISE THAN FROM THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Dr. Nayar.) [8th April 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—“I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that he finds it difficult to move the Government from the position that they take up. It shows that they take up a position with due care, and that strong arguments are required to move them.

“As regards the particular matter before the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar seems to assume that sweeping changes are involved and that a draft set of rules is going to be made. The report of the committee on co-operation covers an enormous area of ground, and with regard to many of the questions it raises, no rules are likely to be framed; but there will only be an expression of opinion to the Government of India and also an expression of our own policy. It is quite impossible for this Government to publish their draft letter to the Government of India on such subjects as the reserve fund, share capital, audit fees, etc. It is quite obvious that the Local Government cannot take that line on this matter. It is open to those interested in the subject to give us the benefit of their views. If they do so, they will be carefully considered. But we cannot publish our draft letter and say what we are going to do. As regards the rules to be framed under the Act, the Act itself provides that these rules shall be published in the Gazette of India before they shall have effect. If any rules are going to be made, there is no doubt we shall publish them for previous criticism. The report however covers all sorts of questions of policy. The proposal is so worded that under it we could not take further action before we had made our proposal public. That is quite impossible. I would, therefore, suggest to the Hon'ble Member that he should move his friends to give us the benefit of their views.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“The only correction that I wish to make is that what I wanted was only in regard to the changes contemplated, but the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has misunderstood me.”

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

RESOLUTION ON APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE OTHERWISE THAN FROM THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar was as follows:—

“IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the present is an opportune time to carry out the intention of the Government to create a whole-time Professorship of Anatomy in the Madras Medical College outside the Indian Medical Service to be held either by a specially recruited officer or by a selected assistant surgeon.”

In moving this resolution, the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar said:—“I do not want to indulge in the superfluous task of pointing to the Government. I believe that the proposal to have a full-time Professor of Anatomy was started by the Government—I speak subject to correction—and it has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Therefore, there is nothing to say to the principle of the change contemplated. What I wish to point out is that it is worse little time since the change was proposed and it is about time to put it into actual operation. I suggest that the present is the opportune moment, because this is the time when a large number of officers of the Indian Medical Service are called off to the war and have to be replaced by local assistant surgeons; and therefore this is the most opportune time when a Professor of Anatomy who was an Indian Medical Service Officer can be replaced by a specially selected officer from India. All these changes take some time. There are no doubt difficulties in persuading the Government to make the changes, and it takes a lot of time to get them to move. I hope there will be no difficulty in the Government accepting this resolution.”

RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE  
THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE OTHERWISE THAN FROM THE  
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND THE PERMANENT APPOINTMENT  
OF A HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE MADRAS CORPORATION.

5TH APRIL 1916.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardon; Dr. Nayar;  
Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;  
the President.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“I beg to second this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDON:—“This is one of those cases which exemplify the saying that great minds think alike. The same proposal has been made by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; and the Government, I may inform the Council, propose to accept his proposal. Therefore, I have no difficulty in accepting the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's resolution.”

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

RESOLUTION RE THE PERMANENT APPOINTMENT OF A HEALTH  
OFFICER FOR THE MADRAS CORPORATION.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar was this:—

“X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to fill up the vacancy in the Health Officer'ship of the Madras Corporation.”

In moving the resolution the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR said:—“My Lord, even on this resolution I have not much to say except the complaint of delay in making the appointment. The vacancy occurred some time ago in September and the advertisement calling for applications to fill up the vacancy was published about the end of March. I simply ask the Government to go at a little more rapid rate in such matters.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir F. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“I may inform the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar that steps are being taken to fill up the appointment. Advertisements are being published in the papers. The terms of appointment and duties were also settled by the President of the Madras Corporation in consultation with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. As soon as applications come in, in response to these advertisements, we shall have the place filled up as early as possible.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Then the resolution is accepted.”

The Hon'ble Sir F. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“Yes.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—“I am very much obliged for the assurance given. The drawing up of the duties took place in January whereas the advertisement appears in March. At this rate it may take another year before the appointment is made. I hope that the process will be expedited.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“It will be proper if the Hon'ble gentlemen will withdraw the resolution as steps have been taken.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—“Steps have been taken after the notice of this resolution.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I believe that steps have been taken by the Corporation of which the Hon'ble gentleman is a member.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—“The Corporation has nothing to do with the appointment of the Health Officer. It is an appointment to be made by the Local Government.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I understand from the Hon'ble Sir F. S. Sivaswami Ayyar that action has been actually taken by the President of the Corporation.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—“The President has no right to take action under the Act.”

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(*Sir Sivasami Ayyar, the President; Dr. Nagar;* [30th APRIL 1916.  
*Raja Sri Mahan Mohan Singh Des;*  
*Mr. Sridharan Sastri.*)

The Hon'ble SRI P. S. SIVASAMI AYYAR:—"The advertisement has been published by the President of the Corporation."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"If the Honorable gentleman is agreeable, it is desirable to withdraw the resolution. It has been publicly ascertained that steps have been taken, and it will serve no useful purpose to have this resolution on record. It is impossible, rather absurd, to accept the resolution at this stage."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I do not mind withdrawing it."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"It is just a matter of procedure, and it is proper to withdraw it. It is unnecessary that it should remain on our record."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE RAISING THE UPIYA ELEMENTARY TRAINING SCHOOL AT RUSSELLKONDA OR BERHAMPUR TO SECONDARY GRADE.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahan Mohan Singh Des was thus:—

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Upiya elementary training school at Russellkonda or Berhampur be raised to secondary grade as a permanent or at least as a temporary measure to meet the pressing want of qualified Upiya teachers in secondary schools in the Upiya speaking tracts of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahan Mohan Singh Des:—"As I understood that the object of this resolution is going to be carried out, I do not wish to move this resolution."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I understand that the Director of Public Instruction has given an assurance to the Honorable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahan Mohan Singh Des:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Nares has given me an assurance that the object of the resolution will be carried out at once and so I do not wish to move or pass this resolution."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I understood that the Honorable gentleman, having received an assurance from the Director of Public Instruction, wishes to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahan Mohan Singh Des:—"Yes."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The resolution is withdrawn."

RESOLUTION RE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF AIDED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRIKANYA SASTRI:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

"XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the condition of aided elementary schools be improved by increased grants-in-aid, by the formation of local committees of management wherever necessary and by such other means as may be found suitable."

"Just three years ago, my Lord, I moved in this Council a resolution dealing with this subject. At that time, my direct suggestion was that a conference of educationists be assembled to discuss that and other subjects. Such a conference

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"has been recently held; but, owing to an unfortunate inadvertence, the subject that I am now bringing up before this Council could not be discussed there. And that asks it necessary for me to place before the Government the views of non-official members, before the Government take action on the proceedings of the conference. There is a certain policy in the matter of aided education that the Government of India have issued. I will first read a few words describing that policy in the words of the Government of India: 'Expansion should be secured by means of board schools except where this is financially impossible, when aided schools under recognised management should be encouraged. Reliance should not be placed on "venture school" unless by subjecting themselves to suitable management and to inspection they earn recognition.' The Madras Government have declared their own policy in regard to this matter in more than one place. But I think it will be most advantageous for me to quote the most recent announcement of that policy from the Financial Statements of 1913-1914. In paragraph 13 the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart speaking for the Government said:—"While it is essential to go on opening as many new schools as possible in places where no school exists, we find that it is very desirable to place on a more permanent footing a number of ephemeral teacher-managed schools, many of which are at present almost useless and are established one year and shut the next. We find a widespread desire throughout the Presidency on the part of both teachers and parents that these schools should be taken under board management."

"While there is no direct opposition between the policy of the Government of India and the policy of the Government of Madras, there is, however, some little disparity which it is my duty to point out to the Council. Under the terms of the policy of the Government of India, there is some room provided for aiding elementary schools. Where financial difficulties stand in the way, the Government of India do approve of aid being given to elementary schools and the old elementary schools being recognised and encouraged. The Government of Madras do not rule out elementary schools, but they do not want their assistance to continue. In their announcement of the policy, they dwell so much more on the excellence of the board schools that a reader is apt to go away with the impression that in their opinion these teacher-managed schools or aided elementary schools, to use a more general phrase, have, as far as possible, to be replaced by board schools. I have more than once pointed out in this Council that this may not be a most economical, even if we take it to be the most efficient policy. On this occasion I desire to begin by introducing a few figures which I think are very relevant to the issue. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will allow me, without asking me to order, to pay some little regard to the existence of board schools, their condition and their status also, for it is necessary to do so. There are now 24,000 elementary schools for boys in our Presidency—I leave schools for girls out of consideration for being dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raya who has consented to accept this proposition. Out of these 24,000 schools, 6,000 are under public management, so that there are 20,000 schools left under private management, or what we call aided elementary schools. Of these, 4,500 are under missionary agency and by all accounts they seem to be doing well and nothing need be said about them. Five thousand are under the management of local committees provided by the department or run by wealthy individuals who act of philanthropic motives keep them up. They too are not in a perfect condition and I need not trouble myself about them. The balance consists of 10,500 schools run by people known as teacher-managers; and it is of these the Government of Madras and the Educational Department is in rather a poor opinion, and they are desirous of replacing them, as far as possible, by board schools. The replacement of 10,500 teacher-managed schools by board schools is an expensive, slow, and in my opinion inefficient process. Each board school costs the Government Rs. 100 a year, or possibly Rs. 175; but I may take it to be fair in comparison that each board school costs Rs. 100, whereas at present each aided school costs something like Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. I shall now suggest means by which the cost to the Government of each aided school may come to Rs. 100. And even if the Government accepted my figure and spent Rs. 100 on each aided school, it will be found that the aided school is much more economical, while it need not be much less efficient than the board school. Besides, in a board school the cost of educating each pupil has been calculated by the Director

(Mr. Brianona Sant-i.)

[JAN. APRIL 1916.]

of Public Instruction is to Rs. 6-3-6. This, however, is not the total cost to the general revenues. The cost on the general revenues is Rs. 5-10-0 out of Rs. 6-3-6, so that the greatest part of the cost of each pupil in these schools falls on the provincial revenues. In an aided school the total cost of educating a pupil is Rs. 4-2-4; and I take this figure from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1914-1915, and I calculate that out of Rs. 4-3-6 a sum of Rs. 2-5-0 falls on the general revenues. So that, if we are to compare the cost of each pupil in a board school and an aided school, that is how the figures stand. In a board school the Government pay Rs. 5-10-0 to each pupil and in an aided school they pay only Rs. 2-5-0. That is, the cost of a pupil in a board school is two or three times the cost of a pupil in an aided institution.

What do these aided teachers get? That is the question we have got to ask. The conditions of aid may be described in a few words. Each teacher in an aided school gets a sum of between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 a month. If he is a trained teacher of an elementary grade he gets Rs. 3-0-0, and if he is of higher grade he gets Rs. 4. But if he has no training he gets only Rs. 2. On each pupil of average attendance, he gets Rs. 8, but if the pupil is a girl or a person or a member of the backward class he gets an extra Rs. 3 on each pupil. Besides, the department allows the inspecting officers to add 50 per cent to the amount so earned in the case of good work done by the aided schools; while on the contrary if bad work is done, there is liability to a reduction of 25 per cent of the total grant. This, in few words, is the system under which our elementary schools are at present aided.

Taking, roughly, an average school in a village, a teacher would therefore get £2 x Rs. 3-0-0 a month or Rs. 42 a year and about Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 as gratification grant, making a total of Rs. 62. Allowing that he gets Rs. 3 or Rs. 6 by way of school fees, which he is allowed to appropriate for himself, we get a sum of Rs. 70, which is more or less the amount which a teacher in an aided elementary school ordinarily gets. We have to remember that a teacher, when he is under training in one of the training schools, gets a stipend of Rs. 2-5-0, which is a good deal more than what he gets when he goes out after his training to teach in a school. That is a very anomalous position of an aided school teacher. Compare it with what we do for the board school teacher. The board school teacher gets Rs. 5 if he is not trained and Rs. 10 if he is trained, and his pay is liable to increase by Rs. 2, if another teacher is added to the school. Besides, the gratification allowance given in the case of a board school teacher is double what is given in the case of an aided school teacher, i.e., each pupil brings the teacher an allowance of one rupee a year and if the pupil happens to be a girl or a person or a member of the backward class he or she brings Rs. 3 a year. This difference is one for which I cannot at all account. Why a pupil in an aided school should bring Rs. 3, while the same pupil if he happens to be in a board school should bring is one rupee—that is a thing that I cannot account for. Besides, in a board school there is no liability to deduction; and therefore there is no prospect of a decrease. It is not in these ways alone that a board school teacher enjoys advantages over an aided school teacher. A board school teacher is helped in various ways, for we know the department personally manages all board schools. If the sub-commissioners and the superintendents are most of their time occupied in running these board schools, it is no wonder that these board schools are generally more efficient and are better managed. And upon the whole what we see is they contribute more to the length of the school life of the children than the average aided elementary school does. That is a fact which I think we may grant, although there are those amongst us who have experience of both the sorts of schools and who will be found to hold that, aside for class, an aided elementary school cannot be considered to be inferior altogether to a board school. Personally, however, I am prepared to concede that there is something to account for the partiality of the department to the board school as against the aided elementary school.

That is, your Excellency, another way in which the aided elementary schools suffer, or may suffer. I do not say inevitably suffer. If, as in the year 1913-1914, there is a deficiency in the funds allotted to education, it is the aided elementary schools that suffer first. To use the phrase of a former Secretary of State, the bucket in which there is not applied to the place where the water is full but where there is already a diminution of level. In that year, there was a deficiency of over one lakh



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in the amount of the funds available and the aided elementary school teachers get a good deal less than they were entitled to. I am, however, glad to acknowledge that next year the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart, who has a heart that beats for the elementary school teacher, plucked hard with the Government and met this deficiency. I am willing to grant, as I said before, that it would be a good thing if steps are taken to secure all these teacher-managed schools under some amount of local influence. Where the Government are going to start village panchayats, I suppose the village panchayats, besides constructing school houses and maintaining them, might be allowed to see that the schoolmaster came regularly and taught as well as he could. In other words, there might be a provision made for a little control locally exercisable over these aided elementary school teachers. Where, however, village panchayats cannot be started, it would, I think, be well for the officers of the department to see their influence so ways that they know,—to apply a gentle pressure such as they know,—and constitute local committees of gentlemen, selected in the well-being of the school so that they might come in occasionally and see that the teacher attended regularly and taught efficiently.

There is one other point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council, for that seems to be another thing which seems to require almost an immediate remedy. I speak of the liability of the aided elementary school teacher to lose 25 per cent of the grant, poor as it is already, if he did what the sub-assistant considered to be bad work throughout the year. There are some figures given in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1913-14, which are interesting in this connection. As I said before there are 10,500 of these teacher-managed schools. In the year 1913-14, 5,000 of these schools got an extra grant varying from 25 to 50 per cent, for good work done. But the next year—in the latest report—the number of such schools fell to 1,500. Whereas in the year 1913-14 there were 5,500 schools that got a minor grant, to use a comprehensive expression, that is, the schools suffered a diminution of 25 per cent of the small grant that they earned on account of their unsatisfactory work; this number, instead of diminishing, went up to 4,000 in the next year. If 4,000 teacher-managers earned a diminished grant, that, I think, is a condition to which the Council must pay a little attention. As I said before, if each of the aided elementary school teachers under fairly average conditions can only look forward to an income of Rs. 70 or thereabouts a year, and has further to incur a liability of a reduction of about 25 per cent of his income, that is a thing to make one uneasy. A man may be inefficient, a man may be indolgent, and a man may even be bad; but if he only gets an income of Rs. 70, to try to improve him by cutting that income to the extent of 25 per cent is to apply a very wrong method of correction. We all remember that Lord Curzon some time ago issued an order that the custom of firing small clocks in the Secretariat office might be done away with. It had an excellent effect on the efficiency of the clerical establishment. Those who employ men for daily wages may remember how these laborers say: 'Strike are on my back, master, if you want to, but do not strike me on my belly.' These poor schoolmasters are people whose income is so low that the reduction of even one anna might mean the deprivation of one meal for themselves and their children. I am not pleading for the policemen who often come into collision with the public nor for men who are imprisoned in jail for whom gentle methods may, according to the notions of strict-minded people, be improper; but I am pleading for the poor schoolmasters, men who do nothing but good to their surroundings, men who maintain the noble traditions of teaching, men who are known in the villages as *acharyas*, a term of respect, which is now replaced by the word 'sir'. I remember that, in the year 1913, I raised this very proposition and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart made use of expressions, which I think you all remember, but which still it is well that I should remind the Council of. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was good enough to say:—

'But we do recognise that these schoolmasters are wretchedly paid. We recognise them as allies in this campaign against disorder. My honorable friend may not assured that the Government will not neglect opportunities to improve their condition and to give them something more nearly resembling a living wage than they receive at present.'

The honorable gentleman also said that the Government contemplated in the remission of half a rupee per annum in the salary of the schoolmaster of the elementary school

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was a wished addition to his income. I quite agree; but it is hardly making a beginning, and that is for this year only. Next year we will spend more on elementary schools. We may be able to give them another half rupee or even more."

"Your Excellency, to call these schoolmasters as the allies of Government in the campaign against illiteracy and at the same time pay them a wage considerably below the living wage, and further subject that wage to a reduction of 25 per cent. is, in my opinion, to put it mildly, entirely incongruous."

"There is one other consideration which I will mention to your Excellency's Government before I resume my seat. It is well known that the sub-assistant inspectors in conference assembled framed their proposals for the year within the very strict financial limitations as the amount of money at their disposal was limited, so that 35 per cent. increase on the one hand and 25 per cent. decrease on the other was a matter which they had to adjust with the greatest care. I do not attribute any motives to these gentlemen; but I may point out that the people moving within these narrow financial limitations will not find it possible to increase the grant given to any school unless they, at the same time, provided, whether they will it or no, for a decrease in what is to be given to other schools. The gains of some schoolmasters are only made possible by the loss of others. That is a condition of things, which should not, in my opinion, be allowed to continue. I will plead with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stewart and your Excellency's Government to abolish this system of fixing poor schoolmasters to the extent of 25 per cent. of their grant."

"There is almost nothing else to say except that I should draw your attention to the fact that I have confined myself solely to boys' schools, leaving girls' schools to be dealt with by the honourable gentlemen who is going to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA SAHA:—"I feel great pleasure in seconding this proposition. The main reason for bringing forward this resolution is, in my opinion, one of economic consideration. It is a well-known fact that the schools managed by the Government as well as by local bodies are more costly, and the policy of replacing aided schools, which are run at a cheaper cost, by board schools run at an enormous cost has been adopted and a sort of rivalry is going on in the country between aided schools and board schools. Your Excellency may see that the pay of the board school teacher is very much higher than the usual grant which an aided school teacher gets, so much so that wherever it is possible the teacher in an aided school always tries to secure a footing in the board's service and to give up the aided school. Perhaps, this is one of the reasons why so many of the aided schools are ephemeral in their nature."

"Generally, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sriwansa Sastri, the average income which an aided school teacher gets is about Rs. 40 a year, while on the other hand a teacher in a board school gets a salary of Rs. 60 and if he is a trained man Rs. 120, besides capitation allowance which is generally allowed to trained teachers in board schools. I consider that this rivalry between two systems of schools should not be continued for any length of time. Now, according to the system of the rules in force, whenever a teacher in a board school is sent for training, the stipend for the teacher ought to be paid by the board itself; but on account of the new rule that has come into existence boards are more ready to entertain the services of trained teachers, and therefore all trained teachers are going into the service of the boards and are not starting independent schools. The system of aided schools was very prevalent in the country; but on account of the new policy of converting year after year aided schools into board schools, aided schools are becoming more and more inefficient for want of good teachers."

"As to the cost, I have some figures regarding girls' schools. It appears that 150 girls' schools are maintained by the Government. The cost of these 150 girls' schools is Rs. 2,25,028. The average cost of each girls' school is Rs. 1,500; and the cost of educating each girl in any one of these girls' schools is Rs. 8-8-0. We have got 152 girls' schools maintained by local bodies, which are, to a great extent, assisted by provincial revenues. And the cost of these girls' schools maintained by the local bodies is Rs. 2,05,183; the average cost of each school is Rs. 443 and the cost of educating each girl is Rs. 7-3-0. There are a good number of aided schools for girls in this province and the number of such schools is 777. The provincial

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[Mr. Narasimha Rao; Mr. Sôma.]

revenues spent upon these 777 schools is Rs. 2,25,000, and the average cost of each of these schools is only Rs. 288 and the average cost of educating a girl in these schools that falls on the provincial revenues is Rs. 5-8-0. The figures speak plainly for themselves. It is desirable that we should give more and more aid to aided girls' schools and increase the system of aided girls' schools instead of replacing them by the more costly system of board schools. Even in this, I do not think that any suggestion comes from the boards for replacing these schools by the board schools. As far as my experience goes, a Government Order was issued to various district boards to start girls' schools in various places. Invariably in those places there has been one aided girls' school which has been in existence for a number of years, and reported to be working satisfactorily. There is always the question of substituting the same teachers as board teachers or replacing them by trained teachers. Whenever you replace them by trained teachers I think you will be doing a gratifying thing. If you substitute these teachers perhaps they will not be satisfactory as not possessing the necessary qualifications in the opinion of the educational authorities. If boards and municipalities recommend to Government the conversion of these schools, I can understand the Government converting them. But we know that without consulting the boards previously the Government set apart funds for starting schools in villages where there will be already an efficient aided school working. This is a policy which should not be continued. Before starting any school, the boards should be called upon to express their opinion as to whether they are willing to start any schools in any new areas with the aid of funds which the Government are willing to grant and whether they want to take over any aided schools and convert them into board schools.

"As regards the distribution of grants the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has dwelt on the way in which it is being done. Regarding the distribution of grants to aided schools, the District educational authorities are given a fixed sum and they are asked to distribute it among a number of aided schools. Now, what they generally do, I believe, is: they solve the equation of three unknown quantities with one definite sum. What I mean is; they have to determine the number of schools that should get the ordinary grants; besides this they have to settle the number of schools that should get the extra grant of 50 or 25 per cent., and they have also to settle the question as to how many of these schools should get a unique grant. That is, practically they will have to solve the equation of three unknown quantities with one definite sum given for the whole district. We cannot expect the educational authorities in the district to discharge their functions to their own satisfaction. Therefore, it is better, in my opinion, that these aided schools should be assured of a fixed grant every year and they should get the grant according to the number of pupils that attend the school. Invariably, all these schools must get a fixed grant. As regards the fixed grant, at present each of the schools is getting on an average only Rs. 5 a month. That is a very low figure. I do not think that even the Government will say that a man of good status and education will come forward for this low wage.

"Now the Government ask the village panchayats to control the construction and maintenance of the school buildings, but they do not say anything as regards the management of these schools. I think it is desirable that at least the management of aided schools should be given to the village panchayats wherever they are coming forward to manage them. In those cases, in my opinion, the settlement of the grant should not be a question as between the sub-inspector and the school teacher, but it should be a question between the sub-inspector and the village panchayat on the one hand and a number of villagers on the other. That also may be adopted wherever possible. But wherever the village panchayats do not undertake the maintenance of these schools, it may be given to properly constituted committees. I do think that, in every village, there is some desire on the part of the villagers to run schools themselves and in most cases they will come forward to undertake that task and do the work satisfactorily."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Brown:—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri begins, I think, by pointing out a discrepancy between the views of the Government of India and the Government of Madras as to the relative merits of board schools and aided schools. I confess I find some difficulty in following the Honourable Member on this particular topic. I do not think that the Government of Madras

(Mr. Stow.)

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are committed, as he seems to think, to any particular action in this matter. We do sometimes take over aided schools and convert them into board schools; at other times, when we have money to spare, we start new board schools. But we are continually increasing the amount of money we give to aided schools. The figure for the last few years are very eloquent of that. In 1912-13 we spent Rs. 11-92 lakhs; in 1913-14 Rs. 13-41 lakhs; and in 1914-15 Rs. 16-51 lakhs. In this sum is included a lakh which the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri has mentioned, it was a late payment on account of the year 1913-14, so that the figure for 1914-15 is actually Rs. 15-51 lakhs or thereabouts. The figure for 1915-16 is Rs. 16-09 lakhs. So that there is a steady and continual increase in the amount that the Government have been giving to aided schools. Thus, I do not think, as I said before, that the Government are very definitely committed to the policy that board schools are to be encouraged at the expense of aided elementary schools,—whatever the policy, the fact remains that the amount given to aided schools has been increasing from year to year. I do not know that I need labour this particular point any further.

"The Honorable Member went on to speak about board schools and aided schools. Board schools are 6,050 in number. And he pointed out that out of the remaining 20,000 schools, 4,500 were managed by missionary bodies, 5,000 by bodies other than teacher-managers and that we had something like 10,500 teacher-managed schools. I think in his speech he was mostly talking about these teacher-managed schools. Though he was talking about aided schools generally, in reality he had this particular kind of aided schools in mind. He contended that the expense of running a board school was a great deal more than that of running an aided school. That is, of course, true. It costs the Government much more to have board schools than to have aided schools. From that, he argued that it would be more economical for the Government to encourage aided schools than to pursue the policy of increasing the number of board schools. I may say that I was not prepared for this argument upon the terms of this resolution, because the Honorable Member says in his resolution: 'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the condition of aided elementary schools be improved by increased grants-in-aid.' I thought that by that he meant that we should give an increased rate of grants-in-aid to aided schools or improve the existing scale of grants. But he introduced another subject for which I was not prepared,—viz., that the Government should extend elementary education rather by increasing the amount given to aided schools and so increasing the number of such schools. Here we come again to the well-worn topic of efficiency. The reason, of course, for encouraging board schools is that we believe that they are far more efficient. We do not say that there are not aided schools which are as efficient as, or more efficient than, board schools. That would be nonsense. But what we do believe is that, so far as teacher-manager schools are concerned, their efficiency on the whole is lower than that of board schools. There again I do not mean that there are not exceptions. But we do mean to say that the teacher-manager schools have, on the whole, a lower degree of efficiency. When it comes to the question of the teacher-manager schools or board schools, preference has been expressed by Sir Alfred Pearce and the Government for board schools on the score of efficiency; while at the same time it is clear, to me at any rate, that whatever preference of the kind we may entertain, it would not exert a very great degree of influence on the existing state of things, for the simple reason that the Government have not money at present for increasing the total amount to be spent on aided education. We are not likely in the immediate future to establish new board schools in any number.

"I am trying to follow the Honorable Member so far as I can through the various topics he has gone through. He drew a harrowing picture of the sad state of the aided school teacher. The aided school teacher gets from Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 a year besides Rs. 8 or more in exceptional cases, for each pupil. His average grant does not work up to Rs. 58; but that is not his salary. The very essential idea of an aided school teacher is that the grant that is given to him is not his salary. The grant is a grant to an aided school teacher. A man sets up a school where he likes, runs it as he likes, and even if he runs it at a small degree of efficiency, we recognize it and we give him a grant. So that there is a difference between that and the case of a teacher who is employed by a public body as such and is paid a regular salary. With regard to the case of the aided school teacher we give him this grant and allow him

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(Mr. Stone.)

to collect what fees he can. We do not know what he collects in fees. To say that his income is only Rs. 70, the grant being Rs. 58, is to make a statement which is certainly not susceptible of proof. I think the ordinary aided school teacher gets a good deal more than that. He gets more than Rs. 70, but how much more I cannot say. It is extremely probable that the average that an aided school teacher gets is Rs. 10 a month instead of Rs. 7 as the Hon'ble member has estimated.

Another point to be remembered is that the teachers of an aided school supplement their income by doing other things than teaching. Some of them are postmasters and others put their erudition to account by writing the letters of the villagers. I have been told by the chairman of a municipality,—he is also the President of a taluk board—that the board school teachers under him possess all kinds of vocations. He made it a subject of complaint, that they were doing various other things; some of them wanted to set up grocery shops in connection with their schools and spent more time in the shops than in the schools. If all this is done in a board school, which is supposed to be under better supervision, then in an aided school it might be supposed that the teachers do have opportunities to add to their income. I do not mean to say that I am satisfied with the conditions of the aided school teacher,—I hope we shall improve it. Similarly as regards the policy of establishing board schools rather than improving and increasing the number of aided schools, which practically means the teacher-manager schools, I am quite willing to say that I have an open mind. If in any time there should be a greater amount of funds available for elementary education than there is at present, I am prepared to consider with an open mind what will be the best way of using such funds,—whether to increase the rate of grants to aided institutions or to use them in providing a greater number of board schools. I do not think that the matter is settled now by any means.

One other point I should like to refer to. The Hon'ble Member spoke of the deficiency in 1915-16 and said that I pleaded hard with the Government—or some thing equivalent to that,—that I pleaded hard with the Government for the deficiency being made up. I should just like to say that, in so far as the expression implies any unwillingness on the part of the Government, it is doing them scant justice. I do not think I had ever to plead hard with Government for help in this matter. The Government met me in the most generous possible spirit as they had done in previous years in similar cases.

The next point I should like to refer to is the Hon'ble Mr. Sriniwas Sastri's statement about the village pandayats managing the schools. I am prepared to encourage that system; but I see great difficulties in doing it. These being teacher-manager schools, I do not see how you are going to compel the teacher-manager to hand over his school, of which he is the proprietor and out of which he makes such living as he can, to some committee of management? If he is willing to do it, so much the better. If the villagers are willing to form a committee and to start a school, I do not think anybody will have the slightest desire to prevent it. But I have not come across any instance of any inclination of that sort. One little point I should like to mention. I remember that a few years ago in the Kalyandurg taluk in the Amratpur district certain co-operative associations approached me and said: 'Can we take over the teacher-manager schools? Will you give the grant in payment of to the teacher?' It seemed to me to be a very promising move. I said 'Yes, by all means.' Sixteen schools were actually taken over by these co-operative associations and we gave the grant to these co-operative societies. I am sorry to say that that particular experiment in co-operative management of schools was an entire failure, because next year these schools appeared under 'teacher-manager schools,' and it was only for one year these co-operative associations were able to carry on these schools. I do not wish to press thereby that the management of schools by villagers is an impossibility. But I merely suggest that the thing is not so simple as might be supposed. I may say in addition that we always try to get proprietors of secondary schools to form committees and we find great difficulties in getting them to do so. If you find difficulties in connection with the proprietors of aided secondary schools, there will be still greater difficulties with the proprietors of aided elementary schools. So far as the management of the schools by villagers themselves instead of by teacher-managers is concerned, no one will have anything but complete approval for it.

(Mr. Sivas, the Rev. G. Pittendridge.)

[On 20th April 1918.]

"Another point still. The Honorable member said that sub-assistant inspectors or inspecting officers in their conferences had to settle the grants under financial limitations. I think he must have alluded to what took place at the end of last year when there was financial stringency and when I had to tell them to keep down the grants to elementary schools. The conferences were, on a matter of fact, told that they must not make the total grant for the districts exceed the amount for last year, and they were thus far held down. They sent in their proposals under those limitations. But, subsequently, that policy was reversed. As a matter of fact, the grants were paid in full, the Government again coming forward to make up the deficiency because, as has been said more than once, the Government considered the payment of elementary school grants in full as almost the first charge on educational funds.

"I will now come to what the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Raju said. One point interested me. That is, he complained that the teacher-suffrage schools are being deserted of trained teachers, the latter being taken over to the board schools. That is, no doubt, to some extent, true. But I do not think that the end of a teacher-manager school is accounted for by this fact. A school which had a trained teacher does not cease to exist merely by the trained teacher being attracted to the board school. Such teachers are always replaced by unqualified or less qualified teachers. The same stable schools are those who send their teachers for training. It does not however follow that the fact of a man going up for training, on his return joining a board school generally ends in the aided school being closed down. However, that is a matter which I am quite prepared to look into.

"Then with regard to girls' schools, it is perfectly true that the Government schools are very costly. All girls' education in this Presidency is very costly, very largely because the people do not pay fees to any extent. The cost of the Government schools is partly due to the fact that they go up to higher standards than most schools under local boards' management and aided schools. I do not mean that this altogether accounts for the greater cost. I am quite prepared to see local boards take a large part in providing girls' schools; and I am quite prepared to prefer local board management in villages and small towns to Government management of girls' schools. As regards the cost of aided schools, a good deal of it is met by mission bodies. There are far more aided mission girls' schools than any other kind. Therefore, the cost of aided schools for girls is small. It is said that as the ground aided girls' schools should be encouraged. I do not think you will solve the problem of girls' education in that way. If mission societies are able to start more girls' schools and so that way the number of girls' schools increases, so much the better. There is not so much tendency shown for aided schools of any other kind. I do not say that there is none such, but I do not think that there is any great indication that we shall have very many aided schools for girls other than mission schools.

"There is one other point which I should like to mention. In this Presidency there is something of a tendency in local boards, in their eagerness to have girls' schools to start them in direct opposition to mission schools. Whatever justification there may be for this upon other grounds, it cannot be said to conduce to economy. That is all I think I have to say on this resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendridge:—"Your Excellency, I should like, first of all, to say that I have listened with singular satisfaction to the speeches that have been delivered on this subject. I should like to congratulate the Honorable member of the resolution on the admirable speech that he has delivered. It is impossible to listen to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas, without feeling that he has shown a considerable measure of sympathy with the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. The feeling which has pleased me so much in this discussion is that none of us here in the public but our voice was the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and that we did not have that support for aided education that we felt that aided education should receive. Now certainly that has not been proved to be the case today. Both the Honorable member and the speaker of the resolution spoke most strongly for aided education as distinguished from board education. Last year during the budget discussion, I took occasion to point out that Government education was extremely costly as compared with aided education, for pupils in a Government secondary school

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cost the Government ten times the amount that the pupils in an aided school cost, i.e., every pupil in a Government secondary school costs ten times the amount that a pupil of an aided secondary school costs them; that in primary schools, every pupil costs the Government five times the cost of a pupil in an aided primary school. That does not hold true to any like the same extent in the board schools as compared with aided schools. There is little doubt—I have not actually looked into the figures—that every boy in a board school costs the Government twice as much as in an aided school. The whole question that arises, therefore, is whether encouragement to board education is as very needed as to justify it. That, however, is a matter of opinion. If one listens to the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction only, one would think that the education in a board school is more efficient than the education imparted in a teacher-manager school. But the Hon'ble Mr. Srivastava Sastry with considerable knowledge of these schools is somewhat doubtful of that opinion. Well, as I say, it is a matter of opinion. But of all events the superiority of the board school is not by any means so marked as to justify such the expenditure, perhaps even three times the expenditure, that is incurred on aided schools.

"One feature in the Hon'ble Mr. Srivastava Sastry's speech was his suggestion that the teacher-manager schools might be placed under some kind of committee which would look after the education in the school and improve its condition. I was glad to notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Niam was perfectly prepared to accept the suggestion. But it seems to me it will be extremely difficult to get committees of this kind to take charge of these tiny schools. What, however, I would like the Government to say, is that aided education will receive the utmost encouragement that they can possibly give. I am perfectly certain that aided education, if properly encouraged, will attain a degree of efficiency equal to that of the board schools. And if Government will make this declaration with the utmost clearness that in every way possible aided education will be encouraged and that if possible the Government will gladly accept them, I am sure that those interested in education will be greatly encouraged to do what they can to advance the cause of education in this Presidency by this particular method."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao :—"Your Excellency, this resolution requests the Government that aided education should be helped by the Government with adequate grants. It has been said that the average cost of a pupil in a board school is Rs. 4-3-8 and the cost that the provincial Government contribution towards a pupil educated in a board school is Rs. 5-10-0 as against Rs. 2-5-0 contributed to a pupil educated in an aided school. Thus the amount of money which the Government have been contributing in the shape of grants to students educated in board schools is Rs. 3-5-0 more than what they are contributing for students educated in aided schools. It may be true that certain aided schools may not come up to the standard of efficiency in board schools. But out of 28,000 elementary schools in this Presidency, there appear to be only 10,500 schools which are under private management known as teacher-manager schools and which the Government think are exceptional. These schools are practically not only without an adequate help or grant from the Government but are also made to suffer by a great deal of mismanagement, the 25 per cent of the grant being cut down as has been shown by the Honorable member of the resolution."

"My Lord, it has been brought before the Council House after time that the Government should pay greater attention to the starting of new schools not also to the expansion of education than to the improving and securing of efficiency. Unless the Government in one way or another encourage private enterprise and these aided schools, it may not be possible for the Government to find a sufficient amount of money to provide these board schools with help in the shape of grants. The only result of the present policy would be that, for the sake of efficiency, these aided schools will be starved, private effort will not be given adequate encouragement, there will be little or no diffusion of education, the charge upon the Government will become very heavy and the Government may not be able to provide these schools with grants that are necessary. And all these 10,500 schools may, in course of time, be closed if the present policy of cutting down the grants or giving insufficient grants is followed."

(*Mr. K. K. F. Erskine Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [END APRIL 1918,  
Mr. Stone.]*)

\* My Lord, the only justification for cutting down the grants to some schools is that these schools are not being properly managed, that they are not efficient, and that they do not come up to a particular standard. Instead of these schools being encouraged to work much better, and instead of the teachers being provided with better encouragement, if these grants are to be cut down, in course of time the schools themselves will be closed and there will be as much thing as private effort hereafter. This resolution proposes that, in cases where schools are managed by local committees constituted, the Government may liberally help them with grants. The management by a local committee will be a sufficient guarantee as to the character of the school as also to the stability and the working of the school. In such cases, I do not see any harm in the Government undertaking to give them an increased grant and thus encourage private effort.

\* My Lord, it is said by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that many of these teachers in aided schools take to other duties and neglect their schools. It is because these people are not properly paid and their grants are being, time after time, cut down that they are obliged to take to other methods, which no doubt seem profitable for earning their livelihood. Whatever that may be, since it is desirable, in the interests of elementary education, that aided schools should be encouraged as far as possible and that private effort should be encouraged, I strongly urge upon the attention of the Government to improve elementary education by giving increased grants-in-aid to such elementary schools as may be managed by local committees formed in their respective villages. If village panchayats are formed and the management of these schools is looked after by these village panchayats, or if co-operative societies or private bodies undertake to manage these schools, it may be conceded that these schools will be better looked after than they are when left to teachers themselves. If schools are managed by committees they will be better in their efficiency and in their work than those teacher-stanger schools. It may be possible that many of these teacher-stanger schools may be converted into schools managed by committees formed. And it may also be possible that all these schools may be converted into properly managed institutions when looked after by these committees. If the Government are prepared to give them increased grants and give such schools encouragement, it is possible that all these schools may, in course of time, come under the management of local committees, and private effort may also be stimulated to a great extent in opening new elementary schools.

"I, therefore, strongly support the resolution and hope that the Government, as far as the terms of the resolution go, may have no difficulty in accepting this resolution, because the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has just now said that there will be no difficulty in allowing the schools to be managed by local committees if any committee comes into existence and undertakes the management of such elementary schools and that this Government are not opposed to the encouragement of aided education. Under these conditions, I think the Government will have no objection to accept this resolution and give adequate support to private enterprise. With these words, I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I am not quite sure whether the Hon'ble Mr. Stone is opposing this resolution or whether he is supporting the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone (*interrupting*):—"Your Excellency, may I answer that question? I am instructed to oppose the resolution, merely because of the financial provision in the resolution which says: 'This Council recommends to the Government in Council that the condition of aided elementary schools be improved by increased grants-in-aid.' If this resolution is accepted, it must mean that I make a promise on behalf of Government of increased grants-in-aid which it is not possible for the Government to make."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao (*continuing*):—"After this explanation I am quite understand the attitude taken up by the Honourable Member. When he converted the Hon'ble Mr. Sisirama Sastri, he gave us an impression that he was in considerable sympathy with everything that the Hon'ble Mr. Sisirama Sastri said. The Hon'ble Mr. Sisirama Sastri pleaded for increased



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grants. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone quoted figures to show that the Government were doing the same thing and the grants for the year 1912-13 were greater than those of the previous year and the same was the case in successive years. It seems to me, therefore, that the recommendation that grants-in-aid to aided elementary schools should be increased practically amounts to what the Government have been endeavoring to do. I do not see, under these circumstances, what objection there can be for the acceptance of this resolution. The disparity between aided elementary schools and board schools came up very forcibly in connection with the recent deliberations of the Educational Conference. My honorable friend Mr. Srinivas Sastry tried to bring this matter up for discussion at the Conference. And it was a matter for extreme regret that this question could not be considered in all its aspects under the terms of reference. I trust that, under the circumstances stated, the continual disparity between aided schools and board schools will be removed.

"On the general question, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that he had had an open mind,—that the Government had an open mind,—as to whether their policy should be to encourage board education or aided education and that the present position did not commit the Government to any definite policy on that matter. It is a matter for satisfaction that that statement has been made. In the matter of the formation of committees with reference to aided institutions the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that as now no objection to the formation of committees, though one of the points on which instance was made was that attempts should be made to bring into existence committees where aided schools are working. All that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said essentially goes to support the resolution; but simply because there is a clause in the resolution that the Government should give increased grants-in-aid, it has been opposed and could not be accepted. It would really be in furtherance of education in this Presidency if this resolution were accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—I am really of a mind to find any substantial difference between the honorable member and the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction. It might be that, in several cases, one is not in agreement with all the views put forward in support of a resolution. But when there is a substantial agreement as regards the main principle of the resolution, it is not wise to accept the resolution. In this case, it has been conceded that there is no intention of not liberally treating aided schools. It has also been conceded that there is every intention of co-operating in the matter of appointing local committees. These are the two main principles underlying the resolution and when these two main principles are accepted, the details having to be worked out later, I cannot fancy or imagine why this resolution should not meet with the acceptance of the Government. I am aware that in the constitution of local committees, there are several difficulties which have to be overcome and which have to be carefully considered. We have to take into consideration the willingness or otherwise of the teacher-managers of the schools to hand over the management of their schools to local committees; we have to consider the possibility of having local committees that are to exercise control over these schools; but so far as the desirability of introducing the reform is concerned, there cannot possibly be two opinions in the matter.

"Incidentally a point has been raised as to the relative efficiency or the relative merits of the aided schools on the one hand and the board schools on the other, though, I believe, that is not necessary nor directly relevant to the matter under discussion. It may be conceded that there might be cases of aided schools which are certainly superior to board schools; it may be conceded that some of the board schools are not going on as satisfactorily as they ought to be; but taking all the schools on the average, there can be no difference of opinion that board schools are doing better than teacher-manager schools, making allowance for exceptions here and there. But if, according to the scheme suggested, local committees of management are appointed for the management of schools, I have no doubt that it will create a substantial difference. That is why, I believe, the honorable member has asked for improvement of elementary education not only by increased grants-in-aid but also by the appointment of local committees. There will then be the guarantee that the

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President;  
Mr. Subbarayaiah Keshavar; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.*)

[8th April 1916.]

teacher-manager will not be allowed to do as he likes or to neglect his legitimate pursuits and that he will do his proper duty at the school. If both these reforms are taken head in hand, there will be no ground for complaint that education in aided schools is, in any way, inferior to the education in board schools.

"Before I sit down, I find it necessary to make reference to one statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas. There was a tendency, he said, on the part of the boards to start girls' schools in opposition to mission schools, and that that was not a correct position to take. I do not know if that statement is based upon actual facts. I would make this statement: if a board is in a position to start schools, that is a circumstance which should be encouraged rather than discouraged. I do not think that, under the present condition of education in this country, any number of additional schools for girls will be too many. If you only take into consideration that girls' education is in a backward condition and that it has not made sufficient progress, it must be conceded that any number of girls' schools under those circumstances can be allowed to be started, if private persons are willing to start schools in larger numbers. Therefore to assert that simply because in a place there are mission schools, therefore boards should not start girls' schools is a point to be deprecated. On the other hand, you will see that it is a matter to be encouraged. I do not, for a moment, suggest that girls' schools should be started merely in opposition to mission schools. There must be a certain amount of healthy rivalry between them; but they should not be started merely in a spirit of opposition. I am called upon to make this statement, in view of what the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has stated."

His Excellency the President:—"I think the Council would like to adjourn, as this debate is not likely to be finished just now."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 p.m.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALA REDDIYAR:—"In supporting this resolution I have one observation to make. From my experience I am in a position to state that these teacher-manager schools are as a rule less efficient than board schools. Besides that, the teacher-manager schools are some of them at least, not *local* schools. It seems to me that the way to make the teacher-manager schools more efficient and the way to minimise the fraud that they seem to practice is to encourage them by increased grants, and to form committees, wherever it is feasible to supervise their work. It seems to me there is greater need than ever to help these teacher-manager schools by encouraging them with increased grants and forming committees, because we find that as a matter of fact for some years to come at least there is no chance of new elementary board schools being opened."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission I wish to say a few words to amplify what the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas has said in regard to the attitude of the Government in this matter. We are by no means committed to any policy of preferring Government or board schools as against aided schools. We are quite neutral in the matter. We are anxious to develop schools of all classes. There is ample room for schools of all classes. At the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas has said, why we are unable to accept the resolution in this particular form is that it proposes an *increase* in grants-in-aid and consequently an increase of expenditure, when we are by no means certain that we shall have the funds necessary for carrying out that policy. I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas that he may be content with this sentence and also with the discussion which has taken place on this subject and leave it to the Department of Public Instruction to pursue its policy which is best in the interests of education. I hope he will see my point."

"There is only one other thing and that is in regard to local committees of management. The department is entirely at one with the Honourable Member in the view that a committee of management is better than a single teacher-manager of a school. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas has pointed out, we cannot compel a teacher-manager to make way for a committee. A great deal will depend upon local effort; and if I may respectfully point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas that and

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[**26th APRIL 1913.**] (*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar (Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma.)*)

other Members, I do not see why non-official gentlemen should not interest themselves in this matter and as they go about the country, they can preach the advantages of school committees to take up the work of the teacher-manager. Nothing would give greater pleasure to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the Department than to see them doing it. But as a matter of fact we have no means of forcing the pace or compelling the teacher-manager to make way for a local committee. It all depends upon local effort. We have so many conferences all over the country; and this is a point which may with advantage be taken up by the conferences and they can do a great deal in this direction. I would make that suggestion and I hope that, after what I have said, the honourable member will see that no useful purpose will be served by pursuing the discussion of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. KARASIMAMURA SARMA :—" Your Excellency, we are extremely thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar for the assistance they have given us in behalf of the Government—that the Government are not committed to any policy of preference of board schools to aided schools. What some of us desire is that the Government may be a little more active in their sympathy towards aided education; and far from being neutral in the matter of preference, they may even go so far as to encourage aided education. That seems to have been the policy which has been steadily pursued until recent years at a comparatively low cost. But the recession to other methods is calculated to retard expansion and embank the Government upon a very expensive policy which, when results are compared, would not justify such enormous expenditures. A good deal has been said as to the relative cost of Government, board, and aided school education. But the figures that are mentioned may not convey to us, in any definite shape, what the correct results would be. Therefore, with the leave of the Council I would beg to point out that, whereas I take the figures for 1911-12—with an expenditure of Rs. 31 lakhs from Provincial revenues, with Rs. 9 lakhs from local fund resources, and a total expenditure of Rs. 31 lakhs from public funds this Presidency has been able to educate 987,000 pupils in primary schools, Bombay has had to spend Rs. 70 lakhs from public funds on the education of only 677,600 pupils, chiefly because the public schools in the Bombay Presidency are much more numerous than in Madras. The expenditure on public schools in Bombay and on schools under public management was in the year 1911-12 Rs. 42 lakhs as against Rs. 30 lakhs in Madras. There there is only Rs. 6 lakhs given towards aided education as against Rs. 21 lakhs in Madras. So the result is with an expenditure of Rs. 69 lakhs as against Rs. 37 lakhs, the results produced in Bombay were far inferior in the matter of the expansion of education to the results in Madras. And the same may be said of Bengal also. On schools under public management Bengal spends Rs. 155 lakhs as against Rs. 24 lakhs on aided schools and there are 35,010 schools with more than one million boys in primary classes. Therefore the embankment on any policy of direct and indirect encouragement to board school education is calculated to lead the Government in expensures which cannot be justified by results.

"With regard to the question of classes, I had from the quinquennial report for 1911-12 that there does not seem to be much disparity between Bombay and Madras in that respect. Because I had that the number of boys in the three divisions of the primary stages of instruction A, B and C, in the year 1911-1912 was 808,809 as against 980,000 in Madras; and in Bombay it was 616,000 out of 677,600. There do not seem to be any more pupils in the higher grades in Bombay notwithstanding the fact that there are more schools there under public management than in Madras. Therefore, we cannot say that there is any very great difference between aided education and education in board schools. Whether we look to the total cost, the expansion of education or the practical efficiency taken over a long period of time, I think there does not seem to be much room for preference. Judging from the results of former years I cannot help thinking that aided schools compare very favourably with board schools. It may be owing to discouragement—I will not say discouragement, but I will say—owing to want of encouragement aided schools in recent years may have fallen in quality as compared with board schools. I am not prepared to contradict what the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy said; but whatever slight deficiency there may be in efficiency, I do not think that would warrant or compensate for the enormous difference in the cost of these two kinds of schools.

(Mr. Narasimharao Sarma; Mr. Chidambaram  
Nadaiyar.)

[6th APRIL 1916.]

"Then, my Lord, the practical question, therefore, is as to whether the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was not justified in asking for larger grants to aided schools, having regard to the recent policy of the Government. I find on page 8 of the last Administration Report on Public Instruction for the year 1914-15 this sentence: 'Out of the income of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs which was, to a large extent, met, as I must, from public lands, about Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on board schools and more than Rs. 2½ lakhs on teaching grants to aided elementary schools.' The distribution was equal. We have been told that the proportion of board schools to aided schools is about 25, and Rs. 4 lakhs have been apportioned equally. That would, therefore, amply justify the apprehension that, in practice, the tendency has been, to encourage board schools—not by discouraging aided schools directly, but in effect doing so by means of large grants for board schools. Some of us here who were trained in aided schools are grateful to the teachers who trained us. Your Excellency will see that in those days grants which school masters were receiving were handsome and there was practical management which cannot be possible now, because education has expanded so enormously that the same amount of grant cannot be given to school masters; but at the same time the grant to aided schools has been cut down steadily. What is wanted is to make the teachers put more heart into their work; and the only way of doing it is by actually encouraging them. In view of the keen desire the Government have for the expansion of education as shown by the steps they have taken to put board education on an efficient basis, the same steps may have to be taken to put aided schools on a sound basis, so that the principal feature of education in Madras should be that it should be in the hands of private managers, that is, private hands rather than under public management. That is the only way of solving the possibility of rapid expansion of elementary education."

"With regard to school committees, we welcome the Government co-operation with any persons, who may interest themselves in the formation of a school committee. But may we suggest, sir, that such co-operation would be welcomed and be practically useful, if the Government should show in a definite way some recognition of these school committees, by saying that instead of 25 per cent they would give 57½ per cent grant, if the school master submitted himself to the disciplinary control of the committee. There will then be an easy solution of the problem. But if he is to get only 25 per cent whether he runs the school himself or places himself under the control of the committee, I do not see any reason why he should put himself under anybody's control. Therefore, some encouragement should be given to a teacher to put himself under the control of a school committee in the manner in which I have suggested. The Government may say that they are not only not committed to any definite policy but they are committed to a policy of encouraging aided education; and I want them to be more active in that aspect, because the consequences otherwise will be disastrous from the financial point of view. Taking that policy in view, they should do everything they can to increase their grants towards aided education."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM NADAIYAR:—"Your Excellency, from the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Stree, I gather that this resolution has nothing to do with the extension of elementary education. But I submit that if it has to do anything at all it has a great deal to do with the extension of elementary education. If the conditions of the existing schools are improved and their status bettered, it will certainly be an incentive to an increase in the number of schools under the aided system. This system of aided schools in this province has had a probably favourable development; and I believe that the Government will be well advised in improving and encouraging the growth of schools under this system. Even with some more grants-in-aid, even with more expenditure on these aided schools they are bound to be much cheaper than the board schools which the Government are endeavoring to encourage. I clearly see that the Hon'ble Mr. Stree attaches more importance to the efficiency that he sees in these board schools. But so far as the control over these board schools is concerned, I practically find little or no distinction. They come practically under the same departmental control, except in point of status. The same degree of efficiency can well be maintained through the department and the departmental officers in the case of aided schools. There is, no doubt,

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that if education is really to spread at all, this sort of encouragement to aided schools will be indispensable; and in any action that will, in the long run, make education cheaper and accelerate the pace at which education spreads, and on the whole it would do well to make education more economical. If only help is always given in the way of finance, these aided schools are bound to spread faster and faster and make us reach the goal of wider education earlier than we can manage through these board schools alone. Efficiency can well be secured through the close departmental control we have, if only a little more financial support is safeguarded to them by the Government.

\* As regards the entrusting of these schools to committees of management I think even there the question of a little more financial aid would leave us in a better position than what the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has pictured to us from his experience of the Amavathi District. There is no doubt that managers of aided schools have now to spend a great deal more perhaps than it is necessary or desirable, with the vast sympathy and support we have at the hands of the Government, but only we should get that sympathy and support better regulated. With these remarks, I would earnestly recommend to the sympathetic consideration of the Government the acceptance of this resolution in the hope and confidence that it would certainly contribute to accelerate the pace at which we can spread education and make it also, at the same time, more economical and yet more efficient."

His Excellency the President:—"I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that we have 17 resolutions more to discuss; and we have been discussing this particular resolution since a quarter to one and it is really in the interests of the reputation of the Council as a business assembly that we should have a point to our procedure. Two Honourable gentlemen, speaking for the Government, have replied on the resolution; and I have to invite the Honourable gentlemen in charge of the motion, if he sees his way, to declare his attitude upon it, so that the Council, as a whole, may come to a decision in regard to it and proceed to the next business."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. RANGAPPA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I heard with no small amount of pleasure the declaration by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction of the attitude of the Government in this matter, which, he said, was one of non-commercial to any definite policy. In these circumstances, I believe I shall be justified in accepting the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyar to withdraw the resolution. But there are one or two small matters which I would mention to the Council before doing so. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone, in speaking of the total emoluments of the schoolmaster, which, owing to some mistake, I seem to have described as salary, spoke of its being eked out in various ways, besides the money that the Government put into his hands. I do not know whether he mentioned that fact with approval or disapproval. He seemed rather to think that that was a satisfactory state of things. If that was his attitude, I humbly beg to differ from him, because it seems to me that it should not be made necessary for a schoolmaster to do other work in order to eke out his livelihood."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has also mentioned that during the last three or four years Government have been steadily increasing the amount given as aid to elementary schools. I do not dispute that statement. In fact, the Government have recently increased the stipendiary grants and for that reason they have been obliged to increase the grant. But my whole point is this: the teacher should be guaranteed more or less a position of competence in his village school. If he is encouraged to put forward a sum on the neighborhood of Rs. 100, he will keep his school in an efficient condition, subject to any terms as to management or committees that the Government may recommend. In this case, it would be necessary to lay down that the teaching grants should be not less than Rs. 5 and the stipendiary grant should be the same as the stipendiary allowance which private teachers have been allowed in board schools. I am further obliged to mention that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has paid no attention to his speech to the Special Committee that I mentioned, that is, about what I call the minimum grant. That is a very hard provision which is not necessary, and I would plead strongly with the Government once more that that should be abolished. But if it is

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(*Mr. Srinivas Sastry; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*) (4th April 1916.

not possible for the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to give us a promise to abolish it, I hope he will at least look into the matter and see that his sub-assistants and supervisors do not recommend a reduction of grant, right and left.

"As in these committees of management, I do not think it is difficult in the present times to seek such local assistance in the conduct of these schools. When we place these teachers by increased grants in a position of competence, they will be willing to seek the assistance of local friends, who will give the school the guarantee, which the department will be justified in accepting. I am quite prepared to accept the invitation that has been issued that they should assist in the starting of these village schools. That is a work which is not so much on the non-officials as it is met on the Government officers.

"There is only one other thing, your Excellency, I would mention before I withdraw my resolution; that is I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone or any one who is responsible for education will not lay too much emphasis on the mere meaning of the word "aid" that we all use. The word aid denotes that there should be local aid. The 1884 despatch says that when aid is given, the primary object is to create local co-operation and local effort and consequently there will be something to aid the proprietor or the manager who is aided to put a little of his money. These two conditions are such difficult conditions that it is impossible to expect them to be fulfilled in the case of elementary schools. From the very beginning the Government have revised the very strict definition of "aid" and only imposed as a condition on these schools, that they must submit to recognition and departmental inspection so that the strict criterion now set up would probably hamper the growth of education, and in the sphere of elementary education at least, it is impossible now to set this up. Then in the case of elementary education, as the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said, we have been obliged to countenance the system of a large number of proprietary schools. They are fast coming to be, every single proprietor being now allowed to put his school under a committee more or less. Your Excellency, I am much satisfied with the statement made on behalf of the Government because I realize that any increase of expenditure is just now difficult to get from the Government. I consent to withdraw this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ENLARGEMENT OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT *IN* REGARD TO THE CONTROL, ETC., OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—(1) Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to propose *shall* in these terms:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a representation should be made to the Government of India that the powers of the Local Government should be enlarged in regard to the control, the administration and construction of the railways in this Presidency, more especially.

(a) by the reconstitution of the Railway Secretariat of the Government or by providing the Government in some other manner with an expert adviser in railway matters;

(b) by empowering the Local Government to deal with all complaints from the travelling public against the Railway Administrations in this province and to issue such instructions to them as the Government may think necessary to remove such complaints, and generally to exercise the same control in railway matters as before the abolition of the Railway Secretariat; and

(c) by giving a free hand to the Local Government in the development and construction of district board railways."

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8th April 1916.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"My Lord, I consider that this question of the powers of the Local Government is a matter of the greatest importance to the Presidency. The question of the enlarged powers and Provincial autonomy in railway matters has been urged by me on previous occasions both in my budget speeches and in speeches relating to the construction of railways which came up for consideration before this Council."

"My Lord, it is necessary for me to briefly refer to the previous history of this subject. Honourable Members are aware that the administration of railways is vested in the Government of India under the Indian Railways Act; the financial powers and the administrative powers are all centred in them under that enactment. Until the year 1905, Local Governments and Provincial Administrations were acting as the agents of the Government of India in some matters and the control that had to be exercised in local matters by the Government of India was exercised by the Local Governments through their Consulting Engineers. It seems to me that the change that was brought about by the reorganisation of the administration of railways, and by the creation of the Railway Board in the year 1905, seriously affected the position and prestige of the Local Government and has also acted in a great way to prejudice the interests of the public in this Presidency."

"Before I proceed further, it is perhaps necessary to point out that, by the constitution of the Railway Board, some of the powers which were being exercised by Local Governments were transferred to the Railway Board. I have here in my hands a statement of the powers which have been conferred on the Local Governments by the Act itself, a statement of the powers delegated to them by the Government of India under section 144 of the Indian Railways Act and another statement of the powers which were exercised by the Government of India themselves. I might perhaps mention that in the powers delegated to the Local Governments included the following:—

(i) All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council under sections 7, 9 and 11 of the Act, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions will not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government.

Section 7.—Exemption of necessary works by railway administration.

Section 9.—Temporary entry upon land for repairing and preventing accident.

Section 11.—Works for the accommodation of the owners and consignees of goods adjoining a railway.

(ii) All the powers of the Governor General in Council under section 48, only in cases where the Railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Government.

Section 48.—Disposal of differences between railways regarding conduct of joint traffic.

Section 5.—Powers of inspection.

Section 51.—Establishment of ferries and roadways for accommodation of traffic.

Section 54.—Imposing conditions for working traffic.

Section 55.—Lien for rates, terminal and other charges.

(iii) All the powers and functions of the Governor General in Council under sections 5, 51 (a) to (e), 54 and 55

(iv) Section 53.—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(v) Section 53.—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police Officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given."

"After the formation of the Railway Board all these powers vested in the Local Governments were transferred to the Railway Board and the Local Governments were divested practically of all control in matters relating to the administration of railways."

"My Lord, it will therefore be seen that after the constitution of the Railway Board, the sanctioning powers of the railway administrations, their agents and their

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directors were increased, the powers vested in the Local Governments were assigned to the Railway Board and the functions and the legitimate sphere of influence of the Local Governments which necessarily had a wider outlook in all matters of railway administration affecting the province were altogether eliminated. It is unnecessary for me to refer at length to this question of the administration of railways by a remote, centralised authority like the Railway Board which is situated so far away from this Presidency; and I must say that not only in this province but also throughout all India the constitution of the Railway Board has given a great deal of dissatisfaction and the matter has attracted a great deal of attention in commercial and trade journals, one of which perhaps I might mention. The *Capital*, had an article which clearly viewed that the constitution of the Railway Board as a highly centralised authority does not answer the needs of the various provinces. However that may be, so far as this Presidency is concerned, we have two important considerations to bear in mind—that is the remoteness of this Province from the central authority; and secondly we have, in this province, a system of the development of district board railways which distinguishes this Province entirely from other provinces. We have had the credit in this Province of having initiated a policy of construction and development of district board railways. Considered from this aspect, whatever may be the functions assigned to the Railway Board, I contend, my Lord, that we have here a case which distinguishes this Province from others; and I believe that the only way in which the numerous questions affecting the railway administration which have found expression in this Council both by interpellations and resolutions—questions of railway traffic, overcrowding of trains, situation of platforms, situation of the waiting rooms, situation of the refreshment rooms, the question of level crossings and various other questions in which the legitimate local knowledge and influence of the Local Government ought to be exercised both in the railway administration as well as in the Railway Board—the only way in which these numerous questions can be dealt with is now impossible. As I said, the agents of the railways and directors are practically independent of the Local Government and the Local Government have absolutely no voice; and I contend that the Local Government, as I stated on previous occasions, are making more than a poor office at present for transferring all questions on railway matters which might be placed before the Local Government to the Railway Board and the agents of the railway administrations; and we are left in their strict will and pleasure whether they choose to take action or not on these representations.

"My Lord, I have put the matter so strongly because I found, in the course of an extended tour in the Southern districts as well as in both systems of railway which I recently undertook, there were very many matters where local influence and local knowledge, which can only be exercised by the Local Government, did not find a place in the administration of railways in this Presidency. After all, it must be recognised that railway administrations look on these questions from an entirely different standpoint from that of the Local Government, whose outlook is that of the whole Presidency and ranges over commercial, trade and administrative interests of the Province assigned to the care of your Excellency's Government. Therefore, on the general question I contend, whether the Railway Board is retained or not, we have a case to differentiate the conditions of our Presidency from those of other Provinces; and I therefore pray that representations may be made, whatever may be the powers of the Local Government in matters affecting the railways in other Provinces, that we in this Province should have complete control in all matters in which it is possible under the existing law for the Local Government to exercise their legitimate sphere of influence.

"There are two other matters, my Lord, which I should like to mention. One is the reconstitution of the Railway Secretariat. As I have already explained to the Council, the Local Government had a Railway Secretariat which was established in 1907 or 1908; and its functions were that of expert advisers to the Local Government and of forming a kind of channel of communication between the Local Government and the railway administrations. Enlarged powers conferred upon railway companies have, to some extent, diminished the sphere of action or the sphere of usefulness of the Consulting Engineer for Railways. While it is necessary, though probably it may



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be not possible, to withdraw the enlarged powers conferred on the railway administrations, in consequence of the reorganisation of the railways in 1903 or 1909, it seems to me that there are so many matters affecting the railway administration which will have to be disposed of, if your Excellency's Government are to take proper place in the administration of railway affairs. I have already referred to a number of questions affecting the public in which your Excellency's Government are expected to take an interest. Besides this, there is the general question of the reconstitution of the Railway Secretariat. I must guard myself by stating that it may not be possible to restore it to the same position as was occupied by it before. I am prepared to concede that it may be necessary to retain the general financial and technical control of the Railway Board; but all other functions which can only be efficiently exercised by local knowledge and local experience can only be exercised by the restoration of things which existed before the Railway Board was constituted. My Lord, I do not wish to dilate further on the reconstitution of the Railway Secretariat.

"The second matter which I would like to urge upon the attention of the Government is the development of the district board railways. This also brings into prominence the necessity for a Railway Secretariat. I must, in this connection, express our indebtedness to your Excellency's Government and the Honourable the Finance Member who always keeps the development of railway administration, especially the district board railways, in the forefront. But it must be said, at the same time, that the difficulties of the present situation both in regard to the financing of district board railways and also in settling the terms for the construction of railways and also for their maintenance are difficulties which have to be grappled with vigorously, if any advance is to be made. As regards the financing of district board railways, I have already expressed my views on the subject which has been discussed more than once in the Council. Since the expression of public opinion with regard to the Madagal-Palghat railway, most of the district boards, and, I think, all of them, have expressed their great desire for constructing their own lines as far as possible. The policy of your Excellency's Government is, I trust, that preference should be given to district boards to construct their own lines, to help them by finding the necessary funds. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has more than once stated that the amount of funds available, under the existing conditions in the open market, is limited, and all that has been asked goes to show that the money can be found only if the banks make up their minds to float a loan, or if it is unable to do so, it will be impossible to finance these schemes in these days. Under these circumstances, I might perhaps mention that, at one time, your Excellency's Government were keen on placing the money required for the district board railways on the provincial loan account. In the year 1909, the official member for Madras, Mr. Andrew, gave expression to the feelings of this Government on this matter. In that year, the Secretary of State gave a new ruling that the money required for district board railways should not be placed on the provincial loan account. Mr. Andrew, speaking on this subject, stated as follows in the budget debate of the Imperial Council in the year 1909 :—

- \* The money thus accumulating cannot be diverted to other purposes and
- \* district boards are anxious to proceed with the work of the railway construction
- \* but are discouraged by the decision of the Secretary of State that lines constructed
- \* from loans obtained by a local board from the Government fall under the Imperial
- \* programme of railway construction. It is hopeless to expect any steady progress
- \* in lines of the class contemplated if local boards are subject to the restrictions
- \* imposed by the Secretary of State as they are by their nature of secondary importance.
- \* Taken from the Imperial point of view though of the greatest importance locally.
- \* As an instance, I may mention the Baroda-Mandla line which was
- \* constructed by means of a loan from the provincial loan account just before the
- \* Secretary of State's ruling was given. This line, which was opened for traffic only
- \* a year ago, is already earning 7½ per cent and is of the greatest benefit to the
- \* district and brings in, I imagine, a considerable amount of traffic to the Southern
- \* Mahratta Railway while the provincial loan account is making 4 per cent on the
- \* loan. Had this line not been built before the Secretary of State's ruling was issued,
- \* it would have had to be included in the Imperial programme, and its construction
- \* would have been deferred in all probability for years to the loss of the district

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"and probably also the permanent line. I would therefore urge, my Lord, that the Secretary of State be moved to modify his ruling in such a way as to permit some definite loan, say up to 15 lakhs, being made annually from the provincial loan account for the construction of railways by local boards without including them in 'the Imperial programme.'"

"My Lord, this is what the official representatives of your Excellency's Government stated in 1909. Since then, the official representatives of your Excellency's Government in the Imperial Council have preserved a very discreet silence on this and other matters. But there is the statement which has been made and I trust that your Excellency's Government will take steps to reopen this matter, as I believe that is the only way open under the present conditions. It is clearly that the money market may improve and that there may be a change in the attitude of the public to invest their moneys in railways. But taking the conditions as they are, that is the only way in which we can secure progress. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated the other day that there were accumulated schemes of railway development, amounting to six crores of rupees. So, if instead of 15 lakhs, as proposed by Mr. Andrew, 50 lakhs were placed at the disposal of boards for the purpose, it will take considerable time to give effect to all these schemes which are in an advanced stage so far as investigation goes. It may be said that there is an open market for us to raise the loan. My Lord, as I have already stated, this year it has not been possible to find any loan for two district board lines. As I have stated, the money available is stated to be limited by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and I have the authority of no less a person than the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for saying that local bodies ought to be entitled to a portion of the Imperial loan floated by the Government of India for local purposes. It seems to me, therefore, that we have very good grounds for asking the Secretary of State to reconsider his decision and to allow a certain amount of money, say Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, to be placed on the provincial loan account for the speedy construction of these lines. As I have already stated, at that rate, we have lines which would take ten or fifteen years for construction. I, therefore, plead that as the question of raising loans either in this Presidency or elsewhere, such as Bombay or Calcutta, in the money market is very remote, that your Excellency's Government will see their way to accept this motion and make a representation to the Government of India."

"My Lord, I have a few more words to say on the question of securing terms for the construction and maintenance of the district board lines. In this connection, it is perhaps necessary for me to refer to the South Indian Railway contract which was entered into by the Secretary of State and which, in my opinion, and I trust in the opinion of my Honourable friends in this Council, was grossly prejudicial to the development of district board lines in this Province. It was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew in the year 1909 in the Imperial Council that the South Indian Railway was obstructing all railway programmes in Southern India. Though I do not like to join issue on this matter for the purpose of the debate, I would point out that this statement was made by the official representatives of your Excellency's Government; and I trust that there is some truth in the matter. But whatever it is, the conditions of the contract make it a matter of monopoly for either the one company or the other in this Province either to construct the lines or to raise any number of objections to put off the rapid development of lines which would affect their profits and the working of their existing lines. I have been told in a communication that I received yesterday that the views of your Excellency's Government were before the Secretary of State when this contract was entered into. Perhaps we shall not be in a position to know what the views of your Excellency's Government were with reference to this system. We should very much like to know what the Government of this Province thought about the conditions which have conferred a practical monopoly on the two railway administrations in this Province. Therefore, my Lord, we are under great practical difficulties even in settling working terms. In the case of the Gachanipalle line, the District Board of Guntur has recently made a representation to your Excellency's Government that, at every stage, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway went back upon the conditions which were offered to the District board."

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"I have seen the report of the committee which considered the subject, a copy of which they sent me for my perusal. I have absolutely no doubt that the district board's interests were very much prejudiced by the fact that they had no proper advice either technical or otherwise and their interests had been seriously prejudiced. Under all these circumstances the only way in which the rapid construction of district board lines can be secured is by freeing them from the provincial loan account, by having expert advisers to advise them and by having a definite policy of railway development in this Province. I trust that your Excellency's Government will be able to see their way to accept this resolution and take such steps as may be necessary to enlarge the powers possessed by this Government and safeguard the interests of the district boards and the general public in all the directions that I have mentioned.

"I have only to say that, even apart from all these considerations, is the distribution of the railway budget there is an impression, a well-founded impression, that this Province does not receive its legitimate share, and I consider it is entirely due to the fact that your Excellency's Government have absolutely no voice either with the Railway Board or with the Government of India in the distribution of the annual expended on railways. Last year, I referred to the figures of railway construction during the previous five or six years. I do not think I would trouble the Council again by quoting these figures. But I would just point out that the figures clearly showed that Southern India fared very badly in the matter of the Imperial programme of railway construction.

"Finally there is the question of rolling stock which is also of great importance to Southern India. The Railway Board is not at all in touch with public opinion in this Presidency. I do not know how many times Members of the Railway Board have visited this Province since the Board was constituted, when they consulted and what facilities they afforded either to the Government or to the Province or to the general public to ventilate all their difficulties. I think, therefore, under these circumstances, steps should be taken to modify the exceedingly autocratic powers possessed by railway administration and the Railway Board, and that the legitimate sphere of influence of the local Government should be re-established by the transfer of as many of the powers to the local Government as could possibly be transferred. As I have already said, I am not anxious that the general policy should be affected or that the technical control should be assumed by the local Government; but the administrative control should be entirely with the local Government. We are now talking of provincial autonomy; but we can make no better beginning than by asking for entire provincial autonomy in railway matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"Before the constitution of the Railway Board, it would appear that this Government had an expert adviser who used to be the Secretary to the Government. That expert advice used to look after certain definite interests of the Government in railway administration in this Province. Before 1905 when the Railway Board was first established and also before the Government of India withdrew some of the powers given to the local Government, it appears that the local Government had considerable powers over the construction and working of these railways; but since then and since 1910 when the powers of the Railway Board were amplified, the local Government seem to have lost almost all the control over these railways. The effect of the constitution of the Railway Board was that these railway companies have got larger powers and the whole system of railway administration has become centralized in the Railway Board, so much so that the railway companies look more or less to their profit and loss and to their own interests; and the Railway Board which has more or less to look to technical aspects and the efficiency of the work of these railways have not been able to devote the attention that is necessary in the matter of securing the convenience of the travelling public. The local Government, who are in the best situation to know the conditions of this Province, are deprived of the position which is desirable, so far as the powers of control over railway companies and over railway administrations concerned, with the result that the general grievances brought to the notice of the Government from time to time are not being properly attended to. The local Government are not able to do anything directly in the matter except

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

[5th April 1916.]

referring the complaints to the Railway Board and the various railway administrations concerned. Besides, the Honorable member has said that the Railway Board being situated at a distance and the whole of the administration of the railways being centrally controlled, it has become impossible more or less for the members of the Railway Board to know anything of the local conditions, without which it is not possible for them to attend to various matters which affect the convenience of passengers and also the public in Southern India. It is, therefore, necessary that the local Government should have some definite control over the administration of railways, however much they may not be willing to interfere with the technical aspect of railway administrations. The Railway Board may be entrusted with the disposal of all matters connected with the technical side of railway administrations; but with regard to other matters pertaining to the convenience of passengers and also to traffic, the amount of rolling stock, the number of wagons, etc., local Governments are best suited to give an opinion.

"My Lord, various forms of complaints and various difficulties have been pointed out and brought before this Council from time to time regarding the administration of railways in Southern India, and also the want of rolling stock and traffic rates; and the local Government have not been able adequately to deal with these complaints except referring them to the Railway Board and also to the various railway companies who more or less look upon these matters in a technical aspect altogether. Before the constitution of this Railway Board, the expert advice used to be to the Secretary to Government, through whom the Government were able to exercise control over railway companies and bring some sort of pressure upon them. But since that railway secretariat was abolished, the whole administration was centralized in the Railway Board and these railway companies have become more or less independent of the Government. And this Railway Board, which is situated far away at Bombay, is not able to know the conditions prevailing in this Presidency. It is therefore necessary, my Lord, that this Government should possess some powers and should have the former powers of control over these railways and should have the old relations re-established, in order that the railway administrations in this part of the country may be properly brought under the superintendence of the Local Government.

"My Lord, with regard to the traffic rates, I may here mention that these rates for produce are being fixed on peculiar considerations on what are called by railway companies, "long loads" and this system of rates fixed for produce has been to some extent, working prejudicially with reference to certain minor ports in this Presidency and has affected prejudicially some of the industries as well. These are matters that the Local Government are better able to look into and it is necessary in the interests of this Presidency to make the railway companies suitably alter their traffic rates in order that the economic conditions of this Presidency may not suffer and the administration may be suitably modified to serve the best interests of the country.

"My Lord, the Honorable member of the proposition has already pointed out how these companies have been working prejudicially in, and obstructing the progress of, the local board railways. This is the one province in the whole of India where local board railways have shown greater progress than at any other place. Here in this Presidency, local boards have been taking a great deal of interest in the expansion of railway lines. Almost all the districts in the Presidency have been collecting the railway cess. The district boards will not be able to make any headway in opening the railways unless greater control by the Local Government over railway administration is secured, so that the obstruction which is now being placed by the railway companies may be removed entirely.

"It has also been pointed out that it is necessary that your Excellency's Government should be enabled to borrow from local boards provincial loans, and unless that is also secured I am afraid that the mere desire of local bodies to construct railways will not be of any help. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to make the local bodies enter into larger programmes of railway construction and also to help these local bodies in the construction of railways that your Excellency's Government must be enabled to advance to these bodies moneys out of provincial loans. Again, in the interests of the travelling public, in the interests of several minor ports,

RESOLUTION AT ENLARGEMENT OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL SELF  
GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE CONTROL, ETC., OF RAILWAYS.

[27th April 1916.]

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; the President;  
Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Kameswara Pillai.)

which have been decaying, and whose export trade is becoming affected to a great extent, and also in the interests of certain industries, the Local Government ought to have some control in fixing the traffic rates and also in making these railway companies provide themselves with larger wagons and larger amount of rolling stock and better equipment.

"My Lord, these are all things which it is not possible for the Railway Board sitting at a distance to understand, and the Local Government who are the best authority that can understand the conditions of the Province and also look after the convenience of the passengers will not be able to exercise any great control over the railway administration, unless the powers of the Local Government are re-established and the old railway secretariat is again constituted. Before the constitution of the Railway Board, the Local Government were exercising large powers of control in regard to questions of accommodation, of traffic and of conditions of working, etc. And all these are matters which affect the economic condition and the convenience of the Province and also the convenience of the passengers; and unless the Local Government have an active voice and control over these matters there will be no improvement in railway administration. I think, my Lord, that it is necessary and that it is also high time that your Excellency's Government must now act the Secretary of State for the powers, which this Government was enjoying before the constitution of the Railway Board, being given back and the old railway secretariat being re-established."

His Excellency the Governor:—"If the Honourable gentleman will allow me I would remind him that he has already exceeded his time."

The Honourable Mr. K. R. V. KAMESWARA RAO:—"I request the Government to view this resolution in all the aspects referred to and represent to the Secretary of State for proper powers of control being given to the Government. With these words, I beg to exceed this resolution."

The Honourable Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, again I hope that the Honourable member and the Honourable recorder of this resolution will not think me disrespectful if I do not devote quite so much time to replying as they occupied in placing the resolution before the Council. It is well-known, I believe, that the Government of Madras opposed very strenuously the abolition of the railway department of the secretariat and also of the Consulting Engineer; and experience shows that their views on that subject were sound. Whether this will be the opportune moment for bringing up this matter again, I feel rather doubtful; but the Railway Board have recently gone some way in making an attempt to carry out a policy of decentralisation which may lead us to hope that they would be willing to listen to proposals for further action in that direction. If, therefore, the Honourable Member would modify his resolution slightly, the Government will be able to accept it. I would suggest that for the words 'a representation should be made to the Government of India that the powers of the Local Government should be enlarged' the following be substituted: 'he should take such steps as may be found possible to secure the enlargement of the powers of the Local Government.' I wish, however, at the same time to guard myself against being misunderstood, for this Government could not possibly ask for all the powers which the two Honourable Members seem to have in contemplation. This Government never did have such wide powers as the two Honourable Members appear to desire that they should have. Until we get complete financial decentralisation, complete financial autonomy for the Province, it will not be possible for the Provincial Government to have complete control over railways, nor will it be possible for any Government, whether Provincial or Imperial, to do many things which Honourable Members seem desirous to empower us to do. The powers in question must still remain the functions of the railway companies and all that we can do in many respects is to bring matters to the notice of the railway companies and to use such legitimate pressure as may be in our power to get them carried out. If the Honourable Member is willing to accept the amendment, the Government are prepared to accept the resolution; otherwise we must oppose it."

The Honourable Rao Bahadur P. KAMESWARA PILLAI:—"Before the Honourable Mr. Kameswara Rao accepts the alteration made by the Honourable Sir Harold Stuart,

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(*Mr. Kameswar Peltai; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [6th April 1914. Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma.]*)

I wish to state a few facts. I have been bringing to the notice of the Government the grievances of assistant station masters who have been working day and night. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart promised to do what he could. After all, it was found that the Local Government had no power—that they were unable to do anything in the matter. I believe, that the powers, we are asking for the Local Government, will enable them to remove such grievances as those of the assistant station masters. I think that such power should be asked for and obtained. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is quite agreeable to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar rose to address the Council.

His Excellency the President:—"I am very sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble gentleman again; but I assure him that I was a sufferer with him on the last occasion, when I should have been delighted to make some lengthy remarks on the education resolution which we were discussing; but I was obliged to refrain from making these remarks. I should like to put it to the Council that, if the Hon'ble gentleman is willing to accept the offer made on behalf of the Government, I really think that the proposed thing will be for me to call, as I ought to call, upon the Hon'ble gentleman to accept it and allow us to pass on to the next business."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I accept the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's suggestion. As regards the alteration of the resolution, I do not see much difference either one way or the other between his amendment and my resolution. The steps which he will have to take will be to address the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and the Railway Board; and as I do not see any distinction between the two I am quite willing to accept the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I understood that the words beginning with 'a representation' up to 'enlarged' will be dropped."

His Excellency the President:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"May I request information? The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart goes further than what the Hon'ble member has asked for. May I know the reason for the change?"

His Excellency the President:—"I do not think it is necessary to pursue the matter; otherwise we will be inevitably led into a discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has brought forward the resolution and both he and the secondor are willing to accept the terms of the resolution as altered by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. It is really a verbal alteration which enlarges the discretion of the Local Government in making representations on this matter; and it is, as a matter of fact, less definite and more wide or more general. So I propose if this is the state of things between the Hon'ble member and the Government to put the resolution to the vote."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRANARAYANA SARMA:—"I am entitled to speak on this resolution. May I know if the acceptance of this resolution by the Government prevents me from speaking on it?"

His Excellency the President:—"If I interpret the rules correctly, my calling on the Hon'ble gentleman to respond to the order made on behalf of the Government does close the debate. I may be wrong, but I think I am right. I have no wish whatever to restrict the discussion. I put it to the Council—what useful purpose can possibly be served by our continuing the discussion on a resolution when there is unanimity between those who moved the resolution and the Government—what possible public purpose can be served by sitting here and discussing such resolutions at greater length? The rule that I refer to is rule 20 which says—"When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply."

RESOLUTIONS RE ENLARGEMENT OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL SIT  
GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE CONTROL, ETC., OF RAIL-  
WAYS AND THE WAIVING OF THE RECOVERY OF SURVEY  
CHARGES FROM RYOTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

628 APRIL 1916]

(Mr. Narasimhamurti Srinivas; the President;  
Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. KARASIMHAPPA SARKA:—"I am not quarrelling with the proposition that Your Excellency may put a stop to the discussion at any stage, apart from the rules. Even though the Government may accept a resolution, we may not agree to it."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"Quite right; but there does not seem to be any one who wishes to oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"If your Excellency will permit me in a matter of a principal resolution like this it is better and proper that our views are also taken, for the matter is going up to the Government of India. That is the point I wanted to say."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I will now put the resolution to the vote."

The resolution as amended was put to the vote and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE THE WAIVING OF THE RECOVERY OF SURVEY  
CHARGES FROM RYOTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in the districts where resurvey operations are to be undertaken owing to inaccuracies in resurvey, no recoveries should be made from the ryots on account of survey charges.'

In doing so he said:—"My Lord this resolution relates to the subject of survey operations. The circumstances which have led me to bring forward this proposition may be briefly stated. The subject of the expenditure on surveys is being constantly brought up before this Council, and the report of the Committee appointed by your Excellency's Government in regard to the Madras Survey and Land Records Department has considerably added to our knowledge of the state of things. It will be seen from appendix II-B that in several districts resurveys have been ordered owing to the inaccuracy in resurvey records. I may perhaps mention to the Council the districts in which resurveys have been so ordered. The first is the Goldikudi district; the taluks of Ruzia, Annigeran, Ramachandrapuram and Cocanada are to be resurveyed owing to the inaccuracy of the resurvey records. Then in the Kistna district the taluks of Tenali, Narapur, Bhomaswara, Barwada, Gadivada, Kolar, Bepur and Devi are to be resurveyed owing to the inaccuracy of the resurvey records. Then in Guntur, Tenali and Rajahmundry are also to be resurveyed owing to the inaccuracy of the resurvey records. In Rajahmundry similar inaccuracies have been found. Then we come to Annapur where five taluks are to be resurveyed. The grounds are not stated. In the district of South Arcot revision survey has been ordered. No reasons are given for that at all. Then Tanjore is to be resurveyed owing to loss of records. Trichinopoly is to be resurveyed owing to inaccuracy of the resurvey—the taluks of Kolattur, Mutin and Udaiyarpalayam.

"I was anxious to know the circumstances under which these orders have been passed; and accordingly I applied to the Government for a copy of the orders under which the resurvey operations are to be commenced. I might perhaps mention to the Council that only in regard to the districts of Goldikudi and Kistna the Hon'ble Mr. Balfour furnished me with the orders; and the Government refused to give me the other papers—he expressed the inability of the Government to furnish me with the orders relating to the other districts. I am unable to see why with reference to two districts these orders were furnished and why in the case of other districts they were refused. I suppose the Government are not in a mood to answer further communications as to why they were refused or why these were granted. I suppose I shall have the satisfaction of learning the reasons which have led the Government to give me the orders in the case of the two districts and to refuse them in the case

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CHARGES FROM RYOTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao;  
Mr. Gaudin)

[5th April 1916.]

of others. It is quite possible that the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford was under the impression that I represent only Chidliam and Konda in this Council. I also represent Guntur and there are taluks in Guntur where resurvey operations are going on. Even though I represent three districts, I claim to represent the whole Presidency, as all my Honorable friends do—the wider interests of the whole Presidency. I am, therefore, unable to know the circumstances which have led to these orders except such as those that have been mentioned in these reports themselves.

"Some of these areas were resurveyed under the block map system; others under the triangular system; and in the district of Guntur—in the taluks of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla—the system adopted was the diagonal and offset system which is the system recommended by the Survey Commission. My Lord, I am not at all in a position to say, by a perusal of the orders which have been furnished to me, as to why these resurveys have been found necessary, except that inaccuracies have crept in. That matter is not at all explained. I see generally from this report that the system of resurvey known as the block map does not meet with the approval of the Committee. But whatever it is, my Lord, inaccuracies have crept in and resurveys have been ordered. It seems to me that some notice should have been taken of the gentlemen concerned who were connected with these surveys, who were responsible for these inaccuracies. If the ryots are to be asked to pay for the cost of the resurvey because the records have been lost, or because the officers committed mistakes, there will be no end of the resurvey operations. It may be that in the next resurvey which is to be undertaken there will be similar mistakes. I should like to know specifically what the attitude of the Government in respect of this matter is. If it is the view of the Government that, so far as these districts are concerned the ryots should pay, I propose that the ryots should not be called upon to pay anything in the shape of survey charges for these resurveys. That is the essence of the proposal made in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, the Honourable member of this proposition has shown that in several taluks in several districts these resurvey operations have been begun. It would appear that where the resurvey was conducted on the old method of the colonial system it has to be placed on an improved system. Even in the case of the taluks and districts where the survey operations were conducted on the triangular and diagonal and offset methods resurvey was found necessary. In regard to taluks where the block-map system was adopted, resurvey was also ordered. It might be that in that case in the division of the fields certain inaccuracies would have crept in. Whatever that may be, there are certain inaccuracies where the triangular system of survey was adopted, and at this rate it is feared that there may be no end of the survey operations for the correction of mistakes committed at one time. In order that these survey operations may be made as accurate as possible these resurvey operations may have been found necessary. But whatever that may be, it is unjust that the ryots should be called upon to pay for these resurveys for the mistakes committed at one time under the old survey. It may be necessary to have all these mistakes corrected. But it is unjust that for the mistakes committed in the original survey the ryots should be asked to pay. It is not explained why these resurvey operations are ordered on this large scale and why ever after this system of triangular and diagonal and offset methods resurvey operations were found necessary. Whatever that may be, my Lord, it is not proper that the ryots concerned in these taluks should be made to pay for these resurvey operations. With these few words I strongly commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANNAY:—"I think with a few words I shall be able to meet the difficulty of the Honourable member and seconder of this resolution on this point. As a matter of fact, the ryot does not pay for the cost of resurvey. All that he pays for is the stones and the labour. Under the Act he is bound to maintain the stones, and if the stones are missing, it is the ryot that is responsible for the absence of these stones. If the stones are in the wrong place, it is the ryot that is responsible for their being in the wrong place. At the time of the survey the stones were presumably placed in the right place, and he is bound under the Act to supply colour or provide labour for replacing it. He is entirely responsible under the Act. Therefore it is quite correct that the ryot should pay. Moreover, apart from that



RESOLUTIONS AS THE WAIVING OF THE EXEMPTION OF SURVEY CHARGES FROM STOPS IN CERTAIN CASES AND APPOINTMENT OF SUB-JUDGES AS COURTS FOR PURPOSES OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

6th APRIL 1916.] (Mr. Choudhury : Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

point, which is really quite exclusive, I would ask the Honourable Member to consider how it would be possible to decide whether the absence of a stamp was due to the action of the ryot or was owing to the default of the surveyor who should have put it down twenty or thirty years ago. How in the world are we to tell whether the surveyor did not put the stamp there or whether the ryot after it was put down took it away or ploughed it in? It is impossible to ascertain whose fault it is. Therefore, we are obliged to assume that everything was done in the ordinary course of business and all that will be charged to the ryot is the labour and the stamp. We do not charge him with the establishment. That survives the great part of the cost; and the whole of it is borne by the unfortunate tax-payer represented by the Government. There is really no grievance in the matter. If any man sought to complain, it is the general tax-payer at having to pay for the resurvey.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao had some cause of dissatisfaction at not being supplied with certain Government orders. As a matter of fact these Government Orders do not bear upon this resolution. They bear upon the cases for certain revenue ryots. That would not affect this resolution which is concerned with stones and labour. It is not desirable that we should publish the Government Orders, which were not placed on the Editors' table and which raise all sorts of points as to the past history of the Survey Department going back for some years.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Honourable the member stated that the officers responsible ought to be punished. I dare say they have been punished in some cases. In some cases they have retired as well-known persons and they cannot be dug up and punished. All these matters cannot be gone into. When we find that some officer commits a mistake, we do punish him, but it is very difficult to do so after many years.

"We cannot accept the resolution. After this explanation, I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will feel it unnecessary to press it further."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I do not wish to press the resolution any further."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF SUB-JUDGES AS COURTS FOR PURPOSES OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO next moved the following proposition of which he had given notice :—

"XV. That Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that subordinate judges be empowered under section 3 (d) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 to perform the functions of the Court under the Act."

In doing so, he said :—"My Lord, in this resolution I propose that the Government should empower subordinate judges to exercise the functions which are now being exercised by district courts, i.e., deciding cases under the Land Acquisition Act. Section 3 of the Act empowers your Excellency's Government to authorize any judicial officer, any specified judicial officer, to exercise the functions of the court as defined in that Act. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart more than once said in this Council that there were several orders by the Public Works Department on account of the delays in land acquisition. I can say on behalf of local boards and municipalities that the same tale has to be told. There are several cases where enormous delays now occur, and that is due, in a great measure, to the fact that in every district it is the district judge that can dispose of a reference under the Land Acquisition Act from the decision of the awarding officer. The result has been that in the matter of acquisitions for local boards and municipalities and the railways

(Mr. Hanochandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [6th Ann. 1918.]

departments of the Government, the Public Works Department, the Revenue Department and other departments of Government, wherever land has to be acquired, considerable delay is occurring. In order to further investigate the facts I suggested to the Government, some time before this resolution was brought up, that they might make a reference to the district courts as to the extent to which references come up year after year and the extent to which delays which substantially have occurred in the past take place. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that one many of the surprises was the delay in land acquisition. My Honourable friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao asked a question at this meeting, and the Government have not thought it fit to call for information. It seems to me that the Government are not willing to investigate the matter, nor are they willing to adopt our suggestion. It seems to me that in these circumstances the only way or course open to me is to press this resolution on the attention of the Government.

"My Lord, delay in land acquisition and the general taxpayer a great deal of money. Interest has to be paid till the award is finally settled by the district court. I know in one or two districts delays have occurred in the disposal of these applications. The disposal rests on the exigencies of the work in the district courts. The district judges have a great deal of miscellaneous work which is always piling, and between one session and another land acquisition cases are piled up and reported for disposal and actually delays occur. Until the final decree, the interest allowed by the courts has to be paid by the Government or the land body which is acquiring the land. Consequently there seems to be absolutely no justification for the present state of things. I will take the case of Kumbhaksham taluk. Why should all people go to Tanjore with all their witnesses and other persons? In the Kichei district we have to go to Masulipatan; if the acquisition is in Comada or its neighbourhood, they have to go to Rajahmundry; so that it seems to me it would be both in the interests of the parties and of the Government if subordinate judges were empowered to deal with these acquisition cases. As regards their capacity it seems to me altogether unnecessary to say that they are not capable of dealing with these references as the district judges and perhaps it will not be stated that they are not qualified to dispose of these applications.

"I have only to say one word more, my Lord. Since this Act was passed, it is only in the case of Madras that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court has been empowered to deal with these applications under the Land Acquisition Act. In the madras no court except the district court exercises these functions. It seems to me that if the subordinate judges were empowered to deal with the applications under this Act within the area of their respective jurisdictions, it would promote public convenience, and will always cost the Government much less in the acquisition of land. I am really unable to understand the grounds on which the Government are unable to accept this resolution; for I see in answer to an identical question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, the Government say they are not in a position to carry out the terms of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. In doing so I shall briefly point out two reasons why it should be accepted. The first is the one pointed out by the Honourable member, namely that there is necessity for a quicker disposal of land acquisition cases. I wish to point out a second reason. It is now frequently urged that the district judges are overworked and require relief. Constantly applications are made for additional sessions judges and temporary sub-judges are created for the same purpose. At any rate some measure of relief can be afforded to district judges by allowing the use cases of land acquisition to be taken up by subordinate judges. Is there any reason why such transfer of cases should not be made. The Act distinctly contemplates the possibility of other courts trying these cases. I may point out that there is nothing in the circumstances of our land acquisition cases which would prevent other courts from undertaking their disposal by reason either of the peculiar nature of the trial or the pecuniary value of the cases. As to the pecuniary value the district judge has authority to deal with values as low as Rs. 20 or Rs. 25—such cases as fall within the cognizance of the Village Munsif come up to the district judge on appeal of his being the sole authority in these matters. Therefore, there is nothing in the pecuniary value. Most of these cases can go to the subordinate judge.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF SUB-JUDGES AS COURTS FOR 621  
PURPOSES OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

6th APRIL 1914.] (*Mr. Narayana Aggar; Sir Harold Stuart;  
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*)

"Then again as regards the intrinsic nature of the trial, these cases involve simple questions, mostly questions of valuation. Even if a few other matters occur, they are ordinary questions which the subordinate judges may be called upon to try in the ordinary course. I do not see why the Government have not till now moved in the matter of giving relief to district judges by empowering subordinate judges to try these cases. I presume it must be futile. There is no sufficient force to compel the Government. I hope the Government will see the necessity for giving sufficient relief to district judges and quickening the disposal of land acquisition cases. For these reasons, I hope the Government will be pleased to empower subordinate judges to try these cases."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable gentleman who just sat down was good enough to say that he thought the failure of the Government to take action was due to inertia, and the inference is that now that he has provided the necessary force we shall proceed with the business. I am afraid, your Excellency, he is not very well acquainted with the Act to which this proposition relates. Sections 18 and 19 of the Act provide that appeals in land acquisition cases shall be heard by the district court and there is a provision in section 3 that a special judicial officer within any specified local limits may be appointed by the local Government 'to perform the functions of the Court under this Act.' That means clearly that in special circumstances special appointments may be made, for a specified time or for a specified locality only, to take the place of the district court. We have in the Presidency made use of such appointments. We have appointed the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras. I have taken the trouble to see what has been done in the other Presidencies. I find that in Bombay an Assistant Judge in Town is the sole officer appointed under that provision; in Bengal the Munsif of Calcutta, and in the United Provinces, the Subordinate Judge of Bulandshah. Whether other local Governments have suffered from the same inertia or whether they have also rightly interpreted the law, I must leave it to the Court to decide. The resolution asks us to empower all subordinate judges to try cases of this kind. This would be a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Land Acquisition Act."

"The Honourable member referred to the delay which took place in land acquisition cases, and he said that that was admitted by us in a discussion on a recent resolution. But he seems not to have studied the Act carefully; for if he turns to section 18, he will find that, as soon as the Collector has given his award, we may take possession of the land, which shall thereafter rest in the Government. The delay that takes place is not in the appeal but in the preliminary hearing by the Collector. As soon as we have the award of the Collector, we take possession of the land and we go ahead with the work; and it does not really matter very much to us whether the hearing of the appeal takes one year or two years, for the work can go on since we are already in possession of the land."

"The Honourable gentleman who seconded the resolution said that district judges were over-worked and we might relieve them of these cases. I imagine he would also admit that sub-judges are over-worked. If we gave the subordinate judge this work which belongs to the district judge, we should have to take away some other work of the subordinate judge. The Legislature contemplates that these appeals should be tried by the district courts. Some years ago your Excellency's Government did propose to the High Court to give these special powers to the sub-judges in certain places. The High Court were unable to accept the proposal on its own opinion; the Legislature had been correct in giving this class of business to men who had the special experience and qualifications possessed by district judges. For all these reasons, your Excellency, I must refuse to accept this resolution which I say is contrary to the spirit of the Land Acquisition Act, and so far as I can see, is supported by no sound reasons."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It would have been more satisfactory if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart had taken us into his confidence and given us the reasons which induced the High Court not to agree to the proposals of the Government. If it is the case that the local Government cannot appoint any other judicial officer in this Presidency, I have nothing further to say. The only course would then

SEE RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF SUBJUDGES AS COURTS FOR  
PURPOSES OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

[6th April 1916.]

he to make a further representation to the Government of India to get the Act amended. Apart from that no other reason is suggested for not giving such jurisdiction to the subordinate judges and for reserving the cases in the district judges. Any man who has had experience of the trial of these land acquisition cases in the district courts will be satisfied that the matters coming for decision are often of a simple nature, affecting the rights of lands or houses or vacant sites and that these matters are certainly not more complicated than the matters coming for decision before subordinate judges or even magistrates. It is not merely a question affecting the value of the land that comes to the district judge under the Land Acquisition Act. If there are two rival claimants, such as brothers or co-heirs and they quarrel about the apportionment of the money, that also has to be decided by the district judge. There is no question as to the amount of money. The only quarrel is who is to receive the amount. The district judge has now to decide that question. There are all simple trading matters; and there ought to be no difficulty in entrusting the subordinate judges with this task. I am glad to learn that the Chief Justice of the Small Cause Court in Madras has this power entrusted to him. There would not be any difficulty in extending that experiment to the munsifs. If after trying the experiment it is found to work satisfactorily, it may be extended by asking for an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act. I do not find any reason for not accepting this resolution asking for an extension of the system."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao:—"I am rather surprised at the way in which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has dealt with this resolution. First of all I do not understand him to say that according to his construction of the Act it is not possible now to empower the subordinate judges to perform the functions of the district judge. If he concedes, as I believe he does concede, that it will be within the competence of the Government to appoint specified judicial officers in any particular area, it seems to me that any subordinate judge can be so empowered. I believe he does not deny the competence of the Government to proceed under section 2 (a), and therefore I do not understand the statement that it is against the spirit of the Act to empower the subordinate judges to deal with these applications. My Lord I am fairly familiar, I may say, with the construction and interpretation of various enactments with which we have to constantly deal. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is so careful as to find that the spirit of the resolution is against the Government empowering subordinate judges. I must take leave to differ from him entirely. It is entirely a matter of convenience."

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that other Local Governments have done the same thing. It has been stated in connection with another resolution that the example of one province need not be followed in other provinces. I believe I can give back this argument in that way. If in Bombay it is not found desirable or necessary to appoint other judicial officers than the district judges, I think we have to study the conditions of our own province."

"My Lord he also charged me with not looking at the other provisions of the Act. My point has been that the delay which occurs as a consequence of the reference to the district courts entails a great deal of money in the shape of interest on the amount to be paid. I may say from my experience as municipal chairman that we had to acquire a great number of houses and lands for clearing congested areas. In connection with some of these matters references to the district courts and also to the High Court were pending for three years, and at the end of three years we were called upon to pay interest up to the date when the award was made final. Even the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who after all paid us the money thinks that it is not a matter of concern to the Government that we should compound and save as much money as possible? I may say that public convenience will be promoted by accepting this resolution rather than otherwise. The delays that occur in the disposal of these applications are matters of great importance both to the Government and the farmers of this province. If the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will only make the inquiry which I suggest, he will see the amount of interest paid till the final disposal are made. In these circumstances, I must press this resolution on the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

[24 APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE  
KUDIMARAMAT SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I beg to move the following resolution:—

**XVI.** ‘This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to direct an inquiry as to the working of the kudimaramat system, with a view to abolish or modify that system.’

“So far as this resolution is concerned, I am asking for an inquiry into the working of this system which it is acknowledged and admitted differs in various districts. The conditions in one district do not apply to another district. It has not been found possible from the inquiries made on some previous occasions, to decide what the custom is and the extent to which it prevails in the various districts and localities. In so far as the kudimaramat is concerned, there is a general misconception as to its true scope and meaning, as to whether it means anything more than common customary village unpaid labour. That is the only sense in which we can understand the kudimaramat system. It remains to be considered in what state it stands and so to whether it can be improved, or revised or allowed to exist. It will be remembered that, so far as the inquiry into this question is concerned, it was inquired into on various occasions—by the Public Service Commission, 1934, the Finance Commission of 1972 and 1980, by the Committee appointed by that Finance Commission and the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1904. Further inquiry was subsequently made by the local Government. Notwithstanding all this inquiry, it has not been found possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the various questions occurring in connection with this important question. We find that in the district of Tanjore it is fairly satisfactory. In districts like Madurai, the Nilgiris and Malabar, it has no operation. In some districts it has been in disuse, and it has not been put into operation. We have a number of districts in which it is not possible to lay down for what work it has been customary to employ labour and for what not. The important question for consideration arises when the ryots concerned allow the channels or tanks which are to be repaired to be silted up for a long time. If after several years they are expected to have these repairs carried out by customary labour, it is impossible to carry them out, except at prohibitive cost. It is often unjust to punish the ryots for the time being, for the sake of any of their predecessors. It is also a matter to be taken into consideration that very often the repairs carried out are not carried out satisfactorily owing to want of professional advice and owing to the absence of any help rendered by the Government officials. Unless the exact conditions in each district are ascertained and laid down as to what extent any customary labour is expected from them and how it is to be carried out, it is not possible to derive any benefit from this system.

“I might also bring to the notice of this Council that this is one of the questions considered by the Irrigation Commission of 1901-03, and I think it would be useful if I refer to the evidence which was given by some officers of the Government regarding this question. The opinions of special officers were recorded—the opinions of some senior civilian officers, executive engineers, superintending engineers, several collectors and some members of the Board of Revenue. I shall for the present refer to the opinions of two or three officers regarding this question. I shall refer first to the opinion of General Fisher who was essentially the senior Irrigation Officer in India. I shall quote from him so far as the Irrigation department is concerned. This is his evidence in regard to that question:—

“Q. Did you find it possible to work the kudimaramat system in your time? No.

“Q. The great drawback minor repairs to the tanks? Yes. I always tried to repair the tank as much as possible under professional supervision. I don't think it ought to be left in the hands of uneducated native people.”

“Again I find Sir John Atkinson, who was then a member of the Board of Revenue and who has been a member of this Council till last year, was examined about this and this is what he said. His opinion is important from various standpoints:—

“Kudimaramat when worked voluntarily by the villagers, answers well; that is in the case of abundance of channels, absence of breakers and such matters as, if not attended to, will

# RESOLUTION AN INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE KUDINARAWAT SYSTEM.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Candor.) [10th April 1916.]

asked immediate loan on the ryots. It is not enforced by Government officials in the case of ordinary repairs to tanks. As regards its general enforcement the witness considers the system is dead. He personally knows no district where it can be revived.

"I only illustrate by means of these references the general proposition that there has been no exact information as to what extent this can be worked at present. It is for that reason I suggest an inquiry. It will be remembered that, during the last two or three years, I have been drawing the attention of the Government by means of interpellations to some of the difficulties to which ryots in some portions of Cuddapah district, Jammalamudugum and Proddutur taluks have been put to when called upon to execute repairs to channels that became silted up several years. According to the figures which the Government have been good enough to give there has been a definite decrease in the cultivation of wet crops in those taluks during the last ten or five years. The reason is that the channels have been silted up that it was not possible to repair them at the expense of the ryots and that the Government did not undertake the repairs. I am glad to find that the Government have now recognised the difficulties and are now considering as to whether it is not desirable to call for estimates to help the ryots. In several places it has not been possible for people to do the repairs. The officers do not find it convenient to give advice to enable the ryots to carry them out regularly. I find that the opinions of the Collectors depended upon the opinions of the talukdars whether repairs were to be carried out or not. This is how the matter stands. It may be useful to have an inquiry into the system before a satisfactory solution is arrived at. This question was considered several years ago, and a draft Bill of 1893 came up in 1894. Then when the question of the Irrigation Bill was considered this was not included in the programme as it was beset with several difficulties—neither in the Bill of 1893 nor in subsequent Bills. It would be also useful in this connection to consider if the labour it is to be voluntary, not by what agencies the repairs are to be carried out. There must be two opinions and it will always be agreed, that wherever it is possible it must be left to the villagers. They must do it by contributing panchayats organised for the purpose of seeing that everything is done in proper time and satisfactorily. If in any particular case or place the persons are not in a position to have it done themselves, then, with their permission and consent, they may be given help by officers. These are some of the points which, if an inquiry is held might be cleared up and some satisfactory solution of which can be arrived at. This resolution does not call upon the Government to come to a decision as to in what ways and in what manner reforms may be effected and there ought to be no objection in accepting this resolution, so long it must be disputed that there has been no satisfactory solution of the problem."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Candor :—Your Excellency, the subject which the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao raises in this resolution is one of undoubted importance. The Act under which *Kudinawarat* or customary labour is carried out and can be enforced is a very old Act of 1858 and certainly it has defects. On several occasions it has been proposed to amend it. As the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has said, in 1893 or 1894 a Bill was introduced into this Council and it seems to have been dropped on account of the objections of various public bodies like the Tanjore District Association. They objected to it because they said it was going to impose too great a burden and was a retrograde measure, and in fact it was going to make *Kudinawarat* a reality when it had ceased to be so. That was really why it was not proceeded with. Subsequently the question was again considered in 1906 and it was decided that until the Irrigation law had been placed on a proper footing, it would be premature to deal with the question, to deal with compulsory labour for irrigation works. That is why the question of *Kudinawarat* has not been dealt with for the last ten years. As members of this Council are aware, the Irrigation Bill has been postponed by the vote of this Council till after the war and the question of *Kudinawarat* has to follow the same decision. But I do not think there can be any objection in obtaining the views of Collectors as to the present position of *Kudinawarat* in various districts in order to ascertain how far this customary labour is actually employed or enforced. I am prepared on behalf of Government to accept the resolution. But I should like the Hon'ble Member to be good enough to leave out the last few words because they are not essential. All that is necessary is that we should

4TH APRIL 1916.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Cardew ; the President ;  
Mr. Krishna Pillai.)

have an inquiry into the system of *bahisramm*. Whether it will result in abolition or modification or a more stringent enforcement of the Act will depend partly on the results and partly on other considerations. I am prepared to accept the proposal and to call for a report on the facts from the Collectors and the Board of Revenue. I do not like to go so far as to say "with a view to abolish or modify that system," because Honourable Members who have any knowledge of it must be aware how much valuable work is done under the system. We cannot abolish it and something else takes its place. If he will strike out these words "with a view to abolish or modify that system" the Government can accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have no objection to drop these words."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDIEW:—"In these circumstances the Government accept the resolution."

The resolution, as amended, was accepted by the Government.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"The next resolution is resolution XVII."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May we not continue tomorrow?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"Let me put the question and I shall be glad to consult the convenience of Honourable Members. We have got thirteen resolutions still on the agenda. It has been customary to give more than one day to the discussion of the budget. I do not know how long Honourable gentlemen propose this meeting of the Council should last. If it is to terminate this week and if Honourable gentlemen are not to sit on Monday, we will have to make more rapid progress than we have hitherto made. There are many resolutions on the paper which, if they are discussed at the same relative length as some of the discussions which have taken place during the last few days, might keep us here a week. Perhaps Honourable gentlemen will intimate to the Secretary what they propose to do in regard to the resolutions, and we might be able to discuss the situation."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It will depend upon the progress made tomorrow."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"It is the custom for twenty-four gentlemen to address the Council on the budget, the period of which is fixed at fifteen minutes for each. That means six long sittings at the very least on the subject of the budget. We generally sit about five hours each day, from 11 to 2 and 3 to 5. We must begin the budget discussion tomorrow afternoon. Unless Honourable gentlemen are willing to consider the situation between this and then I have not much hope of doing it. I suggest to the Council that we might easily sit a little while now and get through some of the resolutions. It is a great pity to lose time, but I am in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know if it is inconvenient to the Members of Government to sit on Monday?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"It will not be inconvenient for them to sit the whole of next week."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNAVA PILLAI:—"If your Excellency will allow me to say so, it is tedious to sit after 5 o'clock. At the same time your Excellency will remember that this is the last session of the Council, and some of us would like to linger on. We must prepare and make our speeches and the Government must be prepared to go into next week also."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I am trying to consult the wishes of all Honourable Members. I know, I am aware that to some Members of the Council, non-official Members, it is inconvenient that we should prolong the discussion unduly especially at the end of the week. Would it be convenient to the Council to discuss as many resolutions as possible until lunchtime this afternoon and then begin the budget debate? That is a course which is open to the Council. It might shut out certain Members from discussing their resolutions, but if the Council were to do that, it would be convenient. There is no desire on the part of the Government to restrict the discussion. There must be a certain amount of give and take on a number of this kind. I must really consult the convenience of the whole Council."

528 RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR ASSIGNMENT  
OF UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Chittambrentha [20th April 1916.  
Mudaliyar; Mr. Narayana Appa; Mr. Kanna Pillai]*)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Even if the discussion on the resolution is to be continued now, the speeches on the budget may not be finished on Saturday, and may go into Monday. Those that want to go away can make their speeches first."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I do not think it would be to the prestige of the Council that it should be left with one or two members while all the other members have left."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency may decide the question now."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I cannot settle it. There must be some consideration shown by Members of the Council in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHITAMBRENTHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the resolutions are not moved, the next opportunity will be too far away."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"May I ask the Council whether it is generally their wish that the session should terminate on Saturday?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I understand generally it is."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"May I ask for an indication as to those who wish to see this session terminate on Saturday—at any hour on Saturday."

"Will those who wish that the session should terminate on Saturday raise their hands?"

A majority of the non-official members raised their hands.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The indications—I am counting nobody but non-officials—are clearly that the sitting should terminate on Saturday."

The Hon'ble Rao Detahar P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"I should like to have a poll."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I do not see the necessity for it."

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF  
UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XVII. That Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to modify the rules for the assignment of unoccupied lands on darkhast or to give other directions so as to afford special facilities to poor persons of the backward classes living in the locality in obtaining lands on darkhast."

In doing so he said:—"So far as the rules for the assignment of unoccupied lands on darkhast are concerned, they are embodied in Board's Standing Order 18. The rules have been set out in extenso in that order. So far as this resolution is concerned, I shall explain the scope of it and I shall point out why I consider it necessary to bring it up at this stage. It will be apparent that among the various provisions contained therein some rules have been set out as to on what ground an applicant should be preferred to another wherever there are more applicants than one. There are rules as regards the pro-rata to be adopted when there are several applicants. There are rules as to what is to be done when there are applications for portions of a survey field instead of the whole survey field and then sub-clause 5 says what is to be done when there are two or more applicants. This is what is stated in the Standing Order: 'As a general rule preference between two or more applicants should be in the following order:—

(1) If scattered trees on the darkhast land are already held on patta, or if a well exists on the land, the holder of the tree patta or the ryot who has been using the well water for cultivation should have preference.



RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF 687  
UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

6TH APRIL 1916. (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Narasimham Sarma.)

(3) Darkhast for whole survey fields will have the preference over those for portions only.

(5) In the absence of a claim on either of the above grounds preference would be given in the following order:—

(a) to the holder of a patta for land adjoining the land applied for and situated in the same village;

(b) to the first among the applicants who is a pattadar of the village;

(c) to the first applicant in the absence of any of the above privileged persons.

"It is true that subsequently there is another sub-clause in the following terms: 'The foregoing are general rules, and may be departed from in special cases when considerations of equity require it, but not otherwise. In such cases full reasons for the decision should be clearly stated in column 13 of the village officer's memorandum. Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to forbid the Government from dispensing of assigned waste land otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as herebefore.'

"What this resolution takes is that there must be some facilities shown for poor persons in backward localities to acquire lands on darkhast. If the provisions contained herein to the effect that preference shall be shown to the holder of the patta for the adjoining land be allowed to remain without any further modification, it is likely that a person who does not own lands himself but who is a head field cultivator and a person of the backward class who is himself very poor and who is himself willing to elevate his position by acquiring land, has not got reasonable facilities for acquiring land. I understand that the Government can give land; but I do not find why there should not be facilities shown to such persons for acquiring land. It is for the purpose of pointing out the difficulty and the hardship that I have considered it necessary to bring forward this resolution.

"In talking for special facilities I understand there are likely to be some objections, and I shall therefore meet them as best as I can. In stating that there should be special facilities, I want to impress upon this Council that there should be quite reasonable facilities to induce them to take to cultivation as a pursuit and improve their position. It may be suggested that even though persons of the depressed classes might acquire land, they might merely acquire it in their names and easily pass it away to another and that the object of this provision might not be fulfilled. Let us assume such cases exist. But I am sure at any rate that the opinion of the people concerned will in these days have far greater weight and that such practices will not continue for a long period. If such practices, which I can only call unpractices, exist now, in course of time things will adjust themselves and better results will be produced.

"I have used the term backward classes because I have seen it used in some official correspondence, but I have no objection to replacing the words by depressed classes. There was some difference of opinion as to whether they should be called backward classes or depressed classes. I may perhaps say that the depressed classes who own no lands, and who are cultivators living in the locality and wish to acquire land should be given reasonable facilities. I have also indicated the necessary conditions that they should be poor besides being backward or depressed. They must be persons living in the locality and not in distant villages. With these limitations I do not see any difficulty in suggesting to the Council that it would be more satisfactory that some provisions should be made to enable them to acquire land on darkhast. I find in the *Fort St. George Gazette* published the day before yesterday a proposal to alter the rules relating to darkhast; and it is supposed to take that matter into consideration within three months. It is therefore time that this aspect is taken into consideration before final orders are passed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAM SARKA:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. In doing so I propose to make only a few observations. The proposition has my entire sympathy on grounds of policy, although there are certain practical difficulties in the way. In the first place you will have to take into consideration the obvious inappropriateness of drawing a distinction between class and class

(Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna; Mr. Gordon; [6TH APRIL 1913.  
Mr. Rameshchandra Rao])

in the matter of landholding, in drawing a distinction between poverty and riches and in giving a discretion to the officers which might lead to inconvenient results. There is also the difficulty which my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao has himself pointed out, that wealthy landholders and ryots would obtain advantage of the poor Malas and obtain lands which they would not otherwise obtain. But any proposal which would better the condition of the depressed classes deserves support of the hands of the Government, and the other consideration. There would be always difficulties. The question is how to surmount them. The proposition here leaves a discretion to the Government, and if there are rules with such limitations as would obtain the results, they would meet the objections that may on theoretical as well as on practical grounds be raised against the resolution. For instance it may be that the tahsildar or deputy collector may have to be satisfied that the ryot is likely to use the land to his advantage. I do not believe that any man will undertake to cultivate the land if he is not likely to make the best use of the land. From an economic point of view the country will suffer if we make experiments in that way. I know from practical experience how difficult it is for these poor people to obtain or acquire lands. I know also that when we start these experiments people may take advantage of this concession for one year or so and then run away. At the same time I hope, my Lord, that the Government will bear all these considerations in mind, and the Government would have the support of all of us in the practical translation of this sympathy in the formation of concrete proposals to raise the depressed classes. It is in that view I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution.<sup>29</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON :—“ Your Excellency, in this resolution also the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has raised a very important and a very wide and extensive question. The rules regarding the assignment of land on darkhast go back a very considerable number of years, representing the traditional usage of the Presidency. There is no doubt that any attempt to alter them will be beset with difficulty. At the same time it is a question whether the time has not come when the question of a possible alteration might be considered. It would be of assistance to Government if Honourable Members of this Council here present would indicate with such brevity as is possible what their own attitude and views on this subject are. It will be of great help to know whether the representatives elected by the various non-official bodies sympathise with the suggestion which has been thrown out by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna. I should be glad if these Honourable Members who take interest in this matter would tell us as shortly as may be—it is not a subject which requires an enormous amount of detail discussion—whether they do or do not agree with this resolution, and if so, on the lines which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has put forward.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ My Lord, in answer to the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon I have to express on my own behalf my entire sympathy with this resolution. There is no doubt that in the working of it, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarna, there are many difficulties. It is a fact that in the matter of the extension of lease-site as well as of lands, the classes known as the depressed classes such as the Parahamias, the Malas and the Madigas and the classes similarly situated are under a great disadvantage. They have not in the first place, in case the lands are assigned to them enough capital to improve them and bring them under cultivation. Even if the lands are assigned, they have at present a load of indebtedness and to some extent I have some apprehension that the poorest of the lands are assigned to them. They get into the hands of other people, that is the money-lenders or money-lords. That is the great difficulty in dealing with this matter. But I may say on my own behalf and on behalf of my honourable friends that we have great sympathy with these classes, but there are certain practical difficulties. I was just talking with the Hon'ble Mr. Narsimha Raja while this motion was being discussed and he also apprehends certain practical difficulties and suggests that there should be an intermediary to whom the lands should be assigned or rather entrusted with a view to see that it does not get into the hands of the money-lender. I am sure he will explain his own position. For myself it seems to me the interpretation of somebody else to protect them against improper alienations is necessary. This raises a large question of legislation against land alienation as there is

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF  
UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

27th April 1916.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Kameswari Pillai;  
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

in the Punjab. I do not think it would be necessary at present to refer to that aspect, but while I see an enormous amount of advantage in the assignment of these lands there are practical difficulties which have to be coped with, and I think that if local committees or local public opinion be consulted a great deal of the difficulties in the position might be met. It might seem that greater discretion will be given to officers which might also lead to abuse, but that is no reason why an experiment should not be undertaken. I believe if in a particular village lands are assigned to the depressed classes, if there is some body to look after the interests of these persons, some local men who are interested in the subject to oversee the way in which these lands are dealt with, it is quite possible to work the scheme. It is a matter for further information and further investigation, and I trust the Government are as interested in this matter as we are and I therefore hope that something will be done in this matter. There is absolutely no doubt that our sympathy is with them. I trust your Hon'ble Government will be able to further the material interests of these classes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KAVYA PILLAI:—My Lord, at this late hour I do not want to take up much of the time of the Council. It is a very important subject affecting a very large class of people in the districts. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has given a profession of his sympathy, but he has drawn attention to so many practical difficulties which might almost damp the spirit of the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon to attempt the reform. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wants some reform in the darkhast rules and that has to be considered by some sympathetic Government officer. I think there have been proposals made in South Canara and other parts so that those depressed classes, the Madigas, the Malas and other classes, and even caste people who are in the same condition, such as the Boyas, may be given preference in the granting of lands. I have not got experience of the conditions in the Northern Circars, but so far as I can see no local committee would be of much use in this matter. If you have committees in villages, it is rather difficult to find people who are not interested in getting the land in preference to the class whom we want to benefit. I do not think they will be the best people in these matters. Very often the committee may consist of people of the same caste and they would not like the depressed or submerged classes to have lands in the village lest they should become independent and lest they should be unable to obtain labour and suffer from want of labour. It ought to be dealt with by the Government. There is a resolution in my name coming later. I also see from the answer given to question 32 as to reserved lands—I am glad that the Government are resolved to advance them lands. I was very much pleased to see that they have already passed an order that necessary favour should be shown to the depressed classes, the Malas and the Madigas in the Bellary district. That is with reference to lands measuring 1,434 acres. That is about a particular place. This resolution aims at a larger problem to give these classes lands under the darkhast rules where they can enter some leaseable terms on behalf of the poorer classes. They may not be owners of adjacent fields, and if the lands have been lying unoccupied for years and if they apply to Government, the Government should give it. Generally lands would be lying waste for years together and then when some of these people apply there crop up a number of other applicants, owners of adjacent lands, in order to defeat these people from getting the land. Some rule may be made to prevent this. I reserve my further remarks to my own resolution and I support the resolution of my honorable friend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—I have perused sympathy with the proposal; but as points in the Tanjore district are purchasing lands, if you show special favour to them, you will introduce discord in the villages, and the position of the pariahs will become more and more unpleasant than now. If all these gentlemen who are anxious to improve the condition of the depressed classes will break down the distinction, and if they will treat them as brothers, if they will allow them to live in their midst, and if they will not drive them from the railway compartment and from one side of the road to the other, the pariahs will find it as easy to acquire land as is other classes. To show special favour to these classes will injure, much more than help, them."

(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ;  
Mr. Narasimha Raja.*)

[6th APRIL 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I can only give my opinion now. It is very good to encourage the grant of pottas for small lands to the poor people, whether Ryotwari or Salami which will encourage them to live in villages rather than in towns. They may be given something on which they can rely for their living. They must also be helped if necessary to keep the necessary cattle to plough and to keep the lands themselves. Provision must be made to see that the land is not alienated. A general step taken like that will ameliorate the condition of these people."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the remarks made by the last honorable gentleman were not quite satisfactory. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar seems to be afraid that any favour shown to the depressed classes will be a disservice to the people. He talks of very rich people among pottahs, and says that a concession or favour shown to them might cause backsliding. I do not think that is a serious matter to be considered. The case of pottahs who are rich is exceptional. It is hardly worth while to consider the very few cases of that sort. As to the other question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that darkhast should be so attended to that the small cultivator may thrive and the small agricultural holder may be protected, that raises another question apart from the question of the depressed classes which I understand is the subject of the present resolution."

"Coming to the matter of the resolution the term originally employed was 'backward people,' and later on the honorable member used the word 'depressed classes' which would answer the purpose. There are a class of people called Malayalis even in Salem and North Arcot who would come under this class. They are called so, not because they come from Malabar but because they are hill ryots. They are less advanced in civilization than the people in the plains. There is a Government Order which was passed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley as Collector of Salem who was specially acquainted with the backward condition of these Malayalis and he took a census and found that these Malayalis were compelled by the Revenue Orders to enclose themselves with land called the village green, so other waste lands and hill lands were not available for them. It was discovered that they were a helpless people. The kharans would put in a patta for them and the officer would be pleased to grant land on darkhast and some one else would get hold of these lands. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley called for a census and as a result of the census it was seen that only a few acres were available as village green. Though the accounts showed 800 acres, the kharans showed they were rocky portions and not cultivable village green. Then he started the question of supplying them with village green by acquiring forest or waste lands and by giving them on darkhast on the condition that they should not alienate them. He moved the Government and the Government passed a special order on the recommendation of the Revenue Board that such a special condition ought to be attached to the grants to the Malayalis. That has special reference to the Salem district. After that Government Order I tried to look into the papers, and strangely enough the whole thing was dropped. Nothing was done to benefit the Malayalis, and to this day I find hardly a dozen or two acres of village green granted under that Government Order and the Malayalis are no better than they were. Very little progress has been made. This is a matter which I mooted locally, but I think it is so important a matter that I might place it before the Government. The conditions of the Government Order were useful and proper. To enable them to retain the property in their own hands it is necessary to have these conditions. As to the bickering suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar there is absolutely no bickering on the part of any one with regard to the grant of land to the Malayalis. It is the desire of the people to give these lands to them. I would ask the Government to send for that Government Order. I give my whole-hearted support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, this resolution raises two questions. The first one is whether the darkhast rules are to be modified or not, and the second is how the depressed classes are to be helped. I do not think that any non-official gentleman will feel the least doubt to support any scheme which is intended to help the depressed classes. The question of effecting a change in the

RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF ALL  
UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

4th APRIL 1918.]

(Mr. Naranbhai Raju; Mr. Kameswari Rao;  
Mr. R. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Darkhast rules is a very serious one and I am inclined to think that it is a relic of the old village autonomy. It is the agrarian law of the country that the cultivating tenants have got vested rights. When the Estates Land Act was enacted, the provisions of the Act so far as waste lands were concerned were enacted, I believe, without the legislators having in their view the vested rights of the villagers as regards waste lands. But now the working of the Act inasmuch as it is regarded to the waste lands has given rise to a serious problem, and difficulty is often experienced that foreigners who have no habitation in the villages are getting extensive lands assigned to them, and the villagers are greatly inconvenienced. This question has to be considered in the light of these difficulties. Personally I can say I have entire sympathy with the resolution. The question is how we can secure the land in the hands of the depressed classes. If the Government are pleased to assign the lands to the depressed classes, they easily get into the hands of the scoundrel or some influential villager who sets up the Malas and the Madigas to obtain lands on darkhast. I think in the beginning the Government may be pleased to consider the desirability of employing some other agency in the interests of the depressed classes in every district. The social service leagues are working for the education of these classes. If social service leagues properly constituted come forward to undertake that they would secure the land for the benefit of the depressed classes and the land shall ultimately vest in them, the Government may try this experiment in selected areas and see how it works. I think the question of legislating that lands assigned to the depressed classes shall not be alienated by them is a serious problem. It has an economic aspect. I do not think if there should be legislation that they should not alienate the land, it would work satisfactorily; because the Malas require a large amount of credit and they cannot get credit for working the new lands that they get on darkhast.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Kameswari Rao:—I am entirely sympathetic with this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. So far as my district is concerned there is one other difficulty. There is very little sterile land in Malabar. In South Canara there is a good deal of it which can be given away. I should think that the Namahodris, the Nairs, the Mappillas, and the Vigns can protect themselves and they do not want any protective legislation. But the custom before them ought to be protected against themselves. Rules ought to be framed by which they should be given the first choice of those village lands that are at the disposal of the Government. Not more than 5 acres might be given, and the Government might assist them in bringing these lands under cultivation. There should be legislation to prevent them from alienating such properties. At any rate it should be provided that if there should be any alienation and the lands should pass into the hands of any of the higher castes, the land should be reasonable at the option of the Government. In South Canara, I believe, there is a good deal of land which is lying fallow on account of the fact that the land is not privately owned. I would have found that the lands there which are capable of being planted with coconut, as we would use it in Malabar, are left unplanted, and the only reason is that the lands are not owned by private individuals who would cultivate them. The lands there may also be granted to the lower classes of people. They may be given the first choice. Legislation on these lines may also be initiated. I do not mean to put forward a comprehensive scheme on this subject. This is a matter which cannot be so lightly dealt with; it is a matter which requires serious consideration and I hope the Government will consider the matter in all its aspects.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Kameswari Rao:—I am in entire sympathy with this resolution. I should like to offer one or two observations with regard to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Naranbhai Raju. He says that in altering the rules of darkhast under the Board's Standing Order 15 there are considerable difficulties and that the village land is collectively owned by the members and the ryots of the village. Perhaps he thinks of the type of villages in Northern India and not the present type of villages in Southern India where the ryotsari system has fully developed and the families of the original possessor of the village do not own land in the villages. There are many outsiders who are practically the owners of the land. Under the rules published in the Standing Order 15 preference is generally given to a certain class of people. There are certain conditions imposed for lands given on

(*Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; [See April 1916.  
No. A. S. Krishna Rao]*)

darkhast, and these conditions not only contemplate certain concessions for the cultivator or ryots but also a certain amount of immemorial custom. I would point out that these conditions have greater reference to the convenience of cultivators in the village than any immemorial custom. I therefore think there need be no difficulty in altering the rules of darkhast suitably. Whether or not there are great difficulties in that respect, the observations made by my honorable friend Mr. Narsimha Raja that the villagers have preferential claims for the land in the village need not be taken into consideration at this period of the development of the ryotwari system in villages; because I know in a number of instances darkhast are accepted by persons who are not actual cultivators of lands, but are the owners of lands and I think they may represent the original grantee or the original inhabitants of the villages. Under these conditions I do not think there is any necessity for that aspect of the question being considered. It is necessary that these depressed classes, the Malas and Madigas, must be assisted. Generally the rich ryots are able to get waste lands and the poorer ryots who really deserve some help and who have not land for cultivation are not able to get any waste land. In order to enable such people to get lands on darkhast the rule should be altered, and some kind of help should be given to enable these Malas and Madigas to acquire property in land and take to cultivation. I am therefore in entire agreement with this resolution. I hope the Government will give their attention to this matter and provide some sort of relief to these poor people by affording them facilities to acquire lands in the village. With these words I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Ramanaraya Reddy:—"I have the fullest sympathy with these backward or depressed classes. I do not think anybody's sympathy is more with them than mine. At the same time the question is whether the assignments that are proposed in this resolution, where the assignments do take place, will prove to be of any help to the party to whom the land is assigned. First of all before the land is assigned to the Malas or Madigas you must be sure that there is a bona fide applicant before you, and you must be sure that there is not behind him any influential ryot in the village who is putting him forward as an ostensible applicant. I do not know how matters stand in the north. I am talking of the south. There it is very doubtful, when darkhast applications of that sort come up, whether after all they are bona fide applications. Assume that it is a bona fide application, then you will have to satisfy yourself before you assign the land whether he will retain the land for any length of time. He is always in want; he is always in poverty. The moment he gets possession of the land he goes to the rich man, the owner nearest to him; the result is in the course of half a dozen years the man has to part with the land. The man will be in the same state in which he was found at the date of the assignment. It may probably be said, why not legislate against alienation of the land? The question is whether legislation would be permissible in the first instance. But supposing it is permissible, the question is whether legislation will possibly be productive of any good. I understand that such legislation proved in the Punjab Juris. Therefore much as I sympathize with them, I find after all this attempt in the direction of conferring upon these people land which they cannot keep is a futile attempt."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cordew has adopted a peculiar procedure in this case which has, I believe, produced considerable good. Without giving his own opinion on this matter or stating the views of the Government, he invited the non-official members to state their own views on this important question. Evidently he wanted to ascertain how far the non-official members of this Council, representing as they do the various interests of this Province, will be in a position to sympathize with the proposal to do something substantial for the depressed classes. During the last few years your Excellency's Government would have noticed the various expressions of opinion in the public press and on public platforms about the sympathy of all the higher classes with the depressed classes. Having noticed that the Hon'ble Mr. Cordew presumably thought it fit to ascertain as to whether non-official members would all try to see that they also obtained some facilities for acquiring some lands. The response to that invitation has, I believe, been very fruitful and encouraging. Every Honourable Member of this Council who has

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[26th APRIL 1916.] (Mr. A. K. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gordon.)

spoken today has given expression to his hearty sympathy with the proposal, though some of them point out some difficulties in the way of working out these rules or carrying out these resolutions. Nobody is going to suggest for a moment that further consideration ought not to be bestowed on this subject before the actual rules are drafted and published for general information. No one has stated that something ought not to be done to enable those persons of the depressed classes, at least the deserving and poor amongst them, to acquire lands.

"I shall only refer to a few objections stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbunayalu Reddyar. These are the only objections that need be replied to. He says that possibly the applications from such persons may not be bona fide applications, and that possibly the person who acquires the land may not be in a position to retain the land. Does that difficulty appear only in the case of the depressed classes or the backward classes? Such cases transactions, one buying for another and one putting in applications for another, are quite common in this country; they are not matters of rare occurrence. Why should we in this particular case say anything against this question on the footing that possibly the applicant is not a bona fide applicant? I am quite aware that in some cases it may be so. In particular cases, one of the depressed classes may place himself under the clutches of some one else and lead his career. Let him thank himself for the step he has adapted; but there will be a number of bona fide applicants. Even if there are to be one or two cases of bona fide applications from persons of the depressed classes, I would suggest that the reform is one which is to be undertaken without any delay.

"The second question for consideration is that it is likely that he may sell the land to another without returning the same and that he may not be able to enjoy the benefit of the grant made to him. Whose fault is it? I believe that there has been a change in the public opinion in this country for some time and the change must work itself felt in really helping the depressed classes. I do not think that I can express my sympathy for a man of the depressed class only by taking him along with me or dining with him or by arranging marriages or intermarriages with him. There are so many other ways in which, if I have sympathy, I can help him in retaining the land. One can help him in times of distress to cultivate the land. One can help him from the clutches of usurers and money lenders. If there is any truth in the expression of sympathy for 'depressed classes' persons who are interested in the question will lend a helping hand to these persons and see that they help them in keeping these lands and cultivating them. Assume for the sake of argument that they might sell away the land. In one or two cases such things may happen. That state of things cannot continue for a long time. Even within the last few years what wonderful change there has been in the public opinion of the country? If instances of such reform are to come to the notice of the public the public will see that such things do not occur. Errors may occur in the beginning, but it must in the long run produce excellent results.

"Before I close, I should like to say that all that I want is that some beginning should be made. There is absolutely no disagreement at all between the views of the Government Members and the views of the non-official Members. Everyone is interested in seeing that the people who are poor must be helped, and must have an opportunity of having a higher standard of comfort in life. The only question is in what manner that object is to be attained. The darkest rules are under revision and it is proposed to modify them. The date of the notification is 1st March. They have to be taken into consideration within three months. I am not going to suggest that there should be any provision against alienation by a legislative enactment. I know there is a serious objection to any legislation of that sort. I have great confidence in the people of this Presidency, that in course of time they will see that their brethren of the depressed classes will be in a position to enjoy the fruits of such reforms taken on their behalf and see that something is done for improving their condition. With these remarks I place this proposition before this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Chatterjee:—Your Excellency, the discussion on this resolution has, I think, undoubtedly brought out a very interesting expression of opinion. That opinion has not been quite so unanimous as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's sanguine temperament leads him to think. I noticed that the Hon'ble

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UNOCCUPIED LANDS ON DARKHAST.

(Mr. Cardew, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao : [6th April 1916.  
the President])

Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar, while expressing sympathy, distinctly hesitated and hinted his dislike of the proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's speech constituted a very weighty suggestion in favour of hesitation in moving in this direction. The Hon'ble Mr. Brahmarajulu Reddy also gave us also some weighty considerations in favour of caution. These remarks have to be carefully weighed, and it would be certainly wrong of me on behalf of the Government to make any promise or express any opinion on this matter. All that I am prepared to say is the discussion to-night and the opinion which have been expressed will be very carefully considered by the Government. I am not prepared to accept this resolution at present. If really we carry out this resolution, so that the ordinary settler does not preferential rights over unoccupied lands, it certainly will involve something like a revolution in the agrarian position in Southern India and it will be a very large order indeed. I would suggest to those Honourable Members who are anxious to see something done in this direction, that this is the sort of question which might most profitably be resuscitated at some of their district conferences. If the members who assemble at conferences are really in favour of a large movement in the direction of greater discretion in the working of Darkhast rules, and if they say so, that will be an important indication to the Government as to the feeling of the people on the subject. In the last Gazette, which appeared on the 4th April, there is a proposal to amend rule 15 of the Board's Standing Orders. The rule as proposed to be amended is published and the amendment will be taken into consideration by your Excellency's Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification. The Government are in at very anxious to adhere strictly to that limit of time; and there will be no objection at all to extending that liberal margin, and I suggest to those Members who are interested that they should in the course of the year endeavour to obtain some definite expression of public feeling on this important question. In the meantime, I think the discussion has done a great deal to advance the matter. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao may well be satisfied with the results of the resolution which he has brought forward. Although the Government are not able to accept it, we shall remember carefully the opinions expressed in its favour as well as those against it. I hope he will not press it to a division at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not press it to a division. But I should like to know whether it will be possible to accept it in a modified form. The modified form that I would suggest is as follows :— " This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to consider how best the interests of poor persons of the backward classes may be advanced by grant of lands on darkhast or otherwise."

His Excellency the President :—" I think we had better leave it as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" I wish to make a statement. As it has been stated that the rules are under revision and that the notification gives time till 31st June, I trust that the matter will receive careful consideration. I do not desire to press the resolution to a division. The question is an important one and is beset with several difficulties. All of us are satisfied that something ought to be done to improve the condition of the depressed classes. They are in a miserable condition and it is the duty of the Government and the people to help them."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President :—" Probably the Council would now wish to adjourn. It has been suggested that the Garden Party tomorrow night interfere with the deliberations of the Council, and so I propose to put it off till Saturday afternoon."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, the 7th April 1916.

C. G. TOUBUNTER,  
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislature Dept.



Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 7th day of April 1916.

# PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron FORTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,  
G.O.C., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.  
The Hon'ble Sir F. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, M.A., C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, C.B.E., C.S.I.C.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNING, P.C.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERFORTH, C.B.E.  
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BARNESMAN, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.B.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CROOK.  
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRIDGE.  
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.  
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. CHILMAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANATH PILLAI Ayyangar.  
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. MURRAY.  
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Ayyangar, C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. HOFFMAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODEURIAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).  
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. BAYAR.  
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. FITCHERSON.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAYYA SAKKA Gopi.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Gopi.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNAVA PILLAI Ayyangar.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANYAM KRISHNAN Ayyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MUDALI.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAGANATHA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KANDHA RAO PANTULU.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUNJAN RAJAN KAYALAPPAN MUDALI NAYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANAND TANI MANAKKATAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FURBER.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. RICHMOND.  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARNES.  
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SMITH, C.B.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. RICKDOWE.  
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MARAN MOHAN SETHU DEVI.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. RAMACHANDRA CHETTIAR Ayyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MCKENZIE, C.I.E.

666 RESOLUTIONS RE EXPEDITING PROGRESS IN INVESTIGATION AND  
EXECUTION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND CONSTITUTION  
OF A LICENSING BOARD TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF  
LIQUOR SHOPS.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President ;  
Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma.*)

[7TH APRIL 1926.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolutions of matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE EXPEDITING PROGRESS IN INVESTIGATION AND  
EXECUTION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Resolution XVIII which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was as follows:—

"XVIII This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take necessary steps to show a better rate of progress in the investigation and execution of irrigation projects."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not propose to move this resolution at this meeting."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"The resolution is, by leave, withdrawn."

RESOLUTION RE CONSTITUTION OF A LICENSING BOARD  
TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"XIX This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a Licensing board be constituted in the City of Madras for determining the location of the liquor shops therein and controlling and exercising supervision over them with functions and powers similar to those exercised by the board in Calcutta."

"The shikari administration of this Presidency comes up pretty often for review in the Legislative Council and I do not propose to take the Council through the whole policy or the general principles upon which the shikari administration should be made to work in the opinion of several Honourable non-official Members. In this resolution, I am asking that the Madras Government should constitute in the City of Madras a Licensing board for determining firstly the location of shops, determining the number of shops and exercising supervision over them on lines analogous to those pursued in Calcutta. The question would naturally be as to whether there is any necessity in the City of Madras for a change or revision in the system of shikari administration, secondly, if such a change has to be made, whether the Calcutta example is one worthy of imitation and has been attended with success and deserves recognition in this province.

"My Lord, my first position would be that the shikari administration in Madras does require revision and, although we are quarrel with the determination and policy of the Government to discourage the consumption of liquor in Madras to the extent possible to the Government, although that is their determination and policy, still the results show that the methods adopted have failed to achieve the object which the people and the Government have in view. The results have been so far disappointing, and we expect a better rate of progress in the temperance cause and we have to achieve a better rate of progress by a change in the administration of the shikari traffic. Now, the question arises, what is my warrant, what is my authority for stating that the administration requires revision? Has the consumption fallen and have the amounts taken by the Government been instrumental in reducing the consumption of liquor in this City? If the figures warranted the supposition that the Government have succeeded in making Madras less drunken than it was twenty or thirty years ago by the various measures which they have adopted, then certainly we might say leave the Government alone in the policy they have pursued and do not interfere with them. But, my Lord, it is a matter for regret that the consumption of liquor

**RESOLUTION AND CONSTITUTION OF A LICENSING BOARD TO  
DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.** 537

[27th APRIL 1914.]

*(Mr. Namasivayana Sadasa.)*

has been growing steadily; Madras is more drunken than it was twenty-five years ago, taking the growth of population into account. The liquor revenue has been steadily rising. Of course, we cannot take our stand upon the liquor revenue alone, because the price of liquor has been considerably increasing and a mere quotation of figures showing the increase in revenue would not be a justification for the remark that the consumption has been growing or that people are getting more drunken. Then again, we shall have to take into consideration the cosmopolitan character of the City as compared with the rest of the Province in comparing the amount of liquor consumed in this City with the amount consumed in the mofussil. After taking all these facts into consideration, still there remains the fact that the growth of consumption—I won't say drunkenness because there may be a dispute as to how much should be drunk to make people drunken—has been very much greater than the growth of population. Another notable thing, my Lord, is that the birth-rate has been steadily declining while the death rate has been increasing and the population of the City has to be kept at the normal strength by immigration from adjoining districts. We find that the power of resistance against disease is reduced to a minimum by the increase of the drinking habit. I have heard scientists men tell us that the corpuscles which have to resist the invasion of injurious microbes would be very feeble in vitality in persons who are addicted to drink. If it is recognized that even soldiers can resist disease much better when the drink habit is completely shunned in the army—that has been recently established—having regard to the poor health of the City we have to take every precaution to increase the resisting power of the people. Such being the case, what do we find? We find that in 1847-50 in the town of Madras taking country spirits, the consumption was 44,299 gallons at proof strength. During the next ten years, from 1851-53 there was a steady decrease, whatever may be the cause—

In 1851-53 the consumption was	07,000 gallons
" 1853-55	62,000 "
" 1855-57	83,500 "
" 1857-59	84,000 "
" 1859-61	56,200 "
" 1861-63	54,000 "
" 1863-65	45,000 "

There has been a steady decrease of consumption, and we reach 103 per head in 1897-98. Let us examine the position recently—

In 1912-13 it was	77,921
" 1913-14	82,287
" 1914-15	91,375

So that within three years there has been an increase of 14,000 gallons, proof strength, in the consumption of country liquor alone. Taking the period from 1907-1908 to 1914-15 the growth has been from 66,000 to 91,000 gallons, or roughly 30 per cent, whereas the growth of population has not been more than 10 per cent. That is the growth of liquor consumption. Either it is consumed by a larger number of people, or to a greater extent by the same number of consumers than eight or ten years ago, much more so than twenty-five years ago. The revenue figures tell the same tale. In 1891-92 the revenue was Rs 42 lakhs; in 1908-1909 it was Rs 37 lakhs; in 1907-1908 it was Rs 39 lakhs and in 1914-15 it was Rs 25 lakhs. The increase has been from 12 to 25 lakhs.

Another fact also we have to take into consideration, that, while the average for the whole Presidency is 929 the consumption for Madras is 157; that is, Madras is four times as drunken as the mofussil. It may be said that the European population and the number of persons who have received higher education and have forgotten to obey their religious precepts are much larger in Madras than in the mofussil. But the curious factor is that the growth of the European population has not been remarkable; it has even dwindled. It was roughly 16,000 in 1801-92 and it is now 15,000. Therefore it cannot be said now that Europeans are so potent at all for this increase. We must eliminate that factor altogether. If we eliminate that factor, the necessary result is that drunkenness is increasing among the Indian community. In spite of the precautions taken by the Government, we find that the net result has been that Madras can boast that it has four times as many drinking people

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DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS

(Mr. Narasimhaiah Sreeni.)

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as the maddened, with a death rate greater than the madhouse. It follows necessarily that something must be done to check the growth of counterpoison and make the people healthy and sober.

"Persons who have the cause of temperance and abstinence at heart have been preaching the need for separating the licensing function from the revenue department. Are not the men at the head of the revenue department sufficiently cultured and sufficiently wide-minded and sufficiently generous as to set all pecuniary considerations aside and take the interests of the country into consideration and are they not really desirous of putting down drink, is the question which is generally put to temperance reformers. But, my Lord, human nature is human nature and I do say that any class however cultured would though it may not occasionally do anything wrong be unconsciously biased in favour of the department for which it works. It is the same case as with the lawyers. We may feel that our case is weak but we put the strongest possible case to win; because the client has entrusted the case to us, we must do our level best for him. Similarly, when a department is entrusted to a gentleman, his conscience dictates to him that he must do his best to develop that department. It is wrong in principle to place temptation in the way of people, however highly educated they may be, and revenue officers should not be exposed to the temptation of having indirectly revenue considerations in view. At any rate, the people will suspect them. They must be above suspicion. Even if the higher authorities are above suspicion, still the subordinate officials naturally think that they would be pleasing the higher officials if they adopted a policy which would bring a little more revenue to the exchequer. Consequently, I shall not labour that point.

"Something has to be done in the way of giving local option or giving some power and control to the inhabitants of the City over the liquor traffic. The objection which the Excise Committee took to entrusting these powers to the Corporations of the Presidency towns was that the Corporation was besieged by a large number of educated men who insisted it was their duty to put down drink by any means which might be in their power; and consequently it would be hazardous to risk the safety of the people and the administration in the hands of such enthusiasts as would be found in the Corporation of any large city. This seems to be the principal argument that has been advanced against the entrusting of these powers to the Corporation. In as much as I am not proposing to entrust the Corporation with similar powers, I need not answer the objection. I have chosen Madras because none of the objections generally stated against the policy of granting local option even to a limited extent have any great force in the City of Madras. Here we can find representatives of the drinking class. When I moved a similar proposal sometime ago, it was said that there would not be representatives of the drinking class, at any rate to a large extent, and it could not be tried even as an experiment. Such an objection cannot have any force in a City like Madras. We have men of the highest culture, probity and intellectual eminence whose integrity cannot be questioned. There are men in the City who can devote some time and labour to this task of putting down the drink habit. You will find the necessary number of men who will be sitting directly under the eye of the Government. You will find representatives of every class, and the Press will be vigilant in watching the interest of the community. Thus Madras will be a most suitable City.

"Then again, there is another point. In the City of Madras you must be able to find some means which will influence the madhouse too. If Madras has a disease, the disease is sure to spread to the madhouse. Gentlemen who have got into the drinking habit migrate to the madhouse and will be centres of infection. People in the madhouse would look to Madras to set an example. For these reasons we trust we that the City is safe and impregnable against this enemy.

"Another objection raised is that, if we hand over these people to the tender mercies of reformers there might be an insurrection. There are men who have no objection, religious or otherwise to taking drink. Without quarrelling with that point, I say that in a city like Madras there is no danger. It consists of people chiefly from the madhouse. They are under control. Education has spread here much more than anywhere else and consequently if there is any class to whom you can preach with greater liberty it must be the Madras public.

RESOLUTION RE CONSTITUTION OF A LICENSING BOARD TO  
DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS. 819

17th April 1915.] (Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma; the Hon. Mr. Pittendree;  
Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Dr. Nagar.)

"Then, with regard to what has been done in Calcutta, I do not think the experiment I am asking to try is of such a hazardous nature that no responsible Government should begin on the lines commenced in Calcutta. I find that in Calcutta the committee consists of the Commissioner of the Presidency division, the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two representatives of the Calcutta Corporation and one representative of the leading Temperance Association. They are given full powers of certain control in the matter of the location and the determination of the number of shops therein. I find that they have been able to do effective work during the short period they have been in existence, because the experiment was begun in November 1915; and the report of the Bengal Government is to the effect that the experiment has, generally speaking, worked satisfactorily, although the operations of the Board have not been free from difficulties. In a City like Madras a licensing board would not have the same difficulty. Here we have a less cosmopolitan population than Calcutta. Therefore the experiment has a chance of greater success. All that I ask is that a beginning should be made somewhere. Where can that experiment be made? There can be no two opinions as to Madras being the best place for the trial of the experiment. It is not an experiment, for it has been tried elsewhere, and has been found to be fairly satisfactory, although it has been in existence only for a short period. We need not wait for the Government of India or the Secretary of State to force it upon us. Our Government themselves may take the initiative in the matter and do something towards saving the City from becoming more drunken than it is at present. I hope the Council will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDREE:—"I wish to second the resolution in one word. I shall not take up the time of the Council by recapitulating the arguments. I assume that all the members of this Council are desirous of abolishing the evils of the drink habit. The only thing that we need discuss is whether the method adopted in Calcutta is likely to achieve that object. I commend the resolution very strongly to the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not think it necessary to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma into the question of local option and the various other questions he has raised in his speech. It is enough for my purposes if I state that we have called for a report on this matter from the Board of Revenue, and we are awaiting their reply. On receipt of the report from the Board, we shall be quite prepared to examine the question very carefully. At present, it is not possible for me to express any opinion on this question. In communicating the report from the Government of Bengal on this question, the Government of India sent us a copy of their letter to the Secretary of State in which they said: 'Although the experiment initiated by the local Government has so far worked fairly well, we do not consider that the circumstances under which it has so far been tried are such as to justify our requiring its extension to other provinces at this stage, although we are ready to allow the local Governments and administrations of those provinces to take such steps in this direction as they may consider warranted by local conditions.' That, they communicated with a copy of the report of the Bengal Government on this subject of licensing boards. We have called for a report as to the expediency of adopting a similar system here, and we are awaiting the reply."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NATAK:—"I am afraid that the reply of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to this resolution will be considered unsatisfactory by the non-official Members of this Council. It must necessarily be so. In this Presidency and perhaps all over India there is an universal state of affairs existing in far as the liquor traffic is concerned. That is the necessity for moving this resolution and perhaps it is on account of that universal state of affairs that the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has been compelled to take up the attitude he has taken. The right of licensing the premises where intoxicating drinks are sold must necessarily rest in local bodies. Unless the power rests in local bodies, that function cannot be satisfactorily performed. It used to rest in the Madras municipality and the Madras municipality used to license premises where intoxicating drinks were sold and they

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(Dr. Nayer; Mr. Hanachandra Rao; [THE APRIL 1913,  
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would to get the license fees. But some years ago the Government took it over from the municipality giving a compensation of Rs. 18,000 per annum to the municipality. That, as I have said, is an unnatural state of affairs. There is no proper control over the licensing of premises. In the place of the old control which the municipality exercised, the control that is now given to it is that the opinion of the President of the Corporation is taken, and the President in his turn writes semi-official letters to the Commissioners and asks their opinions as to the location of the shops in the divisions they represent. The Commissioners give their opinion, but I am not aware of any instance where the opinions have been accepted. That is a sort of formality that goes on. I remember distinctly that on one occasion I was asked my opinion, and I in fairly strong language pointed out that one liquor shop which was causing the greatest nuisance should be removed. That liquor shop is still there. My opinion given seven years ago has not been acted on. Although there is informal consultation going on I do not think proper value is attached to the opinions of the representatives of the people, and unless that is done, you will not have a satisfactory solution of this difficulty. If a board like this were given next year or to-day, the Government may say that the board has not worked satisfactorily, because the board would not work satisfactorily from the Government's point of view, because they might be for closing shops and there might be loss of revenue in consequence. The Government may therefore consider the board's work as unsatisfactory. That is not the public point of view. The whole point is, what is the point of view from which we have to judge of success? Is it increased revenue or putting down liquor consumption? Naturally there is a great difference of opinion between the public and the Government and therefore it is impossible to reconcile the two. Suppose this board is brought into existence now, I am sure that next year the Government will say the work of the board is not satisfactory. Therefore the most satisfactory way and the only satisfactory way of doing it will be to hand over this particular function of licensing places to the Corporation and they will exercise that function without encroaching upon the sphere of the Government excise revenue. They will only take their income from licensing premises where intoxicating drugs are sold. Unless that is done we shall have no satisfactory solution. I am not in favour of setting up an independent board. This is one of the essential functions which a local body has to perform. When there is a competent local body, to set up another body will be going back to the days when England used to establish different bodies for different municipal functions. I think the most satisfactory way will be to give the functions to the Corporation. The Corporation has been asking for it for years and I am glad to have this opportunity of asking once more that this proper function of the Corporation should be restored to it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. HANACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I think the remedy for the state of things suggested by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayer is to empower the Corporation to deal with this matter. I was much interested to see of the items in the budget, and that was this compensation to which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayer has referred. Years ago I pursued this matter and I found at one time that the Madras Corporation possessed licensing powers. This is just the time when this question should be considered in connection with the amendment of the City Municipal Act. I therefore think even if this resolution be rejected, the proper course would be to place the matter on a satisfactory footing by empowering the local bodies concerned to deal with the question of licensing. There is no doubt, then, the hearing upon the excise revenue will have to be considered. If licensing functions only are to be vested in the local bodies, I do not see what objection there can be from the point of view even of the Government. I strongly support the resolution of my Honourable friend Mr. Sarna for what it is worth, but I must say at the same time the final and permanent remedy is that which has been indicated by my Honourable friend Dr. Nayer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the observations of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayer I never for one moment doubted the competency of the Corporation of Madras or the municipal municipalities in the matter of Abkari Administration, nor did I doubt that they would not be able to discharge these duties satisfactorily, but I thought that in view of the objections raised by the Excise Committee and the example followed in Calcutta, the step that

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MINE THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENT  
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STUDENTS TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE VERNACULARS.

17th APRIL 1915.] (Mr. Narasimharao Saran; the President.)

I was suggesting was much more practicable, because it was one which the Govern-  
ment were more likely to listen to. If my Honourable friend is likely to induce the  
Government to give powers to the Corporation, I for one would certainly be willing  
to support the step. As regards the attitude that the Government have adopted  
towards this resolution I should say that it is an attitude of sympathy. They say  
that the question is under their consideration, they have asked for a report and they  
shall consider whether they can follow—I won't say the example, it would be  
offensive—whether they would see their way to establish a licensing board as in  
Calcutta. I have not asked for a board on exactly the same lines as that of Calcutta.  
Our conditions may be somewhat different. The constitution may have to be mod-  
ified. I have only asked the Government to take up this question at an early date  
and settle it, if possible, in the way I suggest. If the Government promise early  
consideration, I do not think I shall find it necessary to press this resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I should like to say a word as one interested  
very much in this question. I think the Honourable gentleman has taken much the  
wrong course. It is not a simple question, but he may rest assured that the attitude  
of the Government is not easily controlled by diverse interests. The attitude of the  
Government, the desire of the Government, is the same as the desire of the whole  
community, that this evil should be reduced as much as possible. The method  
which should be adopted to reduce the present evil is a very difficult problem, and  
I think the discussion we have had today will show that we are glad that the  
Honourable gentleman has given an opportunity to the Government to communicate  
information. As the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyer has said we had already  
taken action before the motion came. We are considering the matter with a greater  
desire to promote the progress of this cause. I understand the Honourable gentleman  
does not wish to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was  
withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR A  
COURSE OF TRAINING FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS TO BE  
CONDUCTED IN THE VERNACULARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Debador B. NARASIMHARAO SARAN then moved the follow-  
ing resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council  
the establishment in this Presidency at a very early date of institutions for the  
purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the  
vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas  
and assisting private enterprise to provide such medical education."

In doing so he said:—"My lord, it is a matter of common knowledge that the  
question as to whether medical education can be allowed to remain where it is or  
steps should be taken by the Government of India and the Local Government to  
advance its cause at a rapid pace in order to give relief admittedly wanted by the  
numerous millions of this country—this question has been the subject of discussion in  
the Council, and to the Council of the Government of India. The Hon'ble Dr.  
Russett brought a resolution which was accepted, asking the Government  
of India to consider whether institutions on the lines stated in this resolution  
should not be started in the various Provinces for the purpose of facilitating  
the advancement of medical education in this country, and the speeches delivered  
by the responsible Government officials, both medical experts and administrative  
officers were of a very encouraging character. The Government accepted the resolu-  
tion subject to certain reservations and said that they would call upon the Local  
Governments to state what in their view would be the wisest policy in that matter.  
Having regard to the sympathetic assurance from the seat of power I thought it  
would be wise that the Government should have an opportunity of knowing the  
opinion of non-official members and the opinion of the Council at large on this ques-  
tion before they sent up their opinion finally to the Government of India. I ask

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THE TRINACULARS.

(Mr. Narayanaswami Srinivas)

[2nd April 1916.]

in this resolution that the Government should adopt a policy of starting these institutions for the purpose of producing more medical men in this country, a step which would be possible only if medical colleges or schools are multiplied all over the land rapidly at a cost which would not be prohibitive. Your lordship, I know, is anxious to promote the cause of medical education and the recent discussion in this Council shows that so far as theory goes, the Government and the people are at one. The only difficulties have been of a two-fold character. Firstly, there is the inevitable question of finance, and secondly, assuming that funds are forthcoming, what will be the smart mode of expending that money which will afford the greatest relief in the shortest time?

With regard to the question of finance, this is not the occasion for discussing that large question. I take it, my Lord, that some money will be and must be forthcoming for improving the state of medical education in the country. It is a step which cannot be delayed very long if the vitality of the people is to be kept up even at the present low state. How much money will be found would depend upon the pace at which the Government are prepared to follow the advancing public opinion. If the public loudly cry for more money in this direction, certainly money will be spent and therefore the Government must come from the public. Therefore, I shall not talk of that position at present. We should convince the Government that we are in need of assistance in the matter.

Assuming that certain funds are available, the next point is whether we should begin at the top or at the bottom, whether we ought to be able to give some sort of relief to the numerous students that at present go without any relief whatever or whether we should avoid the production of a number of scholarly gentlemen who would be able to give the best possible relief to a fairly large number; and through whose instrumentality it is hoped that knowledge will filter down so that in due course of time gradually and slowly the benefit of medical education and medical advancement may reach the vast masses of the country. That is the problem at issue in the adoption or rejection of this resolution. I have not the slightest quarrel with the determination of the Government that the number of highly qualified medical men should be increased as much as possible. I have no quarrel with that. If the Government can find funds for that purpose, and find more medical schools on the lines started in Vinsagapatam, Tanjore and Rajapetam, certainly it would be a welcome undertaking. We know as a matter of fact that in these schools private students are almost deferred students; they are not in a position to seek or find admission into these schools, because the number of seats in these schools is so small that it is filled up altogether with men who seek Government or departmental employment. I know that hundreds of uneducated and qualified men have to be sent back disappointed because there is no accommodation in the existing schools and the Government do not see their way to provide increased accommodation. If that is so, the next question will be whether we should, along with it or letting it alone for the moment, multiply the number of village doctors so that with the same money a larger amount of relief can be given to a wider public than would be possible by concentrating all our efforts on the production of high class men. My submission is that the Government of India who were responsible for the adoption of the resolution in Delhi were wise in recognising that the multitude must be recognised and not only the rich, the few who happen to live in large towns but the rural population must be ministered to so they contribute largely to the exchequer. It would be extremely unwise on our part and we would not be doing our duty to them if we left their interests alone by making provision only for the doctors in towns; the (dispensary) assistants produced in highly equipped schools would not be very numerous and would be confined to towns and it would be a long time before they can go to villages and give relief. The question is how to multiply the village doctors. The only way of doing it is by disseminating medical knowledge through the medium of the vernacular. It would be an almost impossible and expensive task for all to be master the intricacies of a foreign language before understanding the books written therein. That difficulty will have to be overcome. A man who is fully conversant with English would demand a higher price than a man who is acquainted only with the vernacular. In view of the demand of the villagers for a large number



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of doctors who will be satisfied with a small pay and in view of the feasibility also, it seems to me the only possible method of finding and training such men at a low cost would be by imparting instruction through the medium of the vernaculars. I am not merely theorising. The experiment has been tried in Bengal and has been found to be fairly satisfactory in this sense; that the men produced in these schools were able to give a large amount of relief in villages; only, a different policy was pursued locally. With a certain amount of money it is possible to produce multi-cubical hospital assistants. From the point of view of granting a large amount of relief to the men in the villages I would respectfully ask your Excellency's Government to consider that as a matter of State policy, and as a matter of practical sympathy with the people and as a matter of duty, their wants must be first looked to and not the wants of the rich who live in towns, who are able to take care of themselves.

"On this question of education in the vernaculars—I do not mean to pursue this at very great length, whatever may be the view with regard to the imparting of higher education, scientific education through the vernaculars, we are not confronted here with these difficulties. The question is as to whether such knowledge as is necessary for the village doctor can be imparted in the vernacular if vernacular text-books are forthcoming. That seems to me to be a matter within the easy control of the Government. If the Government set their heart upon a particular thing within ten months or even earlier, the books that are necessary for the undertaking will be forthcoming. The Government may undertake it or a private agency would undertake it, provided facilities are given; the problem is not difficult to solve. The only objection there could possibly be is that the Government may consider that with the limited resources at their disposal they should provide first of all high class education instead of low class education. That seems to be the issue at stake. I cannot help thinking that you go along with higher education something should be done to multiply the village doctors. The policy of the Government of India is radically sound and I hope this Government will see their way to adopt that policy.

"I shall not take any more time on this resolution. One thing I wish to point out is that in Bengal for a population of fifty millions there are more than three thousand qualified men trained in colleges, besides a large number of bakims and vaidyars, and yet it was felt that there was absolutely no relief worthy of mention to the people. If that is the state of things in Bengal, what will be the state of Madras where the population is nearly the same, forty millions against fifty millions, and there are only a thousand qualified men? If such an experiment was tried in Bengal, it ought to be tried in Madras and relief is more urgently required here than in Bengal. I think that will be an additional argument for the adoption of this resolution."

"The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU—"I heartily second this resolution. I should like to present an aspect regarding the question of medical relief in the Agency tracts. The Agency tracts are very extensive and every step is to be taken to relieve the people suffering there from malaria and other fevers. No doubt some anti-malarial operations are being taken in the Agency tracts, but I do not think the nature of the country it is not possible even for the Government hospitals started here and there to do any useful work. The greatest area which the Government hospital can be expected to give relief to is not more than a hundred square miles. Even calculating at this rate, for the Vinnagur Agency we require more than 120 hospitals and each hospital costs at least Rs. 2,000 a year. Calculating at this rate, I think it is out of practical politics to consider that there can be full medical aid for the Agency tracts. The only method that is possible is to give instruction in the vernacular to a number of pupils, and special training may be given them regarding the diagnosis of malaria and the treatment of malaria and they may be posted to several places in the Agency tracts. One dispensing hospital was started in the Vinnagur Agency and I was told that no real help was given by that hospital on account of the nature of the country. Villages are situated at a distance from each other and each village consists only of two or three houses. The medical assistant in charge of this hospital himself says that the number of patients treated by him are not sufficiently large. In these circumstances the Government

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(Mr. Narasimha Raju : Dr. Nagesw.)

[7th April 1918.]

may do well to consider the feasibility of educating or training some students in the vernacular specially for medical relief in the Agency and this may well be done at the medical school at Vinsagipalem."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAK :—<sup>1</sup> I beg to move an amendment that the words 'conducted in the vernaculars' be omitted. I have considerable sympathy with the object of the resolution. I understand that the main object with which this resolution is moved is to impress upon the Government the necessity for providing a sufficient number of medical practitioners for the requirements of the population of this Presidency. I quite admit, and everyone will admit, that at present we have not got a sufficient number of qualified medical men for the needs of the population of this Presidency. I should think that we should have at least one medical practitioner for every five thousand inhabitants. In some European countries they have one for every 2,000, 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. I think a reasonable calculation will be one doctor for every five thousand inhabitants. So that, is that way you must have something like 8,000 doctors. But we have got about 1,200. Therefore we want about eight times the number that we have. But the question is, how can we best supply this number with the staff we have in the quickest time? The Honorable member of the audience thinks that the easiest method of supplying the requisite number of doctors is by training in the vernaculars a large number of doctors who have not got the necessary knowledge of English. He considers that it will be more difficult to get men with the necessary knowledge of English. That may have been the case in Bengal. We have had ample evidence in this Presidency that we can get all the number of men that we want to be trained as doctors with the necessary English education qualifications if the Government would only provide facilities for training. I have not got the exact figures, perhaps the Honorable the Surgeon-General might be able to give us figures as to the number of qualified educated men who seek admission into the European school. I know that in one particular year there were three hundred applicants, all men who had passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, and out of them the Government were able to take ten. Last year there were 170 applicants and they took none. Therefore year after year we see a very large number of men being turned away from this institution because they cannot get admission. That proves that, if you want to train a large number of hospital assistants and sub-assistants, you can get qualified men at any time. A larger number of men do not apply because they know it is difficult to get admission. Some of them get recommendation letters. A large number are deterred from applying at all. That is so far as the medical schools are concerned. So far as the Medical College is concerned, one would think that with high educational qualifications there would not be very many gaps. Last year 150 sought admission and out of them something like 70 went away without admission. This is a story which you hear year after year. If you announce the fact that there will be room for any one who wants to join the Medical College or school, I can assure you that you will get two hundred for the Medical College and five hundred for every medical school. Simply because you cannot take them in, you turn them away and you do not produce a larger number. I think the best resort of training men who have no English education and putting them as country practitioners would be when you cannot get the requisite number of English-knowing men. That will be the time to have such a thing. Why they had recourse to the vernacular training in Bengal I do not know. But they have given it up now. I have seen several men with vernacular qualifications. I once saw one who was appointed as a surgeon in a jute factory. Under the Act all the children have to be certified as to their age and the jute factory thought that they would not get the certificate from the ordinary surgeon but some of these vernacular trained men would certify any one. I took out from this factory a child under nine years who had been, passed by this man. 'What do you think his age is?' I asked him. He smiled. I again asked him 'Do you think he is under age?' He said 'Yes. I admit he is not old enough.' I asked him 'Why did you pass him?' He said 'Because the manager wanted me to.' I do not think we want practitioners of that kind here. The idea is to supply a long-felt want of practitioners. If you are to be satisfied with somebody who is called a practitioner, a material which is so good, there is no use in having it.

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"We will have to spend money in the training of vernacular people and the cost will be almost as much as that required for training qualified hospital assistants, and the difficulty will be twenty times as much. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaiah Sarma is quite satisfied that any English book can be translated into the vernacular. My opinion is exactly the contrary. I have seen some such translations; I saw a translation of a medical work into Malayalam. I read the thing, I could not understand it. Because I understood something of English medicine, I wanted to test the translator's capacity. I selected happened three Malayalam gentlemen and I put into their hands the work and asked them whether they could make anything out of it. They said they could not make anything out of it. Everyone of these books had to be taught with the aid of the original English book. I have seen instances of that. Once a certain vernacular text-book was presented for the University examination, which was translated from the English original. That teacher, however, had, as a matter of fact, in the college, the aid of the English original and taught his students, because from the vernacular neither the teacher nor the students could understand anything. I do not think that it will be any good to anybody to have a translation. The difficulty of studying English and mastering a text-book is great, but the difficulty of mastering a translation is still greater, a hundred times as great. Therefore the straight course would be to multiply the existing institutions where sub assistant surgeons can be trained, and that would meet all the requirements of the Honorable Member. If we can produce in this Presidency medical men both at higher grades and lower grades at the rate of five hundred a year, we will very soon supply the gap. We have already got three medical schools and one college, and all that we have to do is to add one or two medical schools and extend the scope of these schools by having room for more students. I should think at that rate we could get five hundred a year. We need not produce at a greater rate. If we could not produce at that rate I am not in favour of producing a very inferior article which could not be of any substantial use, and you may have to seek large number of doctors to correct the mistakes of these doctors. If the words about vernacular instruction be omitted, the resolution runs on correct lines. It might read 'that there should be greater facilities for the training of a greater number of medical practitioners.' I hope in this amended form the resolution may be accepted. I do not say the Government may be able to put into operation tomorrow, but I hope they will accept it and keep it in mind."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I am not quite clear whether this amendment does not amount simply to a negative of the proposition on paper."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I do not think it does, my Lord."

His Excellency the Governor:—"If the Honorable gentleman wishes a different course of training from the ordinary course, if that is the case, he has a right to give the amendment. On the other hand, if he simply wishes the ordinary course of training to be continued, so would be the effect of his words, it is better not to complicate the discussion by the amendment. The amendment is not in order if it simply amounts to a contradiction of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I would omit the words 'special course' and have the words 'increased facilities.'"

His Excellency the Governor:—"The special course is the only justification which the Honorable gentleman would have."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I think the increase of the facilities for training is the main thing the Honorable Member wants."

His Excellency the Governor:—"If the Honorable gentleman would like to make his resolution run in this way:—'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the establishment in this Presidency at a very early date of institutions for the provision of increased facilities for the purpose of giving medical students training to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas'—in that form the Government would accept the resolution. I do not know if that would be acceptable to the Honorable gentleman who moved it."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Whether he accepts it or not, mine can be an amendment."



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(Mr. Curlew.)

advance. Perhaps this resolution will help us a little to make some advances, in spite of the fact that the war is going on. Therefore, so far as this amendment is concerned, it entirely expresses the sentiments of the Government and I should be quite prepared to accept the amended resolution.

"The original resolution, of course, deals with a different matter. The original resolution involved two separate issues. One is that instruction should be given through the vernaculars, and the other is that there should be a lower class of practitioners educated and turned out. On both these points I think the two gentlemen who have spoken on the amendment have really answered the original resolution. As regards the vernaculars, as the Hon'ble Mr. KARAN MANSI has pointed out, the number of vernaculars in this Presidency is almost an insuperable difficulty. Then we have got no teachers who could teach in the vernaculars. We have also at present no vernacular text-books. If we wished to have them, it would take five years before we could produce proper text-books in the vernaculars. Surely all Honourable Members will feel what a retrograde step it would be to go back to the vernacular, to teach in the vernacular. Take the cognate subject of law. Would Honourable Members seriously propose to start a vernacular law school in which the conceptions of law which are familiar in their English dress would have to be translated into fresh phraseology coined in the vernacular languages? As regards the inferiority of the proposed class of professional men turned out, would Honourable Members advocate that there should be an inferior class of legal practitioners, cheap and nasty? I think it would be evidently a most retrograde step to go in for anything of that kind. We do not know anything of the conditions which made the Government of India accept the resolution on this subject. They no doubt have difficulties there which we do not meet with here. As the Hon'ble Dr. NARAYAN told the Council, we have got plenty of applicants for our medical schools. It is quite true that the applicants for the Rayagaram school numbered over 400 for each of the last two years, of whom 30 per centum were admitted, so that we have got there an average of about 120 students more or less educated in English ready to come forward, only waiting for schools to be provided for them. I submit to the Council that we should not throw away the material which is ready to our hands and not to try to start any new system of training through vernacular teaching and turn out an inferior set of practitioners, that would be moving in the wrong direction. It is not that the Government are not anxious to increase the facilities for medical education, but it would not be wise to do that in the manner proposed in the resolution. The idea was suggested in 1871 and was then rejected. Since then the knowledge of English has spread in the country, especially in Southern India. In Northern India they are behind us. What they are obliged to do there need not necessarily be followed here.

"The only possible advantage which this scheme would have would be economy. I have followed the Hon'ble Mr. BIRMA with some attention to see where the economy would come in. He was very vague. He did not tell us whether we would save any money. In Mysore the pay of the village doctor is calculated at an average of Rs. 35 per mensem. The sub-assistant surgeon here begins on Rs. 35. That is the lowest salary for which you can get an educated medical practitioner in any part of the world. Under the present conditions, I do not think there would be any real economy in this scheme. We could only produce secondary if we shortened the course. It is certain that a four years' course is not too long to give a reasonable acquaintance with the intricacies of medical science and to give a man the necessary preliminary training in the various physical sciences on which medicine depends. Therefore, if you cut off two years and give him a worse training, the resulting loss in efficiency would be much greater than the economy. Even nurses undergo a three years' course. Surely it would not be proposed to turn out doctors for villages with a shorter course of instruction than nurses. I do not think it would be a sign of sympathy with the villager to give him an inferior type of article. We should give him as good an article as we can. But for the war we should have begun something in the direction of having itinerant dispensaries who could go through the villages. We should have had one or two in each district who would tour through the district and get to the villagers at their homes. That I hope will be tried as soon as we again

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have a sufficient number of officers. Therefore, I am entirely against the original resolution. I do not think it is a sound plan. I am quite in sympathy with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's amendment, and the Government have no hesitation in accepting it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“ Your Excellency, the question of additional provision for village medical aid has been before this Council and your Excellency's Government for some time; and I must specially request that in view of the resolution passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in March last, your Excellency's Government would not reject the proposal in the way in which it is proposed to be rejected. It should be remembered that all possible attempts made to afford additional facilities for medical aid in villages would be welcomed throughout the country. Additional medical schools started in various centres and travelling dispensaries opened in various districts will, I have no doubt, serve a very useful purpose and give satisfaction. But the important point raised in this resolution is whether it is not desirable that medical instruction should be imparted in the vernacular so as to enable those who have not got the fortune of receiving English education, but who still have received some vernacular instruction, who have sound common sense and capacity, to become doctors. That is the point which this resolution raises. It has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that it would be a retrograde step to bring into existence an inferior class of practitioners when it is possible to provide for additional students into newly opened medical schools, and that it is possible to encourage them in various ways. I welcome those proposals so far as they go. I am not going to belittle the importance of those suggestions, but I believe that it must be possible to go a step further and see whether facilities cannot be afforded to those who have not received English education. I am particularly reminded of the discussion which took place in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the very question when the resolution came on the same lines as this,—

“ That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that Local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprises to provide such medical education.”

“ This resolution was accepted, and it will be interesting to notice what was stated by responsible Members of the Government of India on that occasion. It was stated by the Hon'ble Sir Pandey Laxmi in accepting this resolution that he would insist on three conditions. He wanted expressly that these vernacular schools should be entirely separate institutions; secondly, as wanted that these vernacular trained village practitioners should be allowed to practise only in rural areas; and thirdly that the Government while encouraging deserving private enterprise would insist on certain outside control so as to ensure a strict adherence to standards. It was therefore definitely suggested that these new schools where instruction should be given in the vernaculars should be separate institutions altogether, and that they should enable persons in villages to practise and that it would be a proper step taken to advance the interests of the villagers. May I take the liberty of again drawing the attention of your Excellency's Government to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in accepting this resolution. He said: “ We are perfectly willing to address Local Governments in this sense, and to do anything that we can in order to see that the subject is thoroughly examined and is not summarily rejected by those examined.”

“ He expressly stated that they would refer to the Local Governments, so that the subject might be thoroughly examined and not summarily rejected. May I point out to your Excellency's Government that if any difficulties are found to prevent effect to this resolution, it is desirable that some further time is taken to examine the question more thoroughly as suggested in the Imperial Legislative Council so as to see that it is not summarily rejected. I do not know whether any reference has been made by the Government of India after the acceptance of the resolution by the Imperial Government. I do not know whether any reference had been made to the Local Government or any further action has been taken, whether any report or inquiry has been made as to the possibility of having vernacular text-books, whether Collectors

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have been consulted as to the feasibility of any person being put on the task of the preparation of text-books. If that question has been examined and if after mature deliberation it is proposed by your Excellency's Government to reject the resolution, then possibly I may find my position difficult. If nothing of the sort has been done, I would ask the Government not to reject the resolution at this meeting because it would be an unnecessary rejection of the proposal. There may be difficulties in accepting it seeing that there are not useful vernacular text-books. If your Excellency's Government can give an impetus to this question and encourage the production of text-books in the vernacular and find funds for the purpose, I think there will be persons forthcoming to prepare vernacular text-books. There are persons who are waiting for opportunities and facilities. It is not all persons who are in a position to give up their avocations. If funds are allotted, some persons would be forthcoming. Before all these steps are taken, for your Excellency's Government to state today when the question has not been examined on a reference from the Government of India, that you would reject this resolution is certainly premature.

"It is far that reason that I submit that, so far as the main resolution is concerned, it is essentially different from the amendment. So far as the amendment is concerned it is good so far as it goes. It is good to have additional facilities, additional dispensaries. But that is not the object of the resolution. It not only wants special facilities, but a special course of training in the vernacular. It introduces a different principle altogether. That being so it should not be brushed aside in the manner proposed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew whether the views which he has expressed represent the views of your Excellency's Government with reference to the resolution which has been accepted by the Imperial Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will allow me to say a word."

"The Honourable gentleman just now said that the Government would not take the responsibility of rejecting the resolution. What does the resolution propose? The establishment in this Presidency, at an early date, of institutions as described in the resolution. I am sure everybody must have learnt from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that the Government have most clearly at heart the development of medical education throughout the Presidency. Nobody can visit the district hospitals without knowing that one of the most urgent needs of the Presidency is the further dissemination of the means of medical relief which will bring a reduction of untold sufferings to millions of people. Now the Council is invited under such circumstances to accept this resolution. It is quite impossible, as Honourable gentlemen know, for the Government to accept this resolution honestly in the present form as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna, without creating, in every part of the Presidency, the continuance of the development of medical aid, as it now stands. It is quite impossible that we could do it. The time may come when it may be possible to dovetail vernacular instruction in with the system which we are already endeavouring to extend; but at this moment to accept this resolution with the honest intention of carrying it out is really not open to Government without conveying to the public the idea that they are going to arrest the development and maintenance of the present system. I do ask the Council to pause before it shares such a responsibility. It would be a most serious thing to go out to the Presidency that this Council has deliberately come to the conclusion that we should arrest what is now going on and substitute for it another system. I venture to interpose these remarks because the Honourable gentleman invites us to express an opinion on an entirely different matter. We are not now discussing the resolution of the Government of India. What we are discussing is what the Honourable gentleman invites us to undertake. I do not question his motive. I appreciate his real and public spirit in the matter; but I do ask him to think whether it is not altogether premature to press the Government in a matter of this kind. It is quite out of the question that we should accept the resolution. If the Council wish to encourage and support the Government in the work they are doing, that is to say, spending every available rupee in the extension of medical relief and medical education, I would most respectfully

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suggest to them that their best course is to support the resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar which the Government most unreservedly and with the greatest goodwill would be delighted to accept.<sup>18</sup>

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao :—“ My Lord, your Excellency's speech has cleared the ground very much for us. I understood from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharma that it was with the express object of not placing the Government in the position of having to come to a premature decision that he consulted the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew in regard to the exact position of the Government on this resolution. I think that the discussion on this resolution was not only confined to the immediate needs of this Presidency but raised a larger issue which, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, also lay at the back of it, namely, the starting of a separate set of institutions as pointed out in the resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council in the speech of Sir Percy Lukin. It was in these circumstances that I interposed with a view to know whether the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would imply a total rejection of the proposal which was accepted by the Government of India.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry :—“ Your Excellency, I am free to confess that perhaps it would have been better if this question were not raised in this form at the present moment. Now that in the Imperial Legislative Council a similar resolution has been arrived at, it would have been probably wiser to wait till the results of the experiment were more fully known to us. I am perfectly certain that the medical authorities who have blessed this movement in that part of India would probably evolve a series of text-books suited to produce a lower order of medical practitioners who might be trusted to go about the country to administer medical relief and not necessarily add to disease and add to the death-rate in the country. We might have waited till some such thing happened and we could have come to this Council for a definite expansion of medical facilities in that direction. The opposition to the resolution seems to me to run on hazy lines. I am not surprised at the amendment brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar, for as soon as vernacular is mentioned, I should imagine that something is wrong somewhere. We were told today that the V.L.M.S. in Bengal was responsible for a wrong medical certificate. I am not sure whether the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar investigated the matter sufficiently, or he might have found that the V.L.M.S. who gave the wrong certificate did not give it because he received his medical instruction through the vernacular. Is the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar prepared to tell us that no false certificates are given under any conditions by a man who could be dubbed an English L.M. & S.? False certificates are not always given by men who have received their instruction through the vernacular. That is a small point.

“ I was much interested to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew the statement that the very idea was mooted in the year 1871, that is forty-eight years ago. How I wish that the idea had been caught and really worked up to full fruition! It would not have been possible in the year of grace 1918 for people to doubt the possibility of producing suitable medical text-books. Forty-five years is a long period. A whole system of medical education would have been evolved. If we wait on at this rate bringing up good ideas and rejecting them because it would take a number of years, I wonder in 1960 whether it would not be almost open to any member of the Government still to rise up and say ‘it will take forty years and we would not have it.’ If we go on abandoning good ideas because it would take time, we shall be going on to the end of time working on the old ideas without making progress. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said by way of example that if law should be taught in the vernacular and people should be made to practice law in the vernacular, then there would be negligible results. I am not sure if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew knows that in this country there is a large Native State called Hyderabad where law is taught and practised in the vernacular in the highest courts. I wonder whether the law there is of a very inferior order and whether practitioners give bad law and the judges give bad law and the clients' money is wasted. I do believe there is some sort of justice coming out of even vernacular law. There is another very interesting thing which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said to which I believe it is necessary to allude. He says that English education has greatly extended after 1871; there might have



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been justification for vernacular medical instruction in 1871, but there is comparatively less now. So at some future date if the idea comes up there will be still less justification. I would assure the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that if he believes that at any time English has insufficient extension in this country as to absolve us from the necessity of providing vernacular instruction, he is entirely mistaken. If the people who understood English were ten times more numerous than now, there would still be millions not coming within the range of English instruction for whom instruction through the vernacular would be absolutely necessary. This is a chimerical idea, then it is possible by merely going on in this way to induce everybody to learn English for all purposes in life. I know that many good men, honest men, well-intentioned men are under the influence of this chimerical idea. But none the less it is disheartening to think that as things are going on, one day people must realize that English cannot be spoken in this country.<sup>14</sup>

The Hon'ble the President:—“The Honourable gentleman is not really in order in raising that issue. He knows well that it is not an issue before the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTHIAN SASTRI:—“I was just about to close. I had only one sentence more to finish. I am not going to put myself in order if I was wrong. All that I say is that people who oppose motions like this are labouring under the wrong idea and the moment that wrong idea is abandoned, then the necessity will be seen for taking fresh lines of departure in the department of instruction, medical, no less than literary.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SASTRI:—“My Lord, I am extremely thankful to the Government for the assurance they have given us that they desire at the earliest possible date to take some practical steps for promoting the spread of medical education in the Presidency. To that extent, they have accepted the amendment. I am thankful for that. But I cannot help thinking, my Lord, that the real point has been somewhat misunderstood, possibly because I was a little cursory in my method of dealing with the question. No one deprecates the spread of education in rural lines or asks the Government to tie their hands and devote all the money that is available for the benefit of vernacular schools on the lines dealt with in this resolution. That is not the point at all. The point of difference is whether every rupee that is available is to be utilized for the spread of education on the current lines in the manufacturing of men trained on similar lines to the same extent as the present hospital students, or as to whether a portion of that money should be utilized for producing a larger number of people than would be possible under the current lines, who could go and give relief in villages. If two lakhs of rupees were available tomorrow, whether one lakh should be utilized for producing three hundred hospital students, and another lakh for producing one thousand village doctors, or whether the whole two lakhs should not be utilized for producing only five hundred hospital students—that is the question at issue. The Government of India and those who are responsible for this resolution in the Imperial Council stated that the conditions of the country demanded, the finances of the country permitting but a limited expenditure towards giving medical relief that immediate facilities should be given for the training of a large number of village doctors. That question was foreseen and answered by the medical men in the Imperial Legislative Council. They said if you want to start more schools to train hospital students you want larger libraries, larger hospitals with numerous patients, and consequently, it would be impossible to rapidly multiply such schools to produce the desirable results which were limited, because very large expenditure is involved in getting first-class hospitals wherein students can be trained. If you cannot have very good hospitals, there is no use of producing these hospital students, and you cannot have very good hospitals unless you have a large amount of money. Therefore the number of hospital students that you can produce with the present limited resources must be extremely small. Consequently the question is whether a portion of the money available to the Government should be utilized in producing an inferior class of medical men who would be able to give substantial relief in the villages. It was said there,—

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[Ten April 1936]

'The main principle is this. The students should have a thorough practical training which will make them efficient country practitioners. They must not waste their time in learning the details of such subjects as chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology and pathology. They should have a general knowledge of medicine, surgery and midwifery, and a thorough practical knowledge of diseases they will have to treat. Their hospital practice should be mostly at the out-door, so that they will deal most of their time. A hospital consisting of 25 to 50 beds admitting those cases only with which they are concerned will be good enough for their in-door practice. Cases of unusual character at these requiring great surgical skill, such as appendicitis, hernia, cancer, various tumours, etc., are out of place in such hospitals. These institutions are required to turn out men who can set a fracture or reduce a dislocation or do some minor surgery, cure who can cure or give relief to diseases which prevail in this country such as cholera, dysentery, bronchitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, malaria, kala-azar, scabies and leprosy.

"Therefore it was felt that it was advisable to produce doctors who could to a certain extent deal with these diseases with less scientific knowledge than is possessed by the hospital assistants at the present moment, and that facilities should be given to a much larger extent with the hospitals which are in existence or which can be started in the immediate future for training such men.

"Then, my Lord, the second point is that I think it would not be money wasted. On the other hand, it would be money very well spent if a portion of the money available can be utilized in training such men as have been contemplated in the resolution of the Government of India. The second question I cannot help raising is simply this. There seems to be considerable difficulty felt by Honorable Members as regards vernacular text-books. Honorable Members seem to forget that most of the medical terms are in Latin, a language which is absolutely unknown to the hospital assistant class or even the L.M. & S. class because they are not trained in Latin. They get by heart a number of terms without knowing their meaning. These names are kept up in order that the whole scientific world in all the countries may have a general nomenclature for common adoption. Nobody wants that these terms should be translated into the vernacular so as to be made absolutely understandable. That is a question of detail. Whether we could get equivalent vernacular terms or whether these could be kept as they are does not matter. The real point is as to whether knowledge cannot be imparted more easily and more expeditiously. On that question Bengal did solve the problem. It had vernacular text-books. One honorable gentleman said that there was a lack of text-books. But there are books in one vernacular language and if any Presidency wishes to adopt it, it would be very easy to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the text-book committee in Bengal. This Presidency can solve the problem for itself, if necessary. Japan did solve that problem very early. They began higher education at a much later stage than we did. It was about 1870 that they set about these text-books. The Government appointed committees for the purpose of writing text-books. Others helped them, and we have almost now every branch of knowledge in the vernacular in Japan. What was done in Japan we can do here if only we have the heart and the will to pursue the course. Therefore, that need not frighten any reasonable man or the Government. If only the Government are willing to adopt this course, it could be arranged. If it is said that knowledge cannot be communicated in the vernacular because it deals with medicine, it is an argument which does not require lengthy reasoning to refute it.

"Then, my Lord, it is said there are four vernaculars existing in the Presidency. In the Bengal Presidency, as at that time, when it was a large province, there were six many languages. But it is not a matter of much difficulty. When books are translated into one vernacular they can be translated into the other vernaculars. Your Lordship drew attention to one portion of my resolution that these institutions should be started at an early date. I say 'for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training.' At an early date means a practicable date. Books are not forthcoming, books have to be produced. Early date means so far as circumstances would permit. Therefore there is nothing in this resolution which should deter the Government from accepting it.

**RESOLUTIONS RE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR A COURSE FOR  
OF TRAINING FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS TO BE CONDUCTED IN  
THE VERNACULARS AND PREPARATION OF VERNACULAR TEXT-  
BOOKS FOR USE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

7TH APRIL 1914.] (Mr. Narasimhama Sastry, the President, Mr. Cardew.)

"The next objection that is advanced is that I ask the Government to embark upon a policy which would interfere with the advance of medical education on current lines. I do not ask for curtailment of the expenditure on the present-day medical schools. All that I say is that the additional money that will be forthcoming should be spent on the extension partly of the existing system and partly of the new system, because the greatest good can be done by such division of expenditure. It is in that sense that the Government of India accepted the resolution, not that they wanted to curtail the expenditure on the extension of education on the current lines, but they wanted that additional expenditure should be focused on the lines of expansion suggested therein. Then it is said that there are a number of applicants knowing English, and that we need not go to the vernacular. My proposition does not deter the Government from providing all that is necessary, for the production of 300 or 400 men. I say that concurrently with that a portion should be utilized for the other purpose."

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that he did not believe an inferiority of training, nor do I, my Lord, advocate a very inferior article for any purpose whatsoever, whether it be in law or medicine. On the other hand, every facility should be given for producing the higher article. The question is, taking the financial condition of the country, the possibility of doing only a certain amount of work with limited resources, how could we utilize that for the greatest advantage of the greatest number? There are two solutions, which I ask the Government to accept. One solution is that which was accepted by some of the eminent men in the Imperial Legislative Council. We might do that or—"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (interrupting):—"The Honourable gentleman has exhausted his time."

THE HON'BLE SRI BALAJI B. NARASIMHAMANA SASTRI:—"The question therefore is whether this Government should solve this problem of the expansion of medical education on the lines I have suggested, that a portion of the expenditure should be spent on the spread of education in the vernaculars. I never desired to press this resolution if the Government wanted further time to consider as to whether it would be possible for them to adopt the suggestions made by the Government of India in the Imperial Council. All that I wanted was that before the Government took up a definite attitude and sent up their recommendations to the Government of India, they should know something of the views of this Council; and that is why I have brought forward this resolution. If the Government think that this question requires greater attention before it can be answered and that they are prepared to give that consideration which it deserves, I do not wish to press my resolution. But if they are against it on principle, then there is no alternative left for me but to press for a division."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. CARDWELL:—"The attitude of the Government is that they cannot accept the resolution."

The resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar was put and agreed to.

**RESOLUTION RE PREPARATION OF VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS  
FOR USE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

THE HON'BLE SRI BALAJI B. NARASIMHAMANA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—"

'XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government should undertake whatever it may be necessary the preparation and an early publication of suitable text-books in the principal vernaculars of the Presidency for use in elementary and secondary schools in all non-language subjects taught therein.'

"I think, if the discussion on the previous subject has done any good, it has done this, that it has shown the Council as well as the outside public the imperative necessity for the adoption of a resolution on the lines I suggest, for how as well as on previous occasions an insuperable difficulty has been presented to the expansion of education through the medium of the vernaculars and that is the want of suitable

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USE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(*Mr. Naranbhoyra Sarma.*)

(7th April 1918.)

text-books. My Lord, it is within the common knowledge of all that in 1854 when that famous despatch dealing with the educational policy of the Government of India was sent here, it was recognised that the object of education in this country was to raise the men and women here to the same level of intellectual and moral excellence as in more favoured countries in the West, and the Government looked to that process being solved not merely through education imparted in English but through the medium of the vernacular of the country. They also emphasised the need for the production of text-books dealing with the various subjects and they looked forward to the men trained in the Western sciences in English as well as to the Government for the solution of the problem of imparting knowledge through the medium of the vernacular. The Government of India also on more than one occasion accepted the principle as being vitally sound and this Government also resolved that all education should be imparted until the third form through the medium of the vernacular. When I raised the question as to whether education in all non-language subjects should not be imparted through the medium of vernacular in the higher classes, also a number of objections were taken and one objection, which was held to be insuperable by many who sympathised with my views was the absence of suitable text-books. I take the liberty of reading a few lines from the discussion which took place in 1914 over the resolution which I referred to a little while ago. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in seconding that resolution alluded to the paucity of text-books; he said: 'I am also aware that there are at present no text-books that might be used as media of instruction in non-language subjects. Such books as we have are very elementary and cannot be said to have established a vocabulary sufficient to express scientific, administrative, historical and other ideas.'

Then the Hon'ble the Hon. Pittendridge who spoke on the resolution also said:—'We have no scientific literature to impart instruction in physics and chemistry to the higher classes in the vernacular; in the third place we have no scientific terminology yet created.' And then he alluded to other difficulties also in the way of the spread of education through the medium of the vernacular with which we are not concerned at present. The Hon'ble Mr. Stowe, the Director of Public Instruction, felt also the same difficulty because he adopted the same line of argument to which I have referred, and while sympathising generally with the object he felt that it was impracticable at that moment to impart education in the higher classes through the medium of vernacular text-books. Now it is felt that, if education is to be imparted in medical science or in any other subject through the vernacular, there are no vernacular text-books whatsoever. The question now before the Council and the Government is, are we to sit with folded hands dumb, silent, motionless as before; or are we to do anything at all if we accept the principle that at least until the fourth form education should be imparted in the vernacular? I think the duty of everyone of us is plain and simple and can no longer be neglected. We have waited sufficiently long to see whether the necessary impetus would come from outside. The necessary impetus did come to the extent there was rearrangement from the department, the public did step in and produce a class of books for the lower classes for which there was a demand, but the people, though willing to impart education in the higher forms through the vernacular,—I am not asking the department to make it compulsory—found it difficult to do so because they did not find it easy to produce text-books to impart instruction without the aid of Government funds. I am not asking the Government to make it compulsory to enforce education through the medium of the vernacular in all or any of these schools. All that I ask from the Government should feel it to be their duty to assist people by encouraging them to produce the necessary text-books.

I need not repeat, my Lord, that this experiment is being tried in other Provinces in India. I know that the time of the Council is passing and I do not think I need read any quotations from the corresponding reports. It is being tried in the other Provinces; it is tried in all countries, such as Japan you have only to give the necessary impetus and the expenditure will not be enormous or of such a character as to doer any State from taking that step. The expenditure would not be heavy and the good to be obtained is incalculable and it is a necessity to the State. It was felt to be necessary as far back as 1854 and we have neglected it and we reap the fruits. I therefore ask that the Government should wake up to the situation and do something to further the advancement of education on these lines."



252 RESOLUTIONS RE PREPARATION OF VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS FOR USE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND GRANT OF LANDS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES AND AFFORDING PECUNIARY HELP TO THEM.

(Mr. Stone; Mr. Narasimhaswamy Sarma; Mr. Kanan Pillai.) [THE ANNO 1914.]

There are now a good many text-books in existence in subjects as distinct from reading books and since they have been accepted by the text-book committee we cannot imagine they are altogether bad. The Honourable Member who just spoke seems to think that all these text-books are bad or unsatisfactory. I do not see what ground he could have for such a supposition. I have had a list made of the number of text-books actually available for use in elementary schools. I find that there are about a dozen books in each subject such as history, mathematics and science. There are a dozen books in Tamil, eighteen books in Telugu, nine in Malayalam and eight in Canarese, two in Urdu; there are five in Urdu and Hindustani and two in Persian. That suggests that the supply of text-books is very fair numerically speaking. Since these text-books have been carefully scrutinised by the text-book committee I do not think it is fair to suggest they are bad ones. I should like to remark from my knowledge of the work of the text-book committee that they are no less careful in the scrutiny of vernacular text-books than English books and therefore that a book which the Vernacular text-book committee have passed has passed a severe test.

"I think, sir, that I need not detain the Council further. The attitude of the Government on the matter is quite clear, and I think I have already indicated my own attitude which is not one of mere *laissez faire*. I am quite prepared to give consideration to the whole question of the provision and supply of text-books; and to see what co-operation can be given by the department to the publishers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHASWAMY SARMA :—"Here again, I think the Government seem to be under the impression that I ask them to embark on expenditure in the production of text-books where such suitable text-books exist at present. I assume the department has suitable text-books for use in the primary and secondary departments and I do not ask that Government should embark upon any expenditure under that head. That is the reason why I took the trouble of reading from the speeches of Honourable Members including the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that in certain non-language subjects which should be taught in secondary schools there are no suitable text-books and the number of people who would use them in the beginning being extremely limited it would not pay the publisher to produce them. Consequently, I ask the Government to step in so that the advance of education may not be hindered or delayed. This is the request that I make, and I hope the Government will see their way—it does not matter whether they accept the resolution now or not—to satisfy the need. If a suitable publisher comes forward, no public money need be spent. In various branches, suitable text-books are not forthcoming. There is one ray of hope, and that is that the Director of Public Instruction has said that he would examine the question and see whether there could be any further co-operation between the Government and the publishers. It may be by way of subsidy, but it does not matter, as it is a detail. So long as the article is produced, the public will be satisfied. I may state that the Government of other countries do take trouble in producing text-books. The Government of Japan produced text-books for moral education from the very first standard to the highest standard. The thing need not be brushed aside and it needs to be examined. I hope the Government will do so. As they have said that they cannot accept it, I want to have it put to the vote."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT OF LANDS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES AND AFFORDING PECUNIARY HELP TO THEM.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANAKA PILLAI :—"My Lord, the resolution of which I have given notice runs as follows:—

"XXII. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that where the Government decide to grant lands to the members of the depressed classes a plot not less than 10 acres be given to a family of two members, and that sufficient pecuniary help be given as an agricultural loan, in addition to other conditions, till they are able to properly bring the land under cultivation and stand on their feet."

**RESOLUTIONS RE GRANT OF LANDS TO DEPRESSSED CLASSES AND  
AFFORDING PECUNIARY HELP TO THEM AND CONFINEMENT OF  
PRISONERS FOR NOT FURNISHING SECURITY APART FROM THOSE  
CONVICTED FOR OTHER OFFENCES.**

7TH APRIL 1916.] (Mr. KUNDA PILLAI, Sir Harold Stuart, the President)

"I have had a consultation with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, your Excellency, and some modification was suggested to me and I have accepted it, and with that modification it reads as follows: 'That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that where the Government decide to grant lands to the members of the depressed classes, an adequate area be given to each family of two members, and that subject to the maximum prescribed by law sufficient pecuniary help be given as an agricultural loan in addition to other conditions till they are able to properly bring the land under cultivation and stand on their feet.' I formally move it with the modification suggested. I put an interpolation, your Excellency, that in question 42 and the answer is very favorable. That is with regard to the Malabar reserve in the Malabar district. A Government Order was issued on the subject, and the conditions are given there, and the conditions should be very agreeable to those who are interested in this question. We wanted that where blocks of land could be had as waste after disafforestation or without disafforestation where they are fit for cultivation, some sort of colonies of Malas, Madigas and other people who come under this class might be located and looked after. Care must be taken in selecting people who are sober and industrious. I am satisfied with the conditions. I would only suggest whether the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart should not also consider that so badly or much shop should be located within five miles. If we want to see that they prosper, temptations should be kept out of the way of these people who are given this concession. With these few remarks I move the resolution as modified at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramasubramanian seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, there seems to be very little difference between the Government and the Honourable Member in the matter of this resolution. There has been a slight change in the wording and I was able to assure the Honourable Member that the Government would accept the proposal. When we form settlements of this kind, we do habitually endeavour to secure a sufficient area of land for the maintenance of the settlers. Sometimes, they have other sources of subsistence and in these cases they do not want the same extent of land. What the Honourable Member desires, and what we desire, is that there should be adequate means of subsistence for the people settling on the land. With regard to the subsequent part of the resolution, as to the loans, we are in agreement. We are always prepared to give loans up to the maximum allowed by law on most favourable terms to the people of this class. The Government accept the resolution in the modified form."

His Excellency the President:—"I need not put it to the Council. The Council will no doubt accept the resolution in the modified form."

The resolution in the modified form was accepted.

**RESOLUTION RE CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS FOR NOT FURNISHING  
SECURITY APART FROM THOSE CONVICTED FOR OTHER OFFENCES.**

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNDA PILLAI then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXIII. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that prisoners sent to jail for not furnishing security under the security chapter, of the Criminal Procedure Code be confined apart from those convicted for offences under the Penal Code."

In doing so, he said:—"My Lord, I wish we could have come to some agreement on this resolution also, but I fear no satisfactory settlement could be arrived at in this connection, and I think it is my duty to place the matter before the Council and leave it to the Council to discuss the matter so that it might be an obligation on the Government themselves if necessary to get the law modified on the subject, or to take such other steps as they may find it advisable to lighten the hardship that is entailed on the people concerned by the carrying out of the sections."

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(Mr. KENNEDY PILLAI.)

[7th APRIL 1916.]

"Your Excellency, there are two classes of people from whom security is demanded. One class is people who are required to give security under 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the other is those who are asked under section 110 to give security who are supposed to be proved to have no ostensible means of livelihood. These are people who are supposed to habitually peddle or harbour thieves or aid in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or habitually commit mischief, extortion or cheating or counterfeiting coin, currency notes or stamps, or attempt so to do, or habitually commit or attempt to commit or abet the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace, or to be so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community.

"If they are not able to give security they are sent to jail. If it is under section 107 they are sentenced to simple imprisonment, and if it is under section 110 imprisonment for failing to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the court may direct. I am anxious to bring to the notice of the Government that these sections are very liberally resorted to by the police, because not much corroborative evidence need be produced in support of their charge sheet. Mere suspicion will do, and the magistrates are only ready to demand security from the people of such character and to sentence them, when they are not able to give security, especially if they happen to unfortunately belong to what are called the criminal tribes, to suffer rigorous imprisonment. These people are sent to jail on mere suspicion and evidence of a suspicious nature and nothing convincing. Yet your Excellency will be pleased to see that under section 107 a man is asked to give security for a year and under section 110 the man may be asked to give security for three years, and if he is not able to give security he is sentenced to that term in jail, the sentence under section 110 being either rigorous or simple imprisonment, according to the discretion of the magistrate. I have heard magistrates expressing regret that when a man is convicted the magistrate has got discretion to give three, six, or nine months, but when he is sentenced under the security section he has no option because he has already given him notice that he would bind him over, and if he does not give any security the magistrate is in a dilemma. Where a conviction takes place on evidence they have discretion; but where they have to send people under the security sections on doubtful grounds they have no option. Such people when sent to jail are mixed up with people who are convicted of having committed offences. I would point out that this only leads to the manufacture of habituels. You must people and sentence them to imprisonment under this section and they are made to associate with criminals convicted. All of them, suspects and convicted prisoners, are treated alike, dressed alike, punished alike and dined alike. That is a great hardship. Your Excellency, I have been looking into the 1901 Administration reports and I have found the figures for five or six years. In 1909 there were nearly 1,451 persons who were suffering imprisonment because they did not give security; in 1910 there were 1,564 persons; in 1911, 1,793; in 1912, 1,349; in 1913, 1,329 and in 1914, 1,267. I have not got the figures for the present year. This is in the midst of a fluctuating jail population of 17,000 or 18,000 each year. Your Excellency, generally the number of people who are able to give security under section 107 are very large, and the number of people that are able to give security under section 110 are also very large; the proportion of people that are sent to jail is very small. One unfortunate thing is that once a man goes to jail nobody will give security for him afterwards. He becomes a habituel. Even if he was never convicted of any offence, once he goes to jail and comes back again the police have an eye on him and he is taken up for not having ostensible means of livelihood. What I submit is the hardship that the law imposes upon these people of being convicted and the excessive treating them as if they were regularly convicted people, along with the other people in jail. This association of men who are not able to give security with those actually convicted of offences is not calculated to improve the morality of these men and to make them better citizens. I was reading the other day the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Crauford in the Imperial Council on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dalahy on the depressed classes. He said in the course of his reply,—

"There were, first of all, the criminal tribes. The problem in dealing with these was one of winning them from their present ways and of finding a peaceful means of livelihood for them and the Salvation Army and the Government were doing a good deal in this direction. It was not sufficient simply to beat them down, to suppress them or to beat them down under the Bad Habitual Act. These men would not make them peaceful or honest citizens."



RESOLUTION RE CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS FOR NOT FURNISHING 850  
SECURITY APART FROM THOSE CONVICTED FOR OTHER OFFENCES.

7TH APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. KNANE Piliol.)

"This is admitted by the Government. I simply ask that this Government might be pleased to take the necessary steps to separate those people from those actually convicted and to give them such treatment as they may deserve. I do not know if the law would permit it. If the law is defective, it is the moral duty of the Government to get it amended.

"Your Excellency, I am fully aware, and I am profoundly grateful to your Excellency for having taken interest in the jail population and for the progress made in many directions. I know that schools have been started for the children of some of the criminal tribes to win them over; and I know of other heartiest reforms introduced in the jail administration of this Presidency. I believe this province is in advance of other provinces in many matters, especially in jail administration. That is why I have been emboldened to suggest these reforms in the treatment of these unfortunate men who are sent to jail under the security section. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart may have the anticipation that the police are setting very conscientiously and never send good people to jail. But I am afraid prejudice and bias not amongst the villagers; and officials when they cannot otherwise send a man to jail think that this is the convenient section under which they can charge anybody. Very often the magistrate has not got the courage to disclose a case for want of satisfactory evidence. I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is aware that section 119 is applied not only to people that have no ostensible means of livelihood, or what we would call criminal tribes, but is also applied to villagers when they quarrel. It is difficult to prove or produce any evidence enough to bind a man down under section 107, because it will not be easy to prove that criminal branch of the poison is innocent. To bind over a person under section 110 if you prove that people have been quarrelling, putting in petitions against one another, that is enough to show that they are habitual breakers of the peace. I have known of cases in which divisional magistrates have done it and district magistrates have acquiesced. That is going on in the sub-town. What I wish to submit is that most of the people bound under section 110 may belong to a class whom you call criminal or people given to thieving and other things; but there are a considerable number of them who are peaceful villagers and respectable men. I ask the Government to separate them and give them an altogether differential treatment. In support of the contention I will only make one quotation with which all the gentlemen in this Council who had been from Scotland should be familiar. I want to point out, if that is the case in Scotland, what would be the case in India where we have no jury, where we have sub-magistrates with large powers, with no jury or anybody to assist them, with no public opinion to guide them. Here it what is stated. 'The point which the jury has to determine is whether the person committed the crime charged, and they have to find their verdict simply on the evidence let in. The Scottish jury consists of 15 men and the verdict of a majority is required. They may decline on the evidence to express an opinion on the prisoners' guilt but instead may find the charge not proven. This is the most practical provision for giving a prisoner the benefit of any doubt that exists in their minds after hearing the evidence. Whatever the verdict may be, the prisoner having been once tried cannot again be charged with the same offence. It is difficult to conceive any system under which a prisoner charged with crime could be more fairly treated, and if in the minor courts offenders received the same consideration the number sent to prison would be greatly diminished and the marks of the habitual offender would tend to receive no many recruits'. Your Excellency, under the law here also a man once convicted for an offence and sent to jail cannot be proceeded against for the same. So it is in Scotland. But under the security section when once a man is sent in, that gives a way for sending him again and again on the same ground. That is the danger of this section. I request the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to take measures to see that these people are separated and are not made to swell the number of the habitable. Here is a book written by Mr. James Dwyer. I am sure the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has read it. It is good for all administrators in this country to read the book, especially for Governors and persons who wish to introduce some of the humane principles.

"There is another point which I may suggest for the consideration of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who has taken such warm and humane interest in all prison questions for which we are all very grateful. That is he might interest superintendents of prisons that whenever persons are sent to jail under security sections they may

(Mr. Karna Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart) [Ten April 1926.]

give them oneshore conduct certificates so that the poor people may be free from police molestation until such time as evidence accumulates for a conviction and not merely for not possessing noticeable means of livelihood.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart feels some difficulty. I beg to suggest for the consideration of the Government that whenever these people are not able to give security you may send them to some locality where they can work for their livelihood like those in the minimal settlement and not dress them in the way the prisoners are but keep them, till the term is over and teach them some industry and send them home. I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be pleased to accept it. He seems to think that the law is against it, though it is a very humane and proper thing for the Government to do. With those remarks I submit this resolution for the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya A. Subbaraya Reddy seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Hanson Stuart:—"Your Excellency, I gather that the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai is to save any person who is sent to jail in default of finding security from the risk of his character being tainted by association with criminals. In that we should all sympathise with him; but I contend that the law, as it stands, does contain sufficient provision to allow of that object being carried out. If a man fails to give the security that he has been ordered to furnish, he can be sent to prison. If he has failed to give security to keep the peace, the imprisonment must be simple. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment are not a criminal class, and association with them will not in any way offend the susceptibility of the Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai or any of his friends. If they are sent to jail in default of finding security under section 105 or 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that is, to put it generally, for bad livelihood, then the imprisonment may be either rigorous or simple. The imprisonment usually awarded is rigorous, because the class of persons sent to prison is usually the criminal class, and to send a man of that class to associate with the ordinary prisoner convicted of theft, rioting or embezzlement does not, I think, do anything in the way of tainting his character by association with criminals. Unless he is himself a habitual he will not associate with an habitual convicted prisoner, for every care is taken to keep the habitual prisoner from those who are charged in jail philosophy as criminals. If a man sent to jail in default of furnishing security under the section is not of the type of persons who are usually described as the criminal class, the Court has discretion as to which kind of imprisonment it would award, and it can order that the imprisonment shall be simple. I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai did not quite grasp that point when he framed the resolution.

"Another point he has made, or raised, is that under section 110 a man can, in practice, be bound over to give security which is really security to keep the peace. The provision he refers to is this—'habitually commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of any offence involving breach of the peace'. The Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai must be well acquainted with a very bad type of that class of persons in the Amalapur and Cuddalore districts. I feel certain he would not wish them to be dealt with leniently or feel that they suffered any injury to their character by being sent to jail to undergo rigorous imprisonment of the ordinary type."

"The Honourable Member has however referred in dealing with this resolution to a matter which is really quite different from the subject which we are discussing to-day, viz., the reform of prisoners or people of criminal tendencies. I do not propose to enter into that, but I wish to point out that it is really a different matter, and I quite agree with him that it is desirable that we should do all that we can to bring reforming influences to bear upon the criminal classes. I have no doubt that when our jail administration comes to be examined and re-organised great weight will be given to that important part of it. But for the present these people stand in the same position as the ordinary population in the jails. They are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment only when they are of the class which furnishes most of the people who undergo imprisonment of that kind. The Courts have full power to deal with special cases by awarding simple imprisonment. As long as the law remains as it is we can do nothing in the way of carrying out any separation of this class of prisoners from the prisoners who are convicted of offences."

**RESOLUTIONS RE CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS FOR NOT FURNISH- 441  
ING SECURITY APART FROM THOSE CONVICTED FOR OTHER OFFENCES  
AND RAISING OF THE ELECTIVE STRENGTH OF DISTRICT BOARDS.**

**TUE APRIL 1915.]** (Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Keeson Fellet; the President;  
Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

"Before I sit down I would like to correct what I think is a misapprehension on the part of the Honourable Member. He seems to think that in Scotland there is no imprisonment of a kind similar to this. But under the Prevention of Crimes Act persons of this type, that is to say persons against whom there is only suspicion, can be sent to prison. There must be evidence given and also strong reasons for believing that the individual is leading a criminal life. If you have that evidence, then in the United Kingdom as in India you have power to detain those people in prison unless they are able to find security. To the best of my knowledge there is no distinction between prisoners of that class and convicted prisoners in the United Kingdom. I am unable to accept this resolution, and I hope the Honourable Member after ventilating his opinion will see fit to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I expected other Honourable Members to give their opinions. This is a question which affects the people in every district. They are not all people who belong to the criminal tribes or criminal class of people who are required to give security. There are a number of people whom I have known to be of a respectable sort who were brought under section 113 and sent to jail. At least they are asked to give security and if they do not find it they are sent to jail. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is not unaware of the madrasal police. I do not think it will be easy to find a man to stand security for a man disliked by the police; or a man may become unpopular and he may run the risk of being sent to jail for want of people to stand security. There are such cases occurring in the madrasal. All these cases require consideration. Even people who are termed 'belonging to the criminal tribes' do deserve consideration at the hands of the Government. They are always looked upon with prejudice on account of their heredity which, as somebody put it, is another name for ignorance. Unfortunately we have in relation with the prejudices that obtain in the madrasal especially, where ignorance is rife and where people are awfully afraid of the authorities. I would respectfully suggest that this question may be borne in mind. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says of these questions might be considered when the Jail Committee sits. I thought it would be easy for the Honourable Member to decide, at any rate, to send them to some lodging or settlement of which we have three or four in the Presidency, keep them employed without the jail dress which would humiliate them, so that they may not have their finer sentiments killed and become criminals. I do not know if your Excellency's Government have not got the discretion to separate them and segregate and keep them apart in a place where they can work for their livelihood and learn industry, so that they may have means of livelihood and may not be convicted for want of livelihood. The difficulty is we have got to fight against the prejudice of Government officers who always talk of the criminal tribes as not likely to be reformed or reclaimed. However, I would rather be content with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's assurance that he will take such measures as are necessary to keep them as far as apart from the other people. He I understand you to say that you will do all you can in that way? If so, I would withdraw my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"No."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps it would be convenient to adjourn. I do not know if the next resolution will take a long time."

**RESOLUTION RE RAISING OF THE ELECTIVE STRENGTH OF  
DISTRICT BOARDS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"This proposition which I put forward I wish to withdraw with one sentence. I put it forward under the impression that between the amendment of the Act and the present time there would be an appreciable interval. But several of my Honourable friends have been referring me that the distance of time between the time when effect may be given to this resolution and the amendment of the Local Boards Act is so short that it is not worth while risking the principle which they wish to contend for when the amendment

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BOARDS AND SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SCHEMES OF STORAGE  
OF RAIN WATER FOR MINOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rana Aggarwal.) [27th APRIL 1918.]

comes up. They are also of opinion that I have pitched my demand too short and that the whole District Board must be altered. Therefore, I am not able to get forward this proposition and I beg leave to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The resolution which was withdrawn by the Honourable Member ran as follows:—

"XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the rules may be altered and steps taken so that the district boards or some of them may have their effective strength raised to three-fourths as provided in section 13 of the Local Boards Act."

RESOLUTION RE SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SCHEMES OF  
STORAGE OF RAIN WATER FOR MINOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a special establishment consisting of an Executive Engineer and staff be asked to be formed by the Chief Engineer to tour round the Presidency to gather information and prepare plans and estimates to store rain water now wasted and utilise the same in suitable places for minor irrigation purposes."

In doing so he said:—"My Lord, the object of my bringing forward this resolution is to see whether in the tank restoration schemes which are going on, we can find and have new tanks which will store wasted water so that the Government might give the water to persons who will pay a moderate charge. The records with the Government may enable them to see whether water runs to waste or is utilised for the benefit of the country. This question has been considered by the Irrigation Commission and they have said that much water is wasted which could be utilised for the benefit of the Presidency. Two forty thousand tanks which form a peculiar feature of this Presidency have been considered and the tank restoration scheme that is referred to in that report also shows that the formation of new tanks also may be investigated. It does not exclude that process. But as it is now being conducted, it has been found not possible even to keep pace with the repairs necessary for the existing tanks. That is the only point that has been considered. The existing tanks naturally get silted up. The encroaching of the neighbouring fields makes the level of the fields grow so that the existing tanks are not very good irrigating reservoirs for the lands, and much water is allowed to be wasted. The wasted waters of the Tanjavarpetal during the rainy season may be utilised in this way. The Sahar river in the Madurai taluk is forced to waste itself during the heavy floods and the water is not properly utilised. There are other tanks both in the Srivilliputhur taluk and in other places in the Madurai district which are outside the Periyar irrigation, which have given very great relief to Madurai. My proposal is that there should be an establishment which will go round and find out places where such water can be utilised for cultivation purposes. In the South Arcot district I have got information that there is a large area that might be brought under wet cultivation by the formation of tanks. One or two of my interpolations in this Council related to the formation of a tank in Thudigudi taluk from the river which is running to waste. I have objection to this being tried in the southern districts. It may, if necessary, be carried further. I do not know if much good will come out of it in the deltaic tracts in the North Godavari and Krishna. I think, especially when we are having these tanks more or less silted up and when, as we see, we are not able to keep pace with the repairs of the 18,000 tanks, it is proper for us to have a full scheme for the Madurai Presidency available for tanks to be formed, which Government might take up or which might be given to private individuals to take up in particular areas and utilise them for wet cultivation. That is the suggestion. I make it and I request the Government to consider it."

**RESOLUTION RE SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SCHEMES OF  
STORAGE OF RAIN WATER FOR MINOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES  
AND SPECIAL OFFICER FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE  
DEPARTMENT.**

7th April 1916.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Rameswami Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ Your Excellency, I am not able to accept the resolution, because a good deal of what the Honourable Member requires, all that is practicable, has already been done. I would refer the Honourable Member to the speech made in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk in 1913 where he stated as follows :—

“ About ten per centage a special officer was deputed to collect information for the Irrigation Commission and in the course of doing this he travelled throughout the Presidency, visited in nearly every district in the Presidency and had conferences with all the local officers, the Executive Engineers and Divisional officers, very often with talukdars and other people and every possible scheme which could be thought of was brought forward and all those which were considered reasonable were put into a list and that list is recorded in a scheme of works also. In addition to that, special parties were framed to work in the districts which were most likely to be affected by famine. In those districts every scheme which had a reasonable prospect of success was investigated. So that I do not think that in the course of the last ten years nearly every of such schemes have come forward. If they have, they have been brought to the notice of the local Government officers. I cannot suggest to Government that any such general enquiry as the one which has been made as I do not think it necessary.”

“ I can assure the Council that as more is necessary now. Whenever there is any promising scheme the local officers are only too ready to bring it to our notice and I can assure the Council that the Government are always very ready to sanction its investigation. Many of these schemes unfortunately prove quite impracticable after they have been investigated. Local enthusiasm has excited numerous delusions, which are perhaps natural to enthusiasm; but when we come to hard facts we have to take into consideration the possibility of the taxpayer losing his money, and unless the project gives a prospect of being remunerative we are unable to sanction it.”

“ I should like to mention just one point in this connection. That is that some of these schemes would be remunerative at a higher scale of water-rates. We take the ordinary water-rate in working out our financial proposals and we find it will not pay even the interest on capital and certainly not the maintenance charges. If the State is willing to pay rather more for water, then a number of these schemes would be practicable, because they would be remunerative or just pay their way or there would not be any loss. I would ask Honourable Members to consider that point of view and communicate with their ryot friends and let us hear whether there is any general disposition to revise the ordinary scale of water-rates in connection with these schemes, which would thereby be made at least self-supporting.”

“ I will meet the Honourable Member to this extent. I will undertake to communicate Collectors and Executive Engineers bringing to their notice the resolution that has been moved and asking them to bring forward any scheme which has a prospect of success. With that the Honourable Member's wishes will perhaps be sufficiently met.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I thank the Government for giving me that assurance and I shall be satisfied with it. I shall only bring one fact to the notice of the Council. I only want that a list of schemes that have been thought of might be published, if possible, and placed on the table so that we might have a look at that.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ I do not think that there will be any objection to publishing them in full.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 p.m.

**RESOLUTION RE SPECIAL OFFICER FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I have the honour to move—

“ XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a special officer be appointed to reorganize the Revenue Department with a view to increase its efficiency and reduce the growing expenditure under that head.”

864 RESOLUTION OF SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(Mr. Rama Appanna.)

[THE ANNA 1916.]

"My Lord, it is with no small amount of consideration that I have come forward to move this proposition. For some time past I have been feeling that it requires some consideration and that the whole department has to be viewed from a general standpoint. I observe that the expenditure under 'Land Revenue' which in the year 1871-72 was Rs. 40-42 lakhs rose in 1885-86 to Rs. 81-19 lakhs, in 1905-1906 to Rs. 80-40 lakhs and in 1915-16 to Rs. 127 lakhs, excluding about Rs. 16 lakhs which was by way of transfer to another head, 'Payment for district and village officers,' and Rs. 10 lakhs which was taken away to the head 'Courts of Law' because of the recent calculation that was adopted for the purpose of calculating the expenditure between the judicial and the revenue branches. Of course, we know that there have been some schemes recently adopted, and the Government of India have also made a contribution towards the reorganization of some of the offices connected with the Revenue Department and in fact a considerable figure was added to the usual expenditure by means of such reorganization. My Lord, the reorganizations have been productive of much good result, but the only point that I wish to try to raise is whether, after the reorganization, the old establishment has been thoroughly allied and considered and whether the total expenditure now being incurred is quite essential. I had been working it out for some time, and I felt that the tahsildar's post, as it is now provided, was not really satisfying a want. I found that the number of sub-magistrates and deputy tahsildars had considerably increased and that the number of deputy collectors also had increased. But the main point that has to be decided is whether all this is economical. With the figures I have given I must also point out that the land revenue was Rs. 436 lakhs in 1871-72, and at present including the irrigation cess it comes to Rs. 700 lakhs. The natural growth over the previous establishment must be allowed also. The growth that was caused by the schemes introduced shows swollen figures. From pages 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the Civil Budget estimate you will find the total number of sub and assistant collectors is 97, the total number of deputy collectors is 147, and there are 190 tahsildars and 141 deputy tahsildars. At page 83 we find that the number of taluk magistrates is 155. All these have been recently introduced. While I was working up this question, I found, my Lord, I was very safe when it was possible for me with the help of the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Achariyar to refer to a suggestion of the kind I propose to make, made by one of the eminent officers of the department who has now retired. I refer to Sirna Baladar E. Rajendra Mudaliyar. He gave evidence as Secretary to the Board of Revenue before the Public Service Commission. His evidence appears at page 96, Volume V of the Commission's report, and in pages 98 and 99 he fully develops the scheme. I found that after that it would not be presumptuous on my part to place my views which are almost on the lines chalked out there. My Lord, the state of affairs then is fully discussed in that memorandum. There were 156 taluks in the Presidency, and there were 20 deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates and 144 deputy collectors and other officers. All that is referred to there. The scheme that was proposed was the appointment of a deputy collector for each taluk, with a revenue assistant for each taluk. Special magisterial powers were to be given to the revenue assistants and appellate powers to be given to magistrates that might be constituted as deputy magistrates and also to sub-divisional magistrates and sub-collectors. At that time, as I submitted, there were only 20 sub-magistrates and the other officers were also very limited. This was in the beginning of 1887. I find that a scheme is given for the clerical establishment and the natural consequence of the suggestions I make will be that one deputy collector will be in charge of each taluk with a revenue assistant and with the necessary staff. Naturally the whole office of the sub-divisional officers will be unnecessary. The present taluk establishment will cope with the work. It was suggested by Mr. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar in his evidence that 35 special magistrates might be appointed as magistrates of towns to take charge of magisterial functions. But since then we have had recent schemes, and we have now, as I have pointed out, enough number of sub-magistrates, enough number of deputy collectors and enough number of deputy tahsildars, who might practically be revenue assistants. The deputy collectors have to be in charge of these divisions. The number of deputy collectors inclusive of sub and assistant collectors may be quite sufficient for taking charge of the several taluks and also to do temporary duties for all the districts. Even if a few more appointments of deputy collectors be needed, it would not cost much, as I have calculated being away with

7th April 1916.]

(Mr. David Aspinwall.)

"My Lord, I know it is a large question and I am not very particular that the mother should be given effect to at once. Therefore, I made the proposal that a special officer might be appointed to do this business. But I should certainly think it is not essential that a special officer alone should do the work. I am perfectly certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew who has been resigning, so many publications in the Presidency will be quite equal to the task and will probably take it up with all the advantage of the head that he has for the reorganization of establishments."

[illegible]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Curlew.)

[TEN APRIL 1916.]

considerable amount of peace in rural areas, but it will help to expend lots of money on more beneficial objects. It will secure the State from any kind of interference by the ryots of the village with well-surveyed State property. That is the whole scheme that may well be thought of if there is only the inclination to look into the whole question. My Lord, I therefore submit that under these two heads the reorganization may be considered. The special officer, as I said, is only pointed out; but as I put forth, I am perfectly indifferent whether it is a special officer or the Member in charge that considers the motion. I submit the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Bas Bahadur V. K. Ramaswaja Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Casson :—"Your Excellency, the appointment of a special officer involves a definite expenditure. If he were of the grade of Collector he would cost a large sum of money. The results of the enquiry are problematical. As a matter of fact, I think it is almost certain that there would be a large number of items in which he would propose an increase of establishment. Honourable Members have on occasions brought forward the claims of different classes of officers who might in their opinion be paid better and might be given larger powers. The question of the village officer and the village account is always with us. The question of the taluk establishment, the question whether we are paying the head clerk of the taluk establishment enough has long been an open question. An increase in the staff of deputy collector's office, which many people think ought to be increased, is another question which has been pressed upon us. The travelling allowances of tahsildars and the village establishment and so on are all points that would be raised by the special officer. I hardly think that at this juncture of provincial finance it is the time to embark on such an enquiry. It would cost half a lakh of rupees, and you would find that we had a big bill to meet the recommendations of the special officer. So I cannot agree to pay a special officer for this purpose."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar who brought forward this resolution referred briefly to a couple of points in which there is room for investigation. One of these is the idea that the tahsildar might disappear and a deputy collector might be put in charge of each taluk and that we would get a large saving by it. It is useless to expect one man, the deputy collector in charge of a taluk, to do the work of two, i.e., the work which is now done by the tahsildar and deputy collector or divisional officer. You can get economy in that way, but I do not think you will succeed in getting the work done. In modern conditions the work tends to grow rather than diminish and it is doubtful if any improvement in the work done would result from putting a deputy collector in charge of each taluk. It is suggested that there should also be a revenue assistant. If the revenue assistant was a tahsildar you would get for each taluk a deputy collector and a revenue assistant tahsildar. There would be no room for economy there. The other suggestion of the honourable member is that the village panchayat would take the place of the village officer. In the place of the village tahsildar he would put the chairman of the panchayat. That is really very much in the air, because we have not got the panchayats yet. We hope to get a good many panchayats but they have not yet come into existence. When we get them they will take time to settle down and will need to get a little practice in doing their legitimate work instead of being entrusted with the duty of collecting the Government revenue. The idea may come day for day, but at present it would not be worth while to put a special officer on duty to consider it and work it out."

"I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, if he has got a definite scheme, especially with reference to the provision of a deputy collector for each taluk and the abolition of the tahsildar, that he should not hide his light under a bush but should send it up to Government. The Government will examine it with great pleasure. It is an idea that there may be something in. I am not prepared to condemn it as the hon. member has not seen the proposition worked out. I have not had the benefit of reading Mr. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar's evidence before the Public Service Commission. If the Honourable Member will favour me with a scheme worked out on this line, we will examine it. In the meantime, I do not think it worth while to appoint a special officer. We will be glad to consider any proposition in a practical shape for improving the land revenue administration."



RESOLUTIONS RE SPECIAL OFFICER FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND TRAINING OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS  
IN TOWN-PLANNING.

7TH APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Peter A. Bore,)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KAMARAJA :—“I am very glad that I have had that sympathetic reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Corder. I am willing to take up this question and send in my views. I shall take the advantage of the experience of my Honourable friend Mr. Ramaswami Seshasayer. Pending that I do not want to press the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RETRAINING OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN  
TOWN PLANNING.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAJA ATYASAR :—<sup>10</sup> I beg to move—

\* XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that deputy collectors of not less than the fourth grade be trained to qualify themselves for taking charge of town planning and village-extension schemes.

"My Lord, I may at once say that my references to deputy collectors is not of any significance in the matter. I am not at all particular whether deputy collectors or, engineers if they are preferable, or other officers are selected by the Government for that purpose. I am perfectly indifferent about that. The point that I want to make is this that during the last two years a considerable amount of interest in town-planning has been created in the Presidency after the advent of Professor Goddard and Mr. Jacobson. We have had a series of lectures arranged at Madras, a number of officers, chairmen of municipalities, presidents and vice-presidents of boards have all been together at Madras and the Professor and the present officer have been going about and inspecting towns and villages. Your Excellency has taken a deep interest in the matter, and every place has got the same view of improvement and extension and about living in well-ventilated and good houses not all that. I find from the budget that provision is made apparently for the stay of the officer for a few months in the current year. It was most natural that his expert advice is expected to be given only this time. What I am anxious about is that we ought not to fail to have continuity in the work. It has really created an amount of interest which cannot be described at once now. The report of Professor Goddard was sent to me and I am indebted to some one. The report of Mr. Jacobson has been taken up by the Government and it has been circulated to all my friends here. They have been taking one after another to find some instructions in building houses. In Madras there are various proposals for the extension of the town. Similarly in other places in my group. In these circumstances, my Lord, it ought not to be that we have slight of continuity in this work."

It may be said that these chairmen of municipalities and presidents and vice-presidents of boards have attended the lectures, that they have been given information and therefore that will be useful in keeping up continuity. I do not think it necessary for me to argue that at length. The chairmen who attended these lectures necessary for me to argue that at length. The chairmen who attended these lectures necessary for me to argue that at length. The chairmen who attended these lectures necessary for me to argue that at length.

"If the officer I have referred to in my resolution is considered by the Government as not competent for the position of giving expert advice to Government, I am prepared that some other higher officer or some retired officer who could acquire the necessary knowledge may be appointed. In all these cases what I would request the

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar : Mr. Ramaswami Reddy : [7th April 1918]  
Sir Ramaswami Ayyar.)

Government to do is that they should find some officer who will go into the whole question and qualify himself with the advice given by the experts that come here and subsequently fill a certain reliable place as an adviser to Government. I do not say it will be possible for an officer appointed like that to take up the whole thing in a short time or in a few months. If within the time Mr. Lamberton is here the officer goes with him through all the various sides of the question and acquires knowledge by inspection with him of various localities and trains himself to know what are the points to be attended to, then that might be advised for making reference to experts when large schemes have to be developed by Government. Even during the first few years there may not be experts, but if proper men are found with inclination to gain knowledge, they will pick up information and they will themselves proceed to take the necessary instruction and qualify themselves for the work. In any view, the continuity of what has been started is needed and will be long required for the country where we have rural areas in such a bad condition of insanitation and town in a hopeless condition. We have not been able to improve them very well and these schemes require very good expert advice. Very often a resolution of a municipal council, before Professor Geddes gave us lectures, was to demolish all the houses and to transfer all the people to another spot. The first idea which Professor Geddes gave was not so demolish but to open out other areas. The original view was to purchase the whole locality and make it into a new garden. The whole thing has changed. These new views are substantially good views. It is only proper to make arrangements to see that this continuity is preserved. With these words I beg to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Balasah M. RAMASWAMI REDDY:—"I beg to second this resolution. It is unnecessary to scrutinise the exact wording of the Hon'ble Member's resolution because he has said he would not insist upon the exact proposal made namely that an officer of a particular grade or of a particular status is to be put on town-planning work. The question of having a special officer has come up more than once before the Council. Last year some provision was made for a town-planning officer after Professor Geddes left the country. That town-planning officer was a member of the Indian Civil Service. He afterwards reverted to the regular list. Then we had Mr. Lamberton who came out for another six months. He would be again leaving us shortly. It seems to me that some permanent arrangement should be made. Sometimes last year I proposed that when Mr. Lamberton was here some officer of the provincial service either belonging to the revenue department or the engineering department, some suitable officer of the provincial service, might be placed under Mr. Lamberton so that he might be trained in the work so as to avoid the importation of experts in future. I do not know how that proposal has been dealt with by the Government; and the proposal of my Hon'ble friend is substantially the same as the one I made in correspondence to the Government. I trust, whatever may be the exact terms of the resolution, the Government will make up their minds to depute a provincial service officer for the purpose and afford him suitable facilities for training either in this country or elsewhere so that we might have continuity in the policy regarding town-planning. With these words I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, it was not quite clear from the language of the resolution as sent up by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar what exactly his idea was, how many deputy collectors were intended to be employed and whether they were to be trained for the purpose of carrying out schemes in particular areas, or for the purpose of giving expert advice to Government on town-planning matters. But from the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in moving the resolution it is clear that what he desires is continuity in the work which has already been begun by Professor Geddes and Mr. Lamberton. It is his desire to make provision for keeping up or continuing the work which has been already started. With that desire the Government are in full sympathy. The question however is what provision it is now possible to make for that object. I am afraid that present conditions are not favourable to the deputation of any officer

RESOLUTIONS RE TRAINING OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN TOWN-  
PLANNING AND CONVERSION OF MUD DAMS INTO MASONRY  
DAMS.

7TH APRIL 1916.] (*Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;*  
*the President; Mr. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar.*)

for the purpose of undergoing training in town-planning. We shall have to wait for some time before any idea of the despatch of anybody for training in town-planning can be considered. That some arrangement is necessary for the purpose of continuing this work I readily concede. I may also add that we have often felt the necessity for expert advice in matters of town-planning. Schemes come up in us very frequently from municipalities in the municipal with regard to the relief of congestion and the opening up of new extensions. It is often difficult to come to a decision on these questions without some sound expert advice. We have benefited very greatly during the last two years by the presence and the advice of Professor Geddes and Mr. Lancaster. We should certainly be disposed to consider the suggestion implied in this resolution to take steps to ensure continuity in the work that has been begun. But, as I have said already, present conditions are not quite favorable for detaching anybody for training in this kind of work. I can only promise of this stage sympathetic consideration by the Government of the wishes of the Honorable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"I can not very well see, my Lord, how the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar thinks; if he wants to give continuity, he cannot begin now. That is a great difficulty I feel in the matter. Mr. Lancaster may be here for only a few months as the budget shows. In that time there must be somebody who might be made to work with him and study the matter and pick up knowledge subsequently. Unless some appointment is made within a reasonable time it cannot be possible to keep up the continuity of work."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I do not know what the Honorable gentleman wishes to do with his resolution. I am perfectly confident that I express the views of the Government when I say that they are heartily with the Honorable gentleman. We do not want to lose the impetus that has been given to this work by the efforts made during the last two years. I am sure the Local and Municipal Departments and the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Government are at one in that matter. We shall do everything we can to prevent the continuity from being broken and also to diffuse the information and training which has been begun. As the Honorable gentleman knows, engineers, municipal engineers and municipal subdivisions have attended the lectures both of Professor Geddes and Professor Lancaster and certainly it will not be the fault of the Government if we do not make that education continuous. We shall take every opportunity in our power to do so. As I say, it will not be our fault if we do not succeed in carrying on this work."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"I am thankful for the statement made and I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE CONVERSION OF MUD DAMS INTO MASONRY DAMS.

The next resolution that stood in the name of Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar was as follows:—

"XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the ordering of the preparation, on a general scale, of plans and estimates for the conversion into masonry dams of mud dams, wherever they exist, in irrigation and drainage channels, under the control of the Public Works and the Revenue Departments, in all cases where the landholders concerned are prepared to meet their cost in the wet areas of this Presidency and excavating them as early as practicable."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMTHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to inform the Council that with some changes the Hon'ble Sir David Stuart will be glad to accept

(*Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.*) [TEN APRIL 1916.]

the resolution. I shall therefore move it in the amended form with your Excellency's permission. It will run as follows:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the  
 \* ordering of the preparation of plans and estimates for the conversion into masonry  
 \* dams of mud dams in irrigation and drainage channels under the control of the  
 \* Public Works and the Revenue Departments, in all cases where such conversion is  
 \* desirable and the landholders concerned are prepared to meet the cost and indemnify  
 \* the Government against all liabilities in connection therewith and authorizing  
 \* them for execution as contribution works as early as possible."

"In bringing forward this resolution, your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations. The Public Works Department have done us a great deal of good in the way of improving the major distribution of water in irrigated areas; in rivers and major channels we are thankful that they have done a good deal to improve the state that once existed in many ways. As regards however minor distribution, I am sorry to say that much remains still to be done particularly in respect and slowly developed deltas like the Cauvery. In many channels landholders have to put mud dams which impose, particularly at the busy irrigation seasons a good deal of inconvenience and loss of time and labour in gathering the landholders of the whole village and later on the silt clearance of channels is causing also national labour and difficulty. It is in most cases the duty of the Public Works Department to convert mud dams into masonry dams at the cost of the Government, a duty which they have recognized and done in a few cases. But, as I observed, a good deal still remains to be done. I wanted certain figures in connection therewith and I was informed that those figures were not available, as to the number of dams that exist in the various irrigating channels which the landholders have a right to put up and which are still mud dams and not converted into masonry dams. I understand that statistics were taken about 1906, but the Government were pleased to inform me that they were not aware of such statistics. I am aware that in Tanjore such statistics were collected. Whatever that may be, these mud dams are causing untold inconvenience to landholders, and the conversion of them into masonry dams as early as practicable would be in the best interests of the landholder and perhaps also of the Government. With that object in view, I propose that in this year when the Public Works Department will perhaps have lighter work than they used to have in other years, their attention might be directed to the conversion of the mud dams into masonry ones at least in some places to avoid the extreme inconvenience and trouble, where the landholders are prepared to meet the cost, and as I am asked subsequently to add, to indemnify the Government against any loss which the Government will be put to. I hope that in such cases the Government will be pleased to prepare plans and estimates and execute the work as early as practicable. I am glad that the Government have been able to extend so far."

"What I would urge without further dilating upon the point is that inasmuch as the Government are anxious to safeguard themselves in all possible ways, I think it is desirable that the Public Works Department officers are asked to see to the construction of these dams at the earliest possible date and also see that they cause as little inconvenience as possible to any village or any landholder in doing it. I wish to make one or two suggestions, that is, to make the vents of these dams as wide as possible and to keep the sill of these works as low as possible. There are two things which I wish the Government to move in the execution of these works so that they might cause the least objection from any landholder whatever. Perhaps the experts of the department may find fault with me for making such a suggestion, but as a lay man who has however some personal practical experience of the work of these dams and of the way in which objections are often raised, I wish to insist upon making these suggestions and recommend them to Government. With these few remarks I will once again urge upon the Government the desirability of seeing the conversion of mud dams into masonry dams carried out as early as possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao:—"I think it would be better if the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar who moved and seconded the resolution would introduce the words 'in Tanjore' in the resolution. They speak for Tanjore more than for other deltas."

RESOLUTION AS TO CONVERSION OF MUD DAMS INTO MASONRY DAMS. 671

7TH APRIL 1916.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar; Col. Ellis; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

Unless my Honourable friends wish to confine this resolution to their own districts, I must strongly protest against this resolution. It seems to me it would introduce a variation in the obligations of the department in the construction of dams in irrigation channels. I do not wish to oppose the resolution, if my Honourable friends would accept this suggestion to introduce the words 'in the Tanjore district.' If it is a matter of general application, I shall have to oppose the resolution and I shall have to address the Council at greater length. I move that the words 'in the Tanjore district' be added to the resolution. I wish my Honourable friends to consider the suggestion. If these words are added, I shall have absolutely no quarrel with them."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable gentleman accept it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"I think that there are other dams."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"He might have this rule for any district which he has the honour of representing in this Council. I have no objection at all if it is to apply to all the eleven districts he represents."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"I will add the words 'in the Canvey delta' after the words 'irrigation and drainage channels.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have no objection."

His Excellency the President:—"That means the resolution will apply only to the Canvey delta."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS:—"Your Excellency, it is recognised, and it has been recognised for a great many years by Government Engineers, that masonry dams are generally superior to mud dams. In the Tanjore delta there are a great number of mud dams in the minor channels. These mud dams, I fancy, the outcome of the irrigation system which had been growing for centuries and the construction of these mud dams has been a liability on the landholders for a similar time. On this account there is no reason why we should advance money from Government funds and convert them into masonry dams. I would say that considering the liability that is on the landholder in regard to the matter, it is reasonable that the landholders should put their hands into their pockets and pay for such conversion."

"The Honourable member of the resolution has recognised this at any rate to a certain extent. The only point in regard to such conversion is in such case that a careful inquiry must be made as to whether the proposed work would in any way damage or injure any other parties. It is proposed that in every case such an inquiry shall be made. The Honourable member of the resolution has made certain suggestions as regards the details of construction which might be kept in view in making the designs. His proposals have been made with a view to the protection of the interests of those below the dams to be constructed. In issuing instructions for the preparation of the estimates his suggestions will be kept in view. I am instructed on behalf of the Government to accept the resolution and I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to know whether the amendment for adding the words 'in the Canvey delta' has been accepted. If it is in that form, there is no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to say a word."

His Excellency the President:—"It will be open to the Honourable Member to do so after the amendment is put."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis has told us that I recognised to some extent the liability of the landholder to pay in regard to dams and that in justice he should put his hands into his pockets for the construction of the dams. If there is one thing in which I differ from him and against which I protest emphatically, it is that the landholder looks more than ever the liability of the Government to do the work from their own pockets and the landholder expects where the extent of the land is more than fifteen acres and the Government will pay. Under the Madras Regulation of 1815, there is absolutely no responsibility on his part. I go the length of accepting the landholders' liability under the present conditions as a necessary evil. What I wish to

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AND DISPOSAL OF TREES ON BUNDS OF CHANNELS AND FORAM-  
BOKES; THE BUDGET FOR 1916-1917.

(*Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar, the President; [7th April 1916.  
Mr. Kuvilappan Mappil Nayar.]*)

point out is that for centuries there have been mud dams in these channels; and the moment when out of two hundred landholders, though one hundred and ninety-nine are in favour of the conversion one landholder with half an acre of land sown and objects, the whole thing is put back and it never sees the light of day. The one hundred and ninety-nine landholders are told that they must wait for the coming Legislature Bill. In that way mud dams have remained mud dams. In the meanwhile the landholders suffer a great deal not only in putting dams but also in the clearance of silt. It is just because the landholders prefer one evil to the other, they now agree to spend their money out of their pockets and to save themselves the trouble and inconvenience rather than expect the Government to do it in the next century. It is the preference of one evil to another evil which makes them accept such conditions, though differing entirely from the view of the Government. What I wish to say emphatically is that I accept it only in these circumstances. With these few remarks I am thankful to Government to the extent to which they have gone and hope that they will be able to show some substantial progress in the direction of the conversion of mud into masonry dam within the year."

The resolution as amended was accepted by the Government.

RESOLUTION RE DISPOSAL OF TREES ON BUNDS OF  
CHANNELS AND FORAMBOKES.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambarama Mudaliyar was as follows:—

"XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of entrusting trees on the bunds of channels and other scattered forambokes in the midst of the villages of this Presidency in the owners of lands which immediately adjoin or surround them and, if refused by them, to other landowners of the village, under such conditions giving them the right to own trees on these forambokes consistently with the preservation interest of their suitability for the public use for which they are intended."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not wish to move this resolution. I was told that I would be supplied with a press communication passed in 1913. I want to see the result of the working of that order before I move this resolution. For the last two days I have been trying to get a copy of it, but I have not got it. The Secretary has been kind enough to tell me that it is in the press. I do not move the resolution as I wish to have further information."

THE BUDGET FOR 1916-1917.

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—"That closes the discussion on the resolutions. I think the Council is now free to resume the debate on the budget. Honourable Members know that the time limit for speeches is fifteen minutes and I propose to follow the usual rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVASUTTA, MAPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, two minutes prompt me now to rise before the Council. One is the normal budget speech. The other is that I have the last chance now, in my present term of office, to bring to the notice of your Excellency's Government, a few questions of general interest, or rather, to make a review of the subjects on which I have made representations to your Excellency's Government."

"Malabar, the district I have the honour to come from, has been unlucky, in that it has experienced many, as a land of plenty and happiness. This year Excellency, is only a presentation of the bright side of the picture. In common with others, we have our own woes and troubles which have been considerably increased by the present war and the consequent difficulties in shipping and the high prices. In spite of a fairly good harvest—which fact is highly satisfactory—scarcely is not off our doors. If I have not brought to your Excellency's notice our troubles closer, I can assure your Excellency, that one of my best reasons for it is my firm belief that

[16 APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Kumbappara Mappal Nayar.)

Government are aware of them and are only waiting for an opportunity to come forward and help us. And yet, these are questions on which we are generally expected to, and we always do, touch on these general questions.

"First of all, I would like to say a word about the Arms Act. As to the importance of the relaxation of it, I have very little to add to what I have said last year. I am very much obliged for the kind and sympathetic answer Sir Harold Stuart on behalf of Government, was pleased to give then; but the matter does not seem to have advanced further, probably owing to pressure of other work, since it can have nothing to do with the present war or financial crisis. All I do now is to request for an early, favourable and definite announcement on the matter.

Coming to the matter of lunacy legislation, we are satisfied with the kind assistance underlying the answers to interpellations by my Honourable friend and myself. My purpose, when I raised the question last year, was to ally the general fear, created by vague rumours to the effect, that because the Durbar had had recourse to legislation after enquiry, and report, and consideration, and all the rest of it—which though well criticised by Corbin jeansa, I could not here discuss—, so, this Government also would do the same. My immediate predecessor in this Council called this a decidedly vexed question, in view of its importance and peculiar difficulties, and if I begin to dwell on it at length, as I may well be tempted to, I should not be surprised to see the watch in your Excellency's hand slow the slowly. I find no necessity for this now, as I hope I have achieved my object above referred to.

In answer to one of my questions, on Nambudiri education, Government were pleased to say that the initiative in the matter must come from the Nambudiris themselves. I have heard with pleasure, that they are making a genuine attempt to cross the Rubicon, and I hope Government will give them every and special help, in attaining their modest and very proper objectives.

"Next, I would like to touch on another subject, viz., compulsory vaccination—or rather to repeat what I said last year about it. Here I would emphasise the unwillingness of the Nambudiris to get themselves vaccinated. We have a lot of pros and cons on the subject, and the enforcement of vaccination on an unwilling class, in spite of its questioned efficacy as a preventive measure, is, I think very hard. In deference to their religious and sentimental objections, at least, I request Government may be pleased to exempt from the rules of compulsory vaccination such of them as do have an aversion to it.

"Turning to agricultural matters I would observe, that the latest publication about the starting of experimental coconut farms, is something satisfactory. I am glad that a beginning has been made in this direction, and I request that, in planning the necessary details, the idea of later on starting a model coconut oil pressing mill with facilities for the making of various by-products, attached to it, may also be kept in view. No doubt, it will be and has been noticed by all concerned, that Malabar is hard hit in the matter of selection of sites. I have no complaint to make on this point, but will only request, that this fact may be borne in mind when the further enlargement of the plans is contemplated.

"Another point, I have to bring to your Excellency's notice is the growing sense of the usefulness of co-operation, with the bulk of the people in the district. In the present hard days for money, the benefits conferred by the co-operative unions on ryots and other classes of people, who are not able to raise money except at considerable sacrifice, are numerous. The steady increase, in the number of such unions, within the last one year or two, bears ample testimony to the recognition of their advantages. In their infant stage, the one great difficulty the societies experience is the want of funds, for which they are wholly dependent on the generosity or munificence of some local rich supporter. Such disinterested men can surely be found. The necessity for a district bank, to readily comply with the requirement of rural societies for money, is therefore keenly felt; and I request Government to sanction the establishment of a central co-operative bank for Malabar.

"Your Excellency, I wish to make a reference to the railway lines in contemplation. We are highly thankful for the sympathetic way in which the matter has been treated by Sir Harold Stuart. His words, which all concerned read with particular interest and satisfaction were so convincing, that some already began to hear the whistle and the puff-puff, though some were prepared for a wait till the morning. For my part, I had expected that night that rather out-of-the-way portion of my

(Mr. Karalappara Mappil Rajar, Raja Sri Madaa  
Maha Singh Dev.)

[Yen April 1916.]

district, having read his speech after a heavy meal. No words can be too strong in my attempt to impress on Government how ardently the public expect the advent of these proposed lines. I hope it will not be a long wait.

"To return to realities, I fully understand the present financial difficulties. To bring to your Excellency's notice for redress any of our grievances, however genuine or urgent they may be, or to make any suggestions for our advancement, which may entail expenditure, is quite useless in a year like the one we are living. Economy and giving up of luxuries, retaining only the absolute necessities, have been advocated not only in England, but, in every part of the British Empire. I shall not forget this, and run into schemes involving capital expenditure, and as one has very little to say on the budget itself, after the discussions we have had, I shall conclude; and this, I cannot do better than by thanking your Excellency for your deep interest in the welfare of landed proprietors, especially in the matter of Rajahmundry College and by once again—since he has willed it so—paying for a speedy and victorious ending of this war, that has been forced on us by the blood-thirsty and mad move of a treacherous and godless nation."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madaa Mowas Sawa Doo:—Your Excellency, I am difficult to offer any criticism on the budget allocations for 1916-1917. The Honourable Member in charge of the Finance in his clear exposition of the financial statement indicated on what lines economy and retrenchment is followed. It is not possible to expect that the Government will continue to make special grants as was done before this great war. This is a terrible war; it is a horrible war. The righteousness of the cause of the Empire, the cause of the Allies will triumph.

"There is one important matter I want to point out (I hope I am relevant) that since the Permanent Settlements with Provincial Governments in 1811, Madras Government surrendered large amounts of fixed assignments for shares of growing revenues under divided heads. The existence of a lot of shared heads of revenue necessarily implies that the benefits of extra resources ought to be shared equally by the Provincial and the Imperial Governments. The imposition of fresh taxation on a resource which is a divided head ought to benefit the resources of the Provincial Government. The extra receipts should not be exclusively appropriated by one partner. The special energies which necessitated growth of revenue should also help this Government in developing and expanding industrial and material condition of the Province. I refer, my Lord, that the increased revenue from the income-tax should be shared between Provincial and Imperial Governments alike. This is a general policy for your Excellency's Government to decide in view of the present exceptional situation.

"We are grateful to the Government for the policy of industrial development manifested in Government Order issued on 16th September 1914 in the Revenue Department calling upon the Director of Industries to advise private capitalists to enable them to start fresh industries. The 'protective' and 'progressive' measures to be adopted for the benefit of industries Government allotted large sum for oil expellers, the public have yet to know the result of the experiment. My Lord, the present situation requires larger and more liberal allotment for an industrial survey, to know what are the industries that are struggling for existence for want of capital and expert advice and how best these can be fostered and developed. Government cannot make industries but can most naturally help by expert advice and subsidy. Japan has set the example for Eastern countries, her goods are capturing the trade which was in the hands of Great Britain. I hope Government will be enabled to make adequate provision for this most important need. We expect no retrenchment in this direction.

"It is to be regretted that the budget does not make provision for more expenditure on education. Elementary education has to be reorganised and consolidated so that it may be really useful to the masses as Japan set an example to this country. There are few elementary schools which enable the boys to be more useful, agriculturalists or workmen. The headmasters should be trained in a different method of instruction. I know and I am grateful that the Education Department is anxious to open higher standards in elementary schools but Government should permit the department to carry out the useful measure and to be able to provide higher salaries to teachers so that competent persons may be drawn to the service.



7th April 1916.] (*Said Sri Madan Mohan Singh Das; Mr. Ramdas Menon.*)

"I have already pressed on the attention of the Government the need for expansion of secondary education among Uriya-speaking people and the need for a secondary training school in Ganjam. Adequate provision has also to be made for the development of female education among the Uriyas, as at present constituted the inspecting officers are unable to organise female education among the Uriyas as well as the people require. I regret very much that no special provision is made for the technical education of the Uriyas. I appealed to your Excellency's Government that it may be arranged with the Government of Bihar and Orissa for education of Uriyas in the special institutions, engineering and medical schools at Cuttack and Secunder College at Puri and hope an early settlement will be made with that Government. I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing my gratitude and that of the Uriya community to your Excellency's Government for arranging the publication of an Uriya Dictionary jointly with the Government of Bihar and Orissa and awarding scholarships to the Uriyas of Ganjam residing in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Your Excellency, although this debate is called a budget debate there is practically very little said about the budget for the obvious reason that resolutions about the budget have been moved and lost and the budget is only another edition of the Financial Statement. In the absence therefore of any useful remarks that non-official members can make about a matter that is practically closed general observations are made which as Sir Harold Stuart asserted in last year's debate on investigations and reports which very often and is nothing. One hesitates to make any observations in view of this attitude; for it is not the desire of any one here to add to the labours of the already heavily worked officers of the Government. Notwithstanding this circumstance one is constrained to bring up certain matters to the notice of the Government. It may be our information or our view is wrong, but we are justified in the position we take by the firm conviction that we have that we are honestly trying to make ourselves useful to the Government and to the public. Turning to some matters more particularly affecting my district I would again urge upon the Government the necessity for a more liberal working of the Arms Act. Sir Harold Stuart said last year that the Government have no desire to pursue an illiberal policy in the matter of granting licences and that they recognise fully that respectable men should be given all reasonable facilities for the possession of arms. This is no doubt reasoning, sound in principle and justifying to the people's ear but what is the practice? Any one turning to the journals of this Council and reading the answers given by the Government to the questions put by me on this subject at the meetings held on the 25th May 1915 and on the 24th November 1915 will find that in practice this high-sounding statement made by Sir Harold Stuart is not followed in practice. Nay the Government, when I pointed out a passage in the Village Officer's Manual published under the authority of Government and of which Sir Harold Stuart's statement is but an echo, admitted that the rule so laid down was not usually followed in practice in Malabar or elsewhere. I would draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to this matter. This deviation in actual practice from the rules is undeniably irritating and leaves an undesirable amount of bitterness in the minds of the people concerned which it is the duty of the Government to remove.

"I turn with pleasure to a matter on which I sincerely congratulate the Government. Inade to the proposed railway line from Mamattully to Shoranur calculated to serve the inland trunks of Malabar, I learn that the line is to start from Mamattully and after traversing the Wynad is to descend to the plains through the Karkar ghats and to run through Nilambur and Angadipuram finally linking up with the main line at Shoranur. May I be permitted to suggest that instead of running straight from Angadipuram to Shoranur why should not the line run from Angadipuram to Palghat so that the line would connect itself with the new District-Teacher line that is proposed. Shoranur is after all an insignificant place and I should certainly think that Palghat would prove a much more suitable place for a junction. I am also told that the line between Shoranur and Teacher is incapable of developing any great speed on account of the nature of the line and I may be permitted to observe that it would be disastrous to the new line if in the slightest great care is not bestowed and the difficulties now found to exist on the lines already constructed, are not avoided. No doubt the distance between Angadipuram and Shoranur is only about 14 miles, whereas the distance between Angadipuram and Palghat is somewhere about 59 miles. But looking ahead,

(Mr. Raman Mohan; Mr. Richmond.) [21st April 1916.]

looking forward to the possibilities of the line and the country the line is likely to be, a slightly longer line will surely be more advantageous. At any rate I examined this suggestion to the attention of Government for serious consideration and suggest that a thorough investigation may be made of the comparative population, natural productiveness, etc., of the routes through which the alternative line that I suggest would traverse.

"There are one or two other matters to which I would draw the attention of Government. The Government is aware that under the conditions of *malguzar* tenure in South Canara a landlord is not entitled to evict a tenant and is entitled only to receive the rent stipulated for, which is mostly nominal and nothing more. Before the resettlement of the District the *malguzdar* used to pay the Government revenue besides the landlord's rent; but when by the resettlement the land taxes were enhanced he refused to pay such enhanced taxes and the landlord is made to pay the share with the result that very often while the landlord collects say four annas as rent from the *malguzdar* he has often to pay twenty or thirty rupees to Government as land-tax. Legislation as to this matter was suggested two or three years ago and practically accepted by the Government. But unfortunately it has been shelved for so good reason. I would suggest the desirability of initiating legislation to remedy this grievance. It is bare justice and nothing more.

"In my remarks last year about the budget I spoke of what I considered and still consider the ill-considered enlargement of small cause powers of District Magistrate and I suggested that a revision be made to the old system of putting experienced officers as full-timed Small Cause Judges and although I came by some confirmation at the hands of Sir Harold Stuart it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note that action has been taken by the Government in that direction, whether at my suggestion or not it does not matter, by appointing Small Cause Judges pure and simple in one or two important towns in the Presidency. I would only remark that more Judges of that type be appointed and that we revert to the old small cause jurisdiction of District Magistrate. I must say on this point I feel I am on safe and safe ground. I have personal experience of successful litigation for the last 24 years whereas Sir Harold Stuart's experience is derived from reports and opinions of persons who have never appeared in Small Cause Courts or known the sentiments of justice in small cause cases. I would emphatically say that tinkering with courts of law is the last thing that the Government should do and I am quite sure that the members of Government would agree with me in thinking that although justice should be made cheap, it should also be certain and that it is absolutely necessary that the litigant public should have complete confidence in the tribunals they are compelled to resort to.

"There are some matters of public interest to which I thought it my duty to call the attention of the Government. One can go on piling matter on matter and call the attention of Government to various things some of which may ultimately turn out to be hobbles; but I do not think that it is necessary to lengthen my speech especially now at the end of our term. We live in strenuous times and I sincerely hope that before this Council next discusses the budget the great war that now sits like a nightmare on all of us will have come to an end and then we shall have time to say on the changed angle of vision and its practical effects—matters of sufficient importance that will keep us going on for a week at the shortest.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramanam:—"My Lord, I just desire to say a word or two on the subject of the budget in general. I find on 1st April 1914, i.e., before the war began, we had a cash balance of 170 lakhs, and I find on 1st April 1917 we are to close with a balance of about 92 lakhs, or in other words that we are by that date to lose 78 lakhs out of our cash balance, which is very nearly 50 per cent of what we had on 1st April 1914. If we go on at this rate we shall have no cash balance at all after another three years, and we shall then have to live from hand to mouth. I am aware it is not considered good policy to have huge cash balances. I find the Honourable Member in charge of the budget says on page 5 as follows: 'Our balances are high throughout, but this is hardly a matter for satisfaction since there are many useful objects on which we could spend our accumulated funds. We are obliged, however, to hoard these funds in order that we may assist the Government of India to meet the severe strains on their finances which has been produced by the war.' I also find another reference

THE ARUN 1916.] (Mr. Richmond; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

on page 10 as follows: 'We have a large balance to our credit and it would in no way conflict with our principles if we made a substantial draft upon it for our expenses; but the Government of India require the use of our balances during the period of the war and the cloth according to which we must cut our coat is apparently exactly that indicated by our revenue.' I should have accepted the situation if this huge depletion of our cash balance was in any way due to the war, or if the money had been appropriated by the Government of India for war purposes. There is, however, no indication of this in the papers placed before us and therefore I must assume that this sum was absorbed by our Provincial expenditure. Our last year's budget closed with a deficit of 8 lakhs and we are to have a further deficit of about 8 lakhs in the current year. We are, therefore, each year spending more money than we get. I should have preferred a budget with a surplus to add to our cash balance, so that we might be strong in our resources wherewith to assist the Government of India in carrying on the war. On the contrary we are weakening ourselves gradually and I suggest that it is absolutely necessary that Government should practise strict economy in their expenditure and work for a surplus rather than for a deficit. There are matters in the budget under the heads of expenditure which may call for detailed criticism, but I think I ought to refrain from any such criticism while the war is still proceeding.\*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—Your Excellency, I do not know what provision has been made in the Imperial budget for the improvement of drainage works in the Tanjore district. Their improvement is a very urgent matter. A Special Officer, who was deputed to inquire into the subject, submitted his report in 1901. Estimates were prepared and two works were carried out, viz., the Pulavar drainage in the Shirali taluk and the Adappur straight cut in the Tiruttaniyandi taluk. The execution of the latter, owing to certain inherent difficulties, occupied about 10 years. I have been interpellating Government during the last three years in regard to the remaining drainage works. Regarding one of them—the widening of Lawford's cut—Government replied in November 1913 that it was under consideration. About a year hence they said it was under investigation and that it would be completed about March 1915. In February 1916 they said that the investigation had been completed and that the Superintending Engineer would submit the estimate shortly. The full effect of the Adappur straight cut must be realised, until two channels which flow into the Adappur, namely, the Nallur and the Polku, siltal are widened. With regard to the widening of the former, Government said in November 1913, that it was under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer. In November 1914 it was under consideration by the local Revenue authorities and in February 1916 the estimate was being completed in the Superintending Engineer's office. In regard to the widening of the Polku siltal it was said in November 1913 that the matter was under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer; in November 1914 the estimate was returned for revision and in February 1916 the same reply was given. Kilampore is another drainage, which requires urgent attention. In November 1913 it was said to be under investigation. The same reply was furnished a year hence; and in February 1916 it was stated that the investigation had been completed and that plans and estimates were under consideration by the Chief Engineer. It will thus be observed that in no case was an estimate sanctioned and in no case was the work ready for execution.

\* When your Excellency visited Tanjore in December last, the District Association brought the subject to your Excellency's notice and I now request that the Government will issue orders for a very speedy execution of the works.

\* In regard to this matter it is usual to urge that conflicting vested interests are difficult to reconcile, and the association was advised to present a larger outlook among the ryots. I fear the difficulty of this task has not been realised. Ever since the introduction of the ryotwari settlement the cohesion, which kept the village community together, has disappeared and the disintegration which has followed has been strengthened at every step by various administrative measures carried out by Government. Your Excellency may not be aware to the same degree, as I am, of the extent of disunion among the villagers and of the acuteness of their disputes in regard to irrigation at present. It is not possible for any agency other than Government to set right things, for the disunion of which they were mainly responsible. I am glad Government are beginning to realise their duty in this

(Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sen.)

[7th April 1916.]

broken. I welcome the recent despatch of the Government of India as a graceful acknowledgment of the mistake committed, and as an indication of a sincere desire to retrieve the past, though they do not yet see eye to eye with the people as to the importance of reconstituting the village panchayats in their old usefulness.

"Under 'Judicial' I find provision made for the retention of the four temporary High Court Judges throughout the year. I learn, but this is subject to correction, that Government have also recommended the permanent retention of all the twelve Judges. This is certainly a sudden jump from eight to twelve; but I am gratified to find in this a recognition of the principle embodied in a resolution, of which I gave notice, viz., that the employment of temporary and acting Judges on the Bench of the High Court to the extent followed at present is not calculated to inspire complete confidence in the minds of the public in the temporal administration of justice. But the larger question remains how far the members on the file of that court are temporary or permanent. Having regard to the conflict between the view held by the Secretary of State as expressed in his reply to a question in Parliament and the view held by the Local Government as expressed in their recent Government Order, I suggested that a full inquiry be made by the Secretary of State or the Government of India with the help of a committee of officials and non-officials, to suggest remedies for the better utilisation of judicial time without undue additional expenditure from the public funds. These resolutions have been disallowed by your Excellency on the ground that they form the subject matter of correspondence with the Government of India. My only object in proposing to move them was to help Government to arrive at a solution of the questions, which will be satisfactory both to them and to the public. In reply to my very first resolution on this subject moved in 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. Currier agreed that the state of arrears was a matter of grave concern to Government and undertook to endeavour to apply the remedy. I withdrew the resolution and waited a year; and then I asked for information as to what was being done. The Government replied that the matter was under correspondence with the High Court, but that no information could then be given. Later on in November 1915 the Government issued a Government Order justifying the present state of things and pointing out that none of the remedies suggested by me could be adopted either by Government or by the High Court. I then put various questions to understand the standpoint from which these conclusions were arrived at and to obtain the necessary facts with a view to determine how far I should modify my proposals to reform the High Court. My efforts have all been in vain. Arrears in loans for myself I asked that the full correspondence with the Government of India and the High Court might be placed upon the table. Government replied that they were not prepared to do so. I wrote to the Secretary to the Government to put me in possession of the statistics on which they based the statement in the Government Order that the despatch of business by the Madras High Court in recent years compared not unfavourably with the work of the same court in earlier years and with the work of other High Courts and Chief Courts in India. I got the court reply 'Government regret that they cannot undertake to collect books for, and supply them to, Honourable additional members of the Legislative Council.' I must confess that this reply robbed me of my breath. Is a well-paid Government Secretariat unable to furnish the requisite information to honourary Honourable Members of this Council, who are bound to properly safeguard the views of Honourable Members of this Council, and to represent the views of the people to the Government? In regard to a remark made by the Government that the cost of litigation in the City Civil Court for suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 would probably be higher than in the High Court, I asked for the data on which this view was formed. The Government replied 'The Court Fees Act, the Civil Rules of Practice and the rules of the High Court on the Original Side.' I was reminded of the reply of Hamlet in *Shakespeare's* plays—When asked what he was reading, the reply was 'words, words, words.' Hence, I put a further question requesting that it might be illustrated by a concrete case. The question was disallowed as being argumentative. I shall leave it to be judged whether the answer is not an example of the variety of Government to take an into their confidence is the work of every day administration.

"I gave notice of two more resolutions, to be moved alternatively, one of which was that Saturday should be made a half working day to dispose of work now passed before the Admission Court, and the other was that the long vacation should be

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(Mr. Rameshji Debroyar.)

extended to eight weeks, and both were disallowed. But I have the consolation that in these two suggestions, I have at my back the well-considered report of the Royal Commission in England, and the recent Public Retrenchment Committee provided over by Mr. McKenna has recommended the instant adoption of these recommendations of the Commissioners. These suggestions are made in England to reduce even the existing strength, in order to curtail expenditure. It passes my comprehension why the same suggestions should receive such scant consideration in this country, when it is proposed permanently to incur additional expenditure.

"I hope that I shall not be understood as being opposed to the increase of judicial strength to cope with increased work, seeing that Government make enormous profit out of Court Fees, which I may state, in passing, is contrary to the rule enunciated by jurists like Maine in regard to the proportion in which the litigant and the general tax-payer have to bear the cost of judicial administration.

"I am glad to learn that the High Court, as at present constituted, have adopted various means to accelerate the disposal of cases, and they are giving greater satisfaction in their disposal. In all my suggestions I have placed primacy in the forefront, and my attacks have all been against the present judicial system, which in my opinion is incapable of being modified to greater advantage.

"When I entered this Council as an additional member three years ago, I had great hopes of being useful to my countrymen and to Government. I placed a high value on the privilege of putting questions conferred by the reform scheme of Lord Morley. I had heard that the function of the English House of Commons was three-fold, legislative, financial and critical and that asking questions was the modern method of exercising the critical function. It is a device to educate the public on questions of importance and to draw from Government statements for public information and criticism. The possibility of asking Government publicly for information on matters of State is, at the present time, one of the most important constitutional rights of the House of Commons and it imposes upon members one of their chief duties. 'The House of Commons' said Sir Henry Bannerman, when leader of the Opposition is the Grand Inquest of the nation, not a mere factory of statistics.' Lord Morley evidently gave this power to this Council that the people might be really and effectively associated in the work of actual every day administration. I have tried to the best of my power to perform this duty from this standpoint and I have no doubt that my non-official colleagues have also worked with the same end. But Government freely refuse information, shew questions and resolutions on the slightest pretext. We have no right under the present Regulations to quarrel with their action, nor have we the opportunity to mete out the same treatment to the men in power today; for they do not become the Opposition of tomorrow. But all the same we are entitled to a treatment in the same spirit at the hands of Government officers, as is accorded under the English constitution. We are willing to fulfil our duty and undertake the responsibilities of our situation; but Government for some reason or other will not permit us to do so, nor take us into their confidence. I feel that we have no right to be in the Council, if we are not to do our duty, as it should be done from our standpoint, to our Sovereign, and to the people, whose confidence is reposed in us, in relation to the Government on the spot.

"Government have not yet learned to rise above the position of a stingy father with full control of the family purse. Every time that the son requires money for his reasonable needs, the father refuses and a scene ensues. Every time that we wish to enlighten public opinion on important matters, Government refuse information and some amount of plain speaking is considered necessary. The result is certain and the son wins in the end. During the past few years considerable interest is taken by the people in the deliberations of this Council and the proceedings are being very eagerly read. It is sufficient to mention that the courtesy or the want of it shown to us will be taken as shown to the people themselves, whose representatives we are.

"Reviewing the work of the non-official members of this Council since January 1913 it will be seen that we have succeeded only on a few minor points, which do not touch the income or expenditure of Government or affect their so-called prestige. On the many important points which came before the Council we have miserably failed with the organised official opposition against us. There were three instances

(*Mr. Ramesh Achariyar; Mr. Sumanendra Chatterjee; [7th April 1915.  
Sir Harold Stark.]*)

of resource settlement—in the North Arcot, Chittoor and Madhav districts—and our protests in this Council have not been heeded, even our representations on behalf of the smaller landholders for whose welfare Government are so solicitous. Petty litigation has been going up by leaps and bounds and I cannot see that any effective steps have been taken to arrest its progress. Village panchayats, about which we have been crying for years, is still in the stage of discussion. In short our attempts to induce Government to take in non-official co-operation have proved fruitless.

"Before concluding I cannot fail to mention a word about the great Khammamli question, which has been agitating the minds of landholders of the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. The decision is a heavy blow to our interests. The full judgment of the Government of India is not yet available and the extent of the injury is now difficult to fix. The landholders must then take further action in this matter to retain their life-blood and I hope the Government will also do the needful to safeguard the interests of the people committed to their care.

"We have read with great pleasure the noble words of our departing Viceroy in Bombay—'I have loved India, I have believed in India, I have hoped with India, I have bled with India, I have wept with India, I have rejoiced with India, and in a word I have identified myself with India.' If this were the invariable rule of every officer at the head of Government, the result in India will only be 'angstema.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. Somanendra Chatterjee:—"My Lord, in any reasonable person the Budget presented by the Honourable Member for Finance this year must appear generally a fair one, when it is remembered that the Government has had to work it out under the great strain and stress caused by the protracting and all-exhausting war that has been raging in Europe for about eighteen months past and whose dire effects are being felt all over the Empire more and more intensely day after day. But it must be conceded that some re-adjustment of grants is also necessary in the light of suggestions made and resolutions moved by some of my Honourable colleagues in matters affecting the vital interests of the people; and I am glad that Government has been pleased to show a tendency to agree with the Honourable Members in some at least of their suggestions, so far as the present situation would permit. I, for my own part, have always been of opinion that to force the hands of Government for making grants or conceding administrative privileges, just at a time when they are struggling hard for defending the honour and the just rights of the Empire and for the triumph of civilisation over terrifying and unprecedented barbarism, will not be reasonable. I again repeat here for myself personally, and also for the Muttukottai Chetti community to which I belong, that we all fervently and incessantly pray with the rest of our fellow subjects all over the Empire to the Almighty Providence that this monstrous war should soon be over and that His Majesty the King-Emperor and his Allies should come out of the struggle completely victorious, thereby restoring to us all peace, progress and prosperity in all directions.

"I may, however, conclude with the hope that when the war ends Government will be able to find ample funds for the furtherance and development of primary education, medical aid for women and one or two other important matters which have been put off at present. The Ootacamund water-works and the Pooni-Banast Railway project which I have been advocating in this Council on the basis of their great merit and possibilities will, I trust, become accomplished facts, which would, among many others, remain lasting monuments of your Excellency's regime. I may also add that the depopulation of trade and industrial development caused in this Presidency by the war will, when the war ends, be placed on the forefront of the Government's programme for their regeneration and rapid development under the sympathetic and fatherly care of your Excellency in Council and these must draw special force when the Government's knowledge of local needs acquired by the tours made by your Excellency and your Excellency's colleagues in the Executive Council is brought to bear upon them. With these few words I beg to resume my seat."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STARK:—"No other Honourable Member rising to speak, I propose to reply."

TUE. APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar;  
Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. H. T. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"Would it not be convenient to adjourn now?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Some of us are not ready."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHAKADUR P. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"There is a fair prospect of the session ending before lunch tomorrow so far as non-official members are concerned; the reply may occupy an hour or two. We can fairly keep the promise given by the majority of non-official members."

His Excellency the GOVERNMENT:—"It would seem to be convenient to the Council to adjourn the meeting. I have been asked by a photographer for permission to take a photograph of the Council. I do not know what hour will be convenient. I understand that 10-45 would be suitable from the point of view of the light. I suggest therefore that we meet at that hour."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th April 1916.

C. G. TOBHUNTER,  
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th day of April 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PORTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,  
G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.  
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVAKUMI ASTAR, K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STUART, K.C.S.I., K.A.S.O.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BATHURMAN, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.  
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BROOKE.  
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. W. GILMAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. STONE, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. H. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Aiyangar.  
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. BOND, R.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.  
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJESWARA SUDANATHAN Aiyangar, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BARNARD.  
The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. THOMAS.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUDHAKAR ATTANAR (*Adviser-General*).  
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. NARASIMHAMMA RAO Gopal.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. NARASIMHAMMA RAO PANTULU Gopal.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Aiyangar.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUDHAKAR KRISHNA Aiyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARASIMMA AYLAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. NARASIMMA SUDANATHAN Aiyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ATTANAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMMA RAO.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KATAPAPPAN MICHEL NAYAR.  
The Hon'ble Saffi-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SADE Pindar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. L. O. M. ANAND TAMIL NARASIMHAM.  
The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRANK.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKER.  
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.S.  
The Hon'ble Rao Sri Mahan MOHAN SINGH Doo.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. G. SUDANATHAN CHETTIYAN Aiyangar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUDHAKAR SASTRI.  
The Hon'ble Mr. MURUGAN, C.S.I.



(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[8th April 1916.]

The Council re-assembled at 11-10 a.m. when the discussion of the budget for 1916-17 was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“This is the sixth time that I rise in this Council to make a few observations on the budget presented by the Honourable the Finance Member. I have very little to say on the budget itself which under the circumstances of this year is unsatisfactory. The scope for an effective criticism of the annual financial prospects of the Government is very limited for we non-official members for a variety of reasons. The constitution, organisation and pay of the various public services in this Presidency both Imperial and Provincial is decided by the general policy of the Supreme Government and has thus been placed outside the scope of this Council. The growing expenditure in this Presidency on the permanent services is a matter of the utmost importance and the non-official members of this Council have done their best now and then to examine these proposals. But we have not attained any success in this matter. But even independently of this factor we have no reason to congratulate ourselves that in any large measure involving heavy recurring expenditure we have succeeded in influencing the decision of the Government. Every large scheme of administrative importance has been initiated, sanctioned and put into effect without any criticism being offered in this Council. To take only this year as an illustration we have the scheme for the improvement of the strength of the High Court Bench which it is understood to have been sent up to the Government of India. Secondly there is the scheme about the increase in the pay of the constabulary both in the city and the revenue both of which cost 7 to 8 lakhs of rupees per annum. Thirdly there is the scheme known as Mr. Phillips's scheme for the re-organisation of the Judicial establishments in this Presidency which I believe is being forwarded to the Government of India without a word of criticism in this Council. In all these three important matters information has been asked for and notices of resolutions have been given, but these were disallowed. The Survey Committee has made suggestions for a radical re-organisation of the whole department. Their proposals include the abolition of the Settlement Member of the Board of Revenue and the creation of a Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records working directly under the Government. They also include proposals for re-organising the whole service. We do not know how these proposals will affect the Revenue and the administration of this Province and there is no means of knowing it. Your Excellency's Government will not let us know the exact proposals on these matters so whether they will be put off till the report of the Public Services Commission is published. Similarly last year there was a large scheme for the development and re-organisation of the Agricultural Department costing several lakhs of rupees which was initiated, sanctioned and put into effect without a word of criticism beforehand. The question of organisation and as to whether it was necessary to recruit a portion of this service in England and how far it was necessary could not be raised or discussed. Another large scheme for the abolition of the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue and the question of the fifth secretary to the Government is, judging from the newspaper reports, in no advanced stage and will probably come into effect before this Council meets again next year for discussing the finances of this Presidency. Similarly in 1914-15 it is understood that two important schemes relating to the organisation of the Inspectors in the Educational Department were sent up for sanction. I might multiply instances but have confined myself only to recent years. We feel therefore that so far as the larger financial policy of the Government is concerned the non-official members of the Council have not succeeded in making any contribution in the shape of criticism. The policy of shutting out all these schemes from an effective consideration in this Council has been questioned by me all these six years and we have not succeeded in securing an alteration of the existing system. The Government have always taken the position that the existing regulations do not empower the Council to shape the proposals of your Excellency's Government and it is impossible to know whether the Government sympathise with our desire for a more effective association in financial and administrative matters. I have no wish to go into our present position under the regulations but shall only mention that resolutions intended to secure a modification of the existing regulations were not also allowed to be discussed. My Lord, we are now at the end of the sixth year of the Minto-Morley reforms

SUN APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Kameswara Rao.)

and I feel bound to state that the functions of this Council in the financial matters have been seriously crippled by the way in which regulations have been framed, worked and interpreted. We feel that there is considerable loss in the observation of the late Mr. Gokhale that we are now serving the public more by our failures than by our successes. I cannot however with thankfulness that we have made a good beginning in other matters. His Excellency the Viceroy in one of the farewell speeches he made in Bombay referred to the Minto-Macley reforms and stated that by conceding to Indian politicians a larger share of control in their own affairs they have opened a door to political progress that can never be closed so long as the advance is made on sane and safe lines. His Excellency proceeded to state that the situation has immensely improved through the closer association of the Government and the people and that it is the task of Imperial Government to help India to attain her just and legitimate aspirations. It will therefore be a matter of wise statesmanship to take every opportunity to enlarge the functions of this Council, to afford all facilities to us for an effective criticism of the measures of the Government in this Council and to remove the feeling of alienation that now undoubtedly exists on the non-official side of this Council in these matters. My Lord, His Excellency also referred to the pace at which India is developing both socially and politically and that it is vain and useless to regard India from the standpoint of what India was ten years ago. He also dwelt largely on the growth of public opinion and India's political progress and representation during the last 54 years and the wisdom of realising and responding to the growth of these factors in this country. If I may venture to quote, myself, in addressing your Lordship in 1914-15 I expressed the hope that we may be able to influence the spirit of administration of this great province and to make the Government more and more responsive to public criticism and to reduce the Government to areas the true needs of the people more effectively than hitherto. The growth of public opinion in this Presidency during the last 5 years is one of the most hopeful features and Lord Hardinge's observations as regards the growth of public opinion is more true of this Presidency than of any other. District conferences are now sitting year after year and in almost every district, district and taluk associations have sprung up and these bodies and the district conferences are framing public opinion on various measures of administration. The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman on a previous occasion referred to these bodies as exponents of public opinion and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew yesterday or the day before also suggested that an important administrative change in regard to the grant of lands to Government classes could be suitably discussed in the district conferences and that the Government were not in a hurry to come to a conclusion on that important subject. It is therefore necessary to recognise more broadly that the active co-operation of the people in the various measures of the Government is much more necessary now than it was ever before on account of the growth of public opinion in the districts by means of these conferences and through the medium of the vernacular press. I would therefore plead that the proceedings of these conferences should receive more attention from the Government and the district officers and that your Excellency's Government should show that they are mindful of these new factors by moving consequences on the action that is being taken on these proceedings. In 1914 I asked for information as to whether any action has been taken by the Government in regard to the resolutions of the district conferences and the provincial conferences and to make a statement showing what action has been taken by the Government in regard to the consideration of these resolutions. The reply that was given was that the Government were unable to make a statement and that due weight is given to these resolutions when the Government consider it necessary to do so. I would plead for a more open policy in this respect. If the Government are doing anything at all in these matters it is far better that it should be known to the people that they are responsive to the criticism offered in these conferences. These conferences impose a great deal of labour on the part of those who organise them in their districts and are intended to bring the people and the Government together and to promote a better understanding. My Lord, there is therefore no longer any need to treat these assemblies at arm's length. From his place in the Imperial Council His Excellency Lord Hardinge foreshadowed a greater measure of decentralisation and less interference from the very top to the lowest rung of the administrative ladder. Speaking

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Rao.*) [NEW APRIL 1916.]

for myself I do not believe in any measure of decentralization either to Local Governments or district officers unless they are accompanied by wider measures for a great association of the people with the day to day administration of this Presidency. My Lord, we all feel that we are now on the eve of great changes. The terrible war which is raging all over the world must soon come to an end, but it has had the effect of stimulating our national ideals and aspirations. His Excellency the Viceroy has observed that the reconstitution of the administration with the awakening and legitimate aspirations of the people is the foundation of British rule in India. We feel therefore no doubt that changes of far reaching importance in the administrative machinery of this country will be made in the near future. Provincial and financial and fiscal autonomy, a more forward industrial policy are already under active discussion and I have no doubt that when all these and other proposals come to be discussed, your Excellency's Government will identify yourselves with the growing public opinion in this Presidency and will be the active means of interpreting it in a broad and a liberal spirit to the Imperial Government. The war that is now raging has arrested our progress in many directions and I sincerely trust that my countrymen who are fighting abroad will bring all honour and credit to this country and to the empire and that we shall be able to resume the path of the progress in the near future. Before I close I should like to refer to two matters—one is a matter very small in itself but has received some importance on account of the attitude of the Government. I refer to Trichinopoly salt-pans contractor's case. It has excited some amount of public attention on account of its bearing on the issue of judicial administration in the districts. There are and should be no other considerations behind it. A true version of the fact has not been published hitherto and the Government have declined to do so or to state what action has been taken in regard to the officers concerned. This is no matter of prestige at all. And the answer given by the Government was that a suitable action has been taken. We have no doubt that the Government will not take any action which is not suitable. I press therefore that the Government will not hesitate to state both in the interests of the Government and the officers concerned what this action is which the Government have taken.

"I have only one word more to add. There has been an expression of public opinion in regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. I appeal to Your Excellency's Government and, to your Excellency personally to see that our wishes as far as possible, may be conceded in this respect."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO :—"My Lord, is introducing the revised financial statement for the current year in his memorandum the Honorable Finance Member was pleased to point out, "that provincial finance in India resembles private rather than public finance." I therefore consider it necessary to examine how the local Government is dealing with the finances of the province and whether the same care which we expect of a prudent man in the management of his private affairs is being bestowed by the Local Government. The year that closed just now and the current year are years in which close economy has been observed and is expected to be observed and all the items of expenditure may be classed as items of absolute necessity and of an obligatory nature. If we compare the figures of receipts and expenditure of these two years, with the corresponding figures of the year 1911-12 when the Provincial Financial Permanent Settlement was effected, we will be in a position to mark the growth of receipts and expenditure. The receipts of 1911-12 were 761-32 lakhs of which 49-66 lakhs represent the adjustment from Imperial to Provincial revenues and the real provincial income was Rs. 812-66 lakhs. According to the revised budget for 1915-16 and the budget estimate for 1916-17 the receipts amount to 749-16 and 752-79 lakhs which exclude 23-29 and 17-45 lakhs of adjustment of Imperial to Provincial funds. From this it is clear that the growth of revenue since 1911-12 is 68-10 and 80-04 lakhs in 1915-16 and 1916-17 respectively. The expenditure in 1915-16 and 1916-17 according to the revised budget and the estimated budget is 771-92 and 775-14 respectively. But these figures include the increase in expenditure due to Imperial grants and we shall have to deduct 41-29 and 35-54 lakhs respectively on this account and this gives us 730-63 and 737-60 as expenditure from Provincial revenues. When

[5th April 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

compared with the expenditure of 1911-12 we find the growth in expenditure to be 58-74 and 65-67 lakhs and these figures clearly establish the fact that the growth of the receipts is more than the growth of expenditure and the Government is to be congratulated in the great amount of caution they are taking in sanctioning recurring expenditure. It may be noted that the expenditure in 1911-12 as regards to local bodies is more than the budget estimate for similar objects in 1916-17. During the course of discussion in March last on the Financial statement, the Honourable Finance Member was pleased to state that the progressive grant of 2 lakhs for elementary education represents nearly half the growth of receipts but these figures show that there is not any ground for such appreciation. Perhaps on account of too much caution on the part of the Provincial Government legitimate expenditure on more useful objects such as elementary education, medical relief and rural sanitation is curtailed and not allowed to be as high as desired by the non-official representatives of the Council. These are very useful objects and I know that the Honourable Finance Member was pleased to acknowledge this during the course of the budget debate of 1914-15:— 'There is, however, this to be said. Of late there has been a great development in several directions in education, in sanitation and medical relief and we have been able to meet expenditure only by means of grants from the Imperial Government. It will, I am sure, be difficult for any Provincial Government to go back from this new standard that has been created.'

"The Government has to increase expenditure on other items as well for improving the efficiency of the several services but I consider it desirable that the Government shall keep in their view and give prominence for increased expenditures under these three heads. Any increase under these heads will be felt directly by the people at large and the Government will not only earn the lasting gratitude of the people but will greatly contribute to the material advancement of the people and the economic development of the Province.

"The Honourable Finance Member is to be specially congratulated for having made a provision in the budget of the current year for the enhancement of the pay of the low-paid constabulary.

"While introducing the Financial statement for 1914-15 it was observed that it behoves us therefore to scrutinise closely all proposals for recurring expenditure and this is the more necessary as we shall shortly have to meet heavy recurring charges for the increase of Judicial establishments, and I then thought that too much prominence was given for the increase of Judicial establishments and that the other services which were more in need of earlier attention would be neglected and I drew the attention of the Government to the claims of the Assistant Surgeons. I am glad in this year of financial stringency the Government were able to provide for the enhancement of the salaries of Assistant Surgeons.

"Even now the Government have to scrutinise all proposals for the enhancement of salaries of already high-paid officials which they shall have to sanction in the name of efficiency of service and they should satisfy themselves whether they have got sufficient funds to meet the demands of the people for increased expenditure on elementary education, medical relief and rural sanitation. It may be pointed out that the expansion in the resources of the province is sufficiently large to justify the Government to make permanent grants to local bodies for the expansion of the aforesaid three objects.

"I take this opportunity of expressing my views regarding certain necessary alterations in the constitution and working of the local bodies. On account of the presence of the official members in the local bodies there is not that consciousness on the part of the non-official members that they are responsible for the government of local affairs and that they are really carrying it out themselves. The main feeling regarding this branch of administration in the minds of the people is that this also is one branch of administration which is entirely in the hands of the Government and Government officials and I venture to submit that under these circumstances the name of local self-government is a misnomer. It may be necessary that the officials shall watch and guide with their official experience the working of the local bodies from outside for some time; but I am of opinion that they have no place in the local bodies and as long as these officials remain in the local bodies, I do not think we can at all expect any sort of political education to the people in these bodies.

(Mr. Naranbha Raja : Mr. Robinson.) [8th April 1926.]

"I am strongly of opinion that the district boards need not exist. At present most of the work which they do is, as once remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, of a formal character, such as, passing estimates for the maintenance of roads, etc., which may as well be done by the taluk boards. As in the case of municipalities, the affairs of the taluk boards may be directly controlled by the Government with the advice of the Revenue Divisional Officer and the District Collector. If the Government is not prepared to go to the length of abolishing the district boards entirely it may at least be pleased to consider the desirability of having all the money spent by the taluk boards and maintaining all the services themselves and the district boards may be given the function of allotting funds among the several taluk boards and also settling principles of general policy from time to time.

"A question which is more closely connected with this is the Engineering establishment of the district boards. At present the District Board Engineer is generally in charge of a small division and supervises the whole district which is under the charge of several Assistant Engineers. The nature of work of this department is not such that it requires the supervision of one officer for the whole district and I think the work will be better done and will be more satisfactory if an Assistant Engineer is given to each taluk board and the maintenance and construction of all the roads, buildings, etc., are given over to them. The work of local self-government will be done more satisfactorily by the taluk boards on account of the local knowledge, local experience and local patriotism of the members.

"Myself and several other members have interpellated the Government on several occasions regarding the working of the Arms Act and the answers given by the Government have been very disappointing. The general impression is that the local Government is working the provisions of the Arms Act with a great amount of suspicion as to the loyalty of the people. It is not at all desirable that this feeling should grow from day to day and I request that every effort shall be made by the Government in the practical working of the provisions of the Act to remove such an impression. No lists have been prepared by the Local Government under subrule 1, Item 15 (a) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1926, within the last seven years and I do not think that there is any substantial ground for this long delay. I am strongly of opinion that the preparation of lists with a great amount of sympathy by this Government under this provision will greatly remove the irritation in the minds of many which is mainly caused by a wrongful refusal by district officers to issue or renew licenses and I hope the Government will move in this direction at an early date.

"The development of the Agency tracts is closely connected with the construction of railway lines and the harbour at Vingapuram. It is gratifying to note that this Government is evincing great interest in the development of the Agency tracts. The proposed site of harbour at Vingapuram was inspected by every member of this Government and I am sure every effort will be made by this Government for early action in the matter of the construction of the harbour at Vingapuram. I only request the Government to press on the attention of the Government of India the necessity and importance of starting the construction of the railway lines and the harbour at an early date. I hope the Honourable Finance Member will exert his best to see that these objects are accomplished before his term of office expires."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Robinson :—"Your Excellency, as the members of the Council are running low, and the non-official members, myself included, have yet to learn whether our constituents appreciate our efforts and whether we are to be returned to the Council or not, I propose to take a brief advantage of the privilege allotted to us in the discussion of the budget. We cannot, happily I think, always see ourselves as officers *ex officio*. But in thinking of our re-election to the Council we have to consider the ambitions of others and try to realise our own desiderata. I have been accused on many occasions of being a financier, but I am not a financier at all. I am a tradesman with a useful knowledge of figures, which is a very different thing. But I have sufficient knowledge of finance to appreciate the care and the exactness, the wealth of labour and the infinite attention to details with which the budget is laid before the Council. I recognise in it good work well done and I venture to cordially congratulate your Excellency's Government on the result of their labours. My respect for the work achieved is equalled only by my unstinted admiration for the unswerving

[19th April 1916.]

(Mr. Robinson.)

labour and attention to detail which the Indian Members of this Council bring to their task of criticism. If genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains, surely we have it exemplified in this Council in the very highest degree.

"My Lord, I have been told by more than one Honourable Member of this Council, and I have also heard it outside from those in touch with the highest Indian opinion, that, in following what is believed to be the traditional attitude of their predecessors, the members for trade and commerce have laid themselves open to the charge of lack of understanding and want of sympathy with the efforts and ideals of their Indian colleagues. My Lord, I desire most earnestly to exonerate myself from that imputation. I have said before, and I repeat it now, that I share their hopes and their highest aspirations; and so far as I am satisfied that they lead to the real advancement of this Presidency, I am prepared to go with them a very long way. I am told that it is the desire of Indian Members of this Council that the representatives of trade and commerce should take a closer interest and more effective part in the debates upon essentially Indian subjects. While, My Lord, I can promise a closer interest, I doubt my capacity to take a more effective part in the debates upon subjects about which I am very poorly informed. To attack the always polite, but also the unerring efficiency of the centre of Government, supported as it is on the right by the thunder, sometimes almost irresistible, but gathering in strength and intensity as it reaches the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, and on the left by the pretty wit of such members as the Hon'ble Mr. Boodie, requires a versatility that I do not possess. It requires a knowledge and capacity that a business man who is obliged to specialise upon his own business cannot hope to attain. Still, my Lord, I feel I have to make something in the nature of an amendment to our Indian friends in this Council. So I express my deep regret for any omissions in the past and I assure them that I shall try as far as I can to repair them in the future.

"Now, I should like to say something which will have a more direct bearing upon the financial budget; and it has, I think, particular interest to the city of Madras. I am breaking to some extent with the past, because I am trying to cut away another link in the chain which binds a business man to his own particular interests; and I hope your Excellency's Government and the Council will kindly bear with me.

"I have a recollection—I think it was at our last meeting—that the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar, when criticising the allotment in the budget for roads and bridges, made a remark to the effect that the Government had no policy, nor any permanent basis to work upon when deciding grants to local bodies. My Lord, while I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar in many things, I do not agree with him in this. It seems to me that a policy which, in its main feature, considers each case upon its merits and then gives every possible assistance within the resources available is a policy not unworthy of your Excellency's Government. At any rate, it is good enough for me. When I speak of the Government's policy towards local bodies I am including in it the Corporation of Madras. I consider that the Government have been generous to the city of Madras, and I take this opportunity of thanking them, and of expressing the hope that they will continue their generosity in the future. If the policy of the Government is open to criticism at all, I should say it is not perhaps likely to encourage thrift. In respect of the Corporation itself, I do not think it is calculated to encourage that sturdy independence which I regard as essential to the true spirit of corporate development. It must be now more than two years since your Excellency's Government called upon the Corporation of Madras to formulate proposals for putting their finances into better order. They had an opportunity of meeting the inevitable with dignity and courage, and of rising to a great occasion. Did they do so? I am sorry to say they did not. They failed altogether to grasp the essential principle, for they dealt only with insignificant details when they ought to have realised that the time had come to consider drastic and comprehensive reforms. It goes against the grain for me to say what I am about to say now, for by upbringing and tradition I am a conservative. I have been taught to believe that what I have earned with my hands and by the sweat of my brow is mine. And so it is. But when we come to questions of the rights of property and land, I begin to realise that what is mine is not mine to do what I like with it, but some is held in trust subject to the rights of the common heritage. We have heard far too much about the rights of vested interests in the city. There

(Mr. Robinson; Mr. Barber.)

[3rd April 1944.]

is a battle to be grasped, and I hope your Excellency's Government and the Corporation will set hearts to grasp it. We must make up our minds, reluctantly it may be, that there are other rights more important than vested interests and we shall have to tax the unearned increment before we can solve the problem of city improvement and reform.

"I am told that the revision of the Madras City Municipal Act is now in the hands of the Government of India. I have set the slightest idea in what way they propose to revise it, but I venture to hope that in co-operation with your Excellency's Government, the difficulty that is now troubling the Corporation of Madras will be dealt with in no undevoted or uncertain spirit."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKKAR:—"Your Excellency, the debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai's resolution on Wednesday last is still fresh in our memories, and I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking, for I believe that the debate touched the fringe of a matter that is of deep importance. I think the issue got confused during the length of the debate. As I saw it, we were talking about the misery caused by wrongful recruitment and the resolution was drawn up with a view to mitigating this evil. Towards the end of the debate we were talking about the restriction of emigration. The Ceylon planters as well as the South Indian planters would agree with me in regard to the need for suppressing professional recruiting; but my friends in Ceylon would be rightly disturbed if any resolution were passed in this Council with a view to restricting free emigration. I am in favour of free emigration, if it be seen that the emigrant is bettering himself by emigration. Is it very hard to believe a planter when he says that? This brings me to the deeper question which I think underlay the debate. More than one speaker insisted that the country was losing labour that it could not afford to lose; and if that be true it is certainly a matter which requires serious consideration.

"In the main I agree with what the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has said. I do not admire his retort: 'If you want the labour pay to keep it.' Because it is so obvious that the *defect* of us might have made it without the effort of thought. It is not an answer that the Government could give on a question like this, for it would indicate a detached attitude in regard to the welfare of the country that no Government could afford to take. Nor can I follow the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring when he says that he is glad to see people emigrate, for it should be with a feeling of sorrow and almost of shame, that a not fully developed country views the departure of her citizens from her shores.

"If we want the labour in the country and yet cannot afford to pay to keep it, it must mean that we are outclassed by our competitors in the matter of production, and this being so there must be some economic factor that is the cause, a factor that may be natural or artificial. If our poverty be due to poor soil and unsuitable climate, we have a natural factor that will put us at a disadvantage with our competitors. I do not think that we can allow this entirely; so we must look for some artificial factors. Is it possible that our competitors for the world's markets have advantages that we have not got? Is it possible that their roads are better, that their railways more nearly serve their requirements than ours or that their shipping facilities are better? Is it possible that they are better equipped for the solving of industrial and agricultural problems on scientific lines, or that they are in any way better organised for reducing the cost of output? There are a few of the artificial factors, and these, in addition to the natural factors, make the sum total of the difference in wage that they can pay our labour for their own advantage. I need hardly say that if nature is against us in the matter of soil and climate, it can only be to a small extent, and this can be made up to us by artificial means. I am not speaking only from the point of view of the planter; the matter is one that concerns every one in this Presidency—the agriculturist, the industrial worker, the trader and all. I am not a critic; in the past three years I have seen the great for agriculture increased and I have seen railway construction accelerated, and, I believe, all this is due to the proper view that Government take of the need of keeping this country in line with the progress of the world.

"I am aware of the restriction that must be put on progress during the war, and only urge that this progress should be as rapid as possible. Perhaps money for some project may not be available from our source, yet it may be available from another; let it be taken and used whatever be the source.

8th APRIL 1916.] (Mr. Barker; Mr. Zaki-ul-Abidin Sahib.)

"On behalf of my community I have to thank the Government for the interest they have taken in the scheme to extend the Coshim Forest tramway and in the project of the Mamootoddy-Shorapur Railway, and also for the assistance given in the matter of educational advice. In regard to this I have only to ask the Government to accept my contribution of Rs. 10,000 forthwith, and to make what use they can of it on our behalf, till times are better."

The Hon'ble Shaikh-ul-Mulk T. Zaki-ul-Abidin Sahib:—"My Lord, speaking for the last time in this Council as a representative of the Muhammadan, my mind naturally turns to the one subject on which depends the future welfare of my community, a subject in which I am glad to feel your Excellency takes special interest, namely, education."

"In the struggle and competition which is a necessary condition of progress, that community prospers best which has the largest number or proportion of educated men, men who have passed through the schools and colleges which lead up to the University. Looked at from this point of view I cannot help feeling that my community is just beginning to wake up. This awakening is largely due to the assistance which the Government have shown on behalf of Muhammadan educational progress. During the years your Excellency has been in charge of the administration, there has been a very considerable increase in the number both of Muhammadan schools and Muhammadan pupils, an increase brought about in large measure by the half fees and scholarships allowed to Muhammadan pupils. At the same time we cannot help observing that while the number of those who enter primary schools is satisfactory compared with other communities, the number of those who appear for public examinations is still very small. In 1914-15 only 170 received secondary school-leaving certificates, only 25 passed the Intermediate examination and about 10 took the B.A. degree and at the B.A. only one candidate was successful. There were no medical or engineering graduates. This shows that the community is still backward educationally. Of the boys who enter the elementary schools only a small fraction persevere through the secondary course, and in the arts colleges Muhammadans form an insignificant minority, while in professional colleges they are a rare phenomenon."

"The experience of the past shows that the system of half fees in both aided and Government schools has to be adhered to till the desired result in the shape of a considerable number coming out of high schools and colleges is achieved. It may be that Muhammadan parents who can very well afford to pay full fees enjoy the benefit of this concession along with the poor. But if the poor are benefited and the number of Muhammadan pupils thus increases a tendency will be formed and a fashion will be set in the Muhammadan community for parents whether rich or poor to send their sons to schools and colleges until ultimately no parent, however rich he may be, will deem himself respectable who does not give his sons a good school or college education. I am aware that this half-fee system would entail some loss of income to the aided schools, but the Government may well continue to compensate the aided schools for this loss since the benefit accruing to the Muhammadan community will be very substantial."

"Another method in which Muhammadan education may be stimulated is for Government to give all possible encouragement in the public services to the few, all too few Muhammadans who manage to pass public examinations. Encouragement given to these individuals acts as an educational incentive throughout the community and gives an impetus to popular desire for further education. Another suggestion I would make and that is that the Government should appoint a separate staff of Muhammadan Inspectors who shall be directly and immediately responsible to the Director of Public Instruction and whose sole function shall be to encourage Muhammadan education. On a previous occasion I pointed out how a similar experiment was tried and proved successful in the Bombay Presidency. One thing in particular which a Muhammadan Inspector of Schools can do and which nobody else can, because the work requires so much tact and also sympathy with Muhammadan culture, is to bring within the sphere of Government recognition a number of private institutions in which the Koran is taught and no secular education of any kind is imparted. The number of pupils who study in these institutions is something like 25,000, of whom nearly 6,500 receive advanced education in Arabic or Persian. These men although trained in their special subject see Government so far as



(Mr. Zein-al-ahidin Salib; Mr. Ahmed Tassli Marqatayan.) [8th APRIL 1916.]

the arts of life are concerned. It will be a great advantage to the community if along with their Arabic or Persian culture they are induced to learn English so that with their knowledge of Arabic and Persian they may become useful and influential citizens. Or they may be taught some industrial art which will enable them to earn an independent living and thus become centres of healthy civic influence. We Mohammedans have, my Lord, a literature and culture of our own which will compare favourably with that of any other people of India or elsewhere. Moreover, Persian was the court language of India not long ago. As for Arabic, besides being the language of our blessed Koran, its value as an instrument of intellectual moral and spiritual development has been testified to by European scholars. Our culture therefore has to be brought out of its seclusion and connected with the main current of national life in this country. This may be done as I have suggested by giving secular education to those who are now educated purely in Arabic or Persian. Another and perhaps more effective way is to encourage Mohammedan students in our schools and colleges to specialise in Arabic and Persian literature. This will make English education more attractive. In this connection I would gratefully acknowledge the desire of Government to meet the wishes of the people in this respect for they have recently approved of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to affiliate the Presidency College to the Madras University in Urdu, Persian or Arabic in the B.A. Pass course and if the Arabic language and literature in the B.A. Honours. This is a step in the right direction, one which will harmonise English education in the eyes of Mohammedans with their own sacred and inspiring literature."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. M. ARABIA TASSLI MARQATAYAN:—"With your Excellency's permission, I beg to say a few words."

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member deserves thanks on the budget which has been so carefully prepared with due regard to the restriction on expenditure necessitated by the war."

"I may be permitted to invite the attention of Government to the following few points."

"Government have been liberal towards Mohammedan education and have been generous enough to direct that only half fees shall be levied on all Government schools for Mohammedan students. I hope Government will direct other educational institutions receiving grants-in-aid to levy the same proportion as is done by Government. I have once before suggested that, in lag Mohammedan centres, such as Trichinopoly and Madras, liberal grants should be given towards the construction and maintenance of hostels intended exclusively for Mohammedans, and I hope Government will not lose sight of that."

"Government was pleased to give a grant of Rs. 9,000 towards the construction of two Mohammedan girls' schools within the municipality of Nagapattinam. These schools are the first of the kind in the municipal and have been very successful. The schools are even now under-staffed though the two headmistresses are trained mistresses in the Robert Government Training School at Madras. They are repeatedly asking for additional hands. The estimated cost of the two buildings amounts to nearly Rs. 14,000 of which only Rs. 9,000 have been already available. Unless the additional sum of Rs. 5,000, which is necessary to complete the two buildings, is provided by Government, the buildings may have to remain half done, as the Municipal Council will not be able to provide the required fund from their ordinary resources. I am bold enough to say this, because the Council, which had some forty years ago made education free in all the municipal schools, has now resolved to levy fees. It is hoped that Government will be able to find this paltry sum of Rs. 5,000 without distorting the budget in any appreciable way."

"In previous years, I have invited the attention of Government to the necessity of opening technical, industrial schools to enable employers of technical labour to get skilled workmen. It may not be possible to open high grade schools like the Technical school at Bombay, but schools where elementary mechanics can be taught to enable children being trained as fitters may be established. Government are aware that oil and steam engine installations have been growing in numbers, and, on account of the want of skilled labour, many an owner of the machinery has suffered irreparable loss. I am also aware that the District Board of Tanjore has got a proposal to open an industrial school at Nagapattinam, and I hope that, even if it may not be possible to

SIX APRIL 1916.] (Mr. Akand Tambi Harshakar; Mr. Rama Appenagar.)

open and maintain a school at this time, when economy has to be practised, Government may, at least, direct the local bodies, such as the District Board of Tanjore, to take immediate steps for the opening of such schools by procuring some aid, though not on a liberal scale.

"I have often been rather pressing too much in regard to the necessity of providing accommodation for the Indian officers of Government, such as subordinate judges, district messals, tahsildars and deputy collectors, and other employees of Government. Government, of course, provided for the provision of accommodation to some officers of Government in the city of Madras. Though I had to oppose this proposal, it was only on the ground that the inconvenience and annoyance caused to the officials to the officers by the absence of such accommodation is greater; and that, therefore, measures should have precedence over the metropolis, and I request that Government will make systematic attempts for allotting a decent sum annually till the needs of each and every locality in the Madras are satisfied.

"I am not aware if my suggestion to request the Engineering Department to prepare programmes of work at least for Minor Engineering, in consultation with the landholders of the locality, was ever considered; and I request that Government will be pleased to give its sympathetic consideration to this request, which, if complied with, will avoid unnecessary delays and objections in carrying out the works of the department.

"I regret that Government is not able to make any provision for the drainage scheme of Nagapattinam and for the completion of the water-supply scheme at Tuticorin, and I request that these two schemes, which are the most urgent, so far as I know, be hurried out so early as circumstances will permit.

"One important question that I have to draw the attention of Government to, relates to the representation of my community on local boards and municipalities. Mussalman are not now having an adequate share in the public life and public institutions in this Presidency, in spite of their having a majority of capable and public-spirited men in a community which unfortunately remains in minority in point of population. Government have recognized this fact and tried to find a remedy for this evil at the outset. Our community has been given a fixed, though insufficient, number of seats on the Legislative Councils. But in order that this privilege may be of real use in developing the community and fitting it to take its proper place among the people of this Presidency and its proper rank in the Empire, it is necessary that the Government should go into the matter deeply and consider that more privileges should be accorded to them in local boards and municipalities. For instance, at one time there was not a single Muhammadan councillor in the Municipal Council of Salem and I had to interjilote thereon. No doubt there has subsequently been a change and one gentleman from my community was nominated on the Salem Council. But this is hardly sufficient to satisfy the community. One out of 24 comes to 4 per cent. Surely the percentage of members to the general population is several times that percentage. I have been pestered by leading gentlemen to ask for at least one-sixth of the seats on each local board or municipality being reserved for Muhammadans to be filled up by election from among Muhammadans alone. I would humbly press this request on Government as being clearly the just and antimaterially correct proportion to be granted to us. I hope therefore that Government would move early in this matter and take the necessary steps for meeting out justice and meeting in the development of a very loyal and important class of His Majesty's subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR :—“Your Excellency, this is the last budget on which this Council could speak. It may be conceded that we have tried our best to place our views before the Government for the better administration of the provinces. The last four budgets have been closely followed by us and the anxiety in my speech could be excused if I seek to give expression to certain conclusions I have come to. My Lord, I must say that our budgets have been not quite satisfactory during recent years. We had blotted balances during the first years and we expended a good deal without a clear grasp of the principles of distribution, but, when we began later to fix principles to some extent, the great world cataclysm—this gigantic war—broke out. We could not use much of our balances and had no fresh grants. Our preparedness to have all round deductions was put to the test with the result, in spite of many resolutions on our part these two years, in many branches of the administration, the expenditure reached could not and would not be sufficiently cut down

(*Mr. Rama Aggarwal*)

[8th April, 1916.]

though in some more useful and essential branches Government will readily effect them. My Lord, a budget if it is to be placed on sound principles must be divided into two parts, the essential and the non-essential. The essential portion of each head of expenditure must be the only charges in years of scarcity on the receipts. The balances over that must be first made available for such objects of utility as education, sanitation and industries. Luxuries such as buildings, reorganisation of services which would only augment the cost under any head and extra expenditure incurred during years of plenty must all give way before the primary duty of Government to meet the educational and sanitary needs of the province. It will not do to say that these are not lost sight of, but Government must be in a position clearly to plead that not one pie that could be spared for the more important needs has been taken away from them. Judged by these tests I submit, my Lord, that the budgets of the last two years when we had to cut short our expenditure owing to financial pressure have not been what they should be. The expenditure of each department arrived at in previous years has not been much reduced in any branch. We have practically seen that the discussion of the Financial Statement which is supposed to be a very high privilege is not of the least consequence at present. The Members who can duly turn the scale one way or the other are prepared not to worry themselves about the responsibilities devolving on them. This being so it is essential that before the budget is framed by the Government every care is taken to set down money for these useful heads I have referred to. The expenditure under the heads the Lord Revenue, the Police, Law and Justice—Courts of Law, Civil Works—Public Works officers (45-B) would seem not to have given way to any of the necessary demands of the province. In fact, the heads of Police, Law and Justice have grown in ways that are not very economically acceptable to non-official members as proper but in the teeth of their opposition. Re-organisations much pressed and accepted by Government as necessary are indefinitely put off while others unheeded of are easily budgeted for and given effect to. I have in my mind the hard-worked indigenous judicial officers—the district magists and the sub-judges,—acknowledged on all hands, by the Government and the High Court, to be overworked. The Government do not see their way to improve their pay and status. While for improving the pay and status of one set of officers Government will not wait for the report of the Public Services Commission, they urge the non-pollution of the report as a reason to put off immediately desirable reforms. I am only anxious to see that consistency should be the invariable rule and practice of the Government, and hence I urge that these deserving officers are given their legitimate dues as early as possible.

"The heads Education, Sanitation and Industries are the first to be cut down and during the last two budgets have positively been too much cut down even though the total expenditure has risen to about 100 lakhs for the province. In the year 1908-09 the budget of which was the basis of calculation for the Permanent Settlement the receipt was 560 lakhs and expenditure about 551. We had then provided 36.59 lakhs for Education, 28.63 for Civil Works—Civil and 12.43 for Scientific departments. Now with an expenditure of 700 lakhs 50.57 only are given for Education and 54 for Civil Works—Civil proper and Sanitation and 24.19 for all Scientific departments. It has also to be remembered that we have had an increasing grant given by Imperial Government since that year of 18.50 lakhs for Education and 6.55 lakhs for Sanitation. The following are the figures:—

	1908-09. LAKHS.	1914-15. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	116.18	127.54 (transferred to other heads of) 31.3.
Police	71.13	110.16 (got by trans- fer of 109.
Civil buildings	40	60 (defeating 4 lakhs, jump provision).

The above table shows large increase in expenditure under these heads. In Land Revenue while the revenue has increased only from 6.30 to 6.95 or 10.4 per cent., the total expenditure for the province has increased from 551 to 700 giving an



(Mr. Rana Appanah, Dr. Nayar.) [3RD APRIL 1916.]

"One further point I would like to speak on. Many of the complaints that reach our ears against the officers of the District. But we take care to bring to the notice of the Government only such of them as establish to our minds any *prima facie* case. When we do so Government should not expect too much of us. If it were capable of legal proof there is no necessity to approach Government. In such cases it becomes the duty of the Government to inquire and ascertain for themselves whether the statement has any basis and is true and then to take the necessary action to remedy the grievance."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NARAYAN :— "Your Excellency, it has been said that the main function of non-official members is to attack an official whenever he gets one within his reach and the annual budget debate is supposed to be an occasion for a general organised industry attack after the ground has been carefully prepared by utilising all the big guns of the non-official side in the shape of resolutions. The weapon that we use in a general attack is not steel, but gas. We discovered the effectiveness of gas long before the Germans ever thought of it. But it will be conceded from the official side that the gas that we use is perfectly harmless and non-poisonous. It might have a little surprise effect but the after-effect of it is refreshing. But this year we are not allowed to indulge even in this sort of warfare because with the advance of the war in Europe we were agreed that we were not to indulge in controversies, and when the clash of arms is going on in Europe we are reduced to an informal sort of attack."

"Being placed in that position, I should like to refer to one subject which has connection with what we are going to do after the war. There is consultation going on over, where as to what we are to do after the war to place ourselves in a better position, because it has been an undoubted fact that the war has been a blessing in disguise and it has given us an opportunity to reconstitute ourselves and to place ourselves in a better position for progress. A large committee of very influential scientists in Europe have discovered that Great Britain has suffered considerably in this war owing to her lack of scientific knowledge, not that there are not expert scientists in England; there are expert scientists in Great Britain as in any other part of the world, but there has been a lack of co-operation between the scientist and the ordinary man; there has been a lack of that knowledge and a lack of the spread of scientific knowledge to everyone whether he is a merchant, soldier, or a commercial man. There has been no abundance of that general spread of scientific knowledge and scientific man have come to the conclusion that Great Britain has suffered considerably. In a manifesto issued, which is published in the Times it is said: 'It is admitted on all sides that we have suffered checks since the war began, due directly as well as indirectly to a lack of knowledge on the part of our legislators and the administrative officials, of what is called "science" or "physical science." My Lord, if that is true of Great Britain, what must be the case so far as India is concerned? I am perfectly willing to admit that the British have advanced education in this country in an extraordinary way; they have even advanced scientific education, to some extent. In this connection I am pleased to think that the members of my profession—the Honourable the Surgeon-General will have the additional qualification that they were the Members of the Indian Medical Service—were the pioneers in many directions of scientific education in this Presidency. It was an Indian Medical Service officer who started the Telegraphic Department, another Indian Medical Service officer who started the Forest Department, a third started the School of Arts, and a fourth the Horticultural Society and so on. But in spite of all that the Government have done, when we take stock of our position as to how far we have advanced in science we feel it is considerably inferior to the progress made in Great Britain. When it is conceded that even the progress made in Great Britain has not been of much service in staying the onslaught of a nation which made science their main study, it would be conceded that it is time to take steps to improve our position."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said that it is fortunate that we are not able to see us as others are us although it is profitable to see how others see us. Here I have got a book published by an American called 'the Universities of the World' and in this he classifies all the universities of the world into four classes. I looked into it to see where we came in. As regards the first class, he says: 'This class

8TH APRIL 1916.]

(Dr. Nagar : Mr. Gordon Fraser.)

has for its purpose the discovery and publication of the truth. The schools of this class are devoted to learning and to scholarship. The laboratory and the library are their tools and observation represents their methods. They represent the most impressive form of higher education of modern times. We are told that this excellent class of universities is to be found in Central Europe. As regards the second class of universities we are told : 'The second class is the type which has for its primary purpose the development of character through the power of thinking. The aim is rather intellectual and ethical.' This class refers to Scottish and American universities. Then he goes on to the third type. He says : 'The universities of this type use scholarship and disciplined thinking as methods of creating men who are interpreted by the word "gentleman"—is when the intellect, the heart, the conscience, the will, and the aesthetic faculty are so blended and made harmonious that they become at home in every society.' For this class he gives the examples of Oxford and Cambridge. Then as regards the fourth class, he says : 'This class seeks to train men of efficiency; its members endeavour to make graduates who are able to earn their living.' Under this type he instances the universities of India, China and Japan. It is true that it is not always pleasant to have the truth spoken that our universities on which we rely too much are intended to train men to earn a living. That is an excellent and useful purpose. But when we come to reflect upon the effort our universities have upon the progress of the nation as a whole, we find that it is exceedingly low. If we are to accept the classification of the American gentleman, we must revert to the first type; but in the light of recent events, I hope that sanity will be exerted, because the first class of universities while they have worked for truth and placed truth before the world, have also produced graduates from whom the human heart has been eliminated. If you can, however, combine something of the first kind and the second kind or something of the first and the third, it might be more profitable to adopt. Eminent scientists in England who have formed themselves into a society have pointed out the great danger of allowing the whole community to remain without any working knowledge of science: they have pointed out instances of ministers of Government who did not know how large quantities of glycerine could be manufactured from lard and allowed lard to go to Germany. Glycerine is a constituent of lard, the highest importance of which was found out in Germany, because out of lard we get glycerine and out of glycerine we get bombs. If, therefore, obviously every man has not sufficient working knowledge of science, the community as a whole suffers considerably and must suffer considerably in its onward progress.

"Therefore, my Lord, I would suggest that our educational system should be remodelled. It is not possible for me to go into details but it must be so remodelled that every educated man shall have some common knowledge of ordinary scientific facts and the man must be as much ashamed of the absence of a knowledge of science as he is of bad spelling and bad grammar. Until you can bring the community to that state you can have no proper solution of our difficulties. In India we have so many proposals as to what we are to do. The unfortunate part of it all is that most of the reforms suggested are reforms in the methods of Government. I am afraid it is working at the wrong end. People will be governed by the sort of Government that is suitable to them. If you improve the people the improved Government must come; a deteriorated Government cannot stand for a moment. Our main efforts must be concentrated as to how to improve the people rather than to improve the Government. You may have this hall full of the representatives of the people, but that will not materially improve the condition of the country; you may have appointments for every educated man in India, but that will not improve the condition of the people. The difficulty lies rather deep and unless drastic measures are taken no real advantage can be secured. My Lord, whatever is done, I hope that the Government will keep it in mind that education should be so constituted as to have a real scientific basis given to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser:—Your Excellency's Government is fortunate in being able to place before the Council a national budget such as the present one. Considering the exceptional circumstances ruling during the past twenty months this is no mean feat, and it is a matter for congratulation that no drastic reforms are called for at present. What the future has in store we would not care to prophesy.

(Mr. Gordon Fraser.)

[Sew. April, 1916.]

"As regards trade the position fortunately is very much the same as in the case of the Government's budget. We have had grave and serious difficulties to contend with. These difficulties are likely to continue. Not only so, but the termination of the war will not bring immediate relief as so many appear to think but in my opinion it will be rather the reverse. In this respect, I can only repeat a warning I gave at the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce last December, that is, that the termination of the war will not clear our difficulties, but will rather intensify them. No one could foresee the effects on trade of the declaration of war and it will be equally impossible to anticipate the course of trade after peace is declared.

"The principal difficulties at present are in respect of steamer and railway freights. As regards the railways, the complete stoppage of the sea-borne trade in coal from Calcutta, which amounts to many millions of tons,—I have not got the exact figure—has thrown on the Indian railways the necessity of supplying coal from Bengal to the furthestmost parts of India. In consequence, produce has been held up in large quantities at the despatching stations owing to a shortage of wagons. That has been the common complaint for some months, but I am quite sure that the railway companies are doing all they can to mitigate the difficulty, and any complaints put forward have, to my knowledge, met with energetic and sympathetic attention.

"As regards the sea freights the position lately has improved very considerably and there is not the same squeeze for tonnage that there was some few months ago. The slack season is generally during the summer months and that has something to do with it. There is of course a shortage of vessels, but nothing like the extent to which it existed in the past. Freight, for instance, when the war broke out were 22s. 6d. As high as 31s. shillings has been paid about two months ago. But the rate today is 16s. shillings. That shows a vast improvement. In the case of goods to America, as much as 26s. shillings per ton have been paid. The absence of the sea-borne coal trade and the difficulty of obtaining steamers to bring coal from Calcutta at anything like reasonable rates has resulted in the rather curious position of Madras being probably the second cheapest bunkering port in the east.

"Indian agriculturists are in the happy position of growing crops for which there is great demand in foreign countries. There is hardly any difficulty in disposing of the total output of crops. At the end of a season it occasionally happens, as in the case of cotton, that supplies are carried over. But this is mainly due to two reasons. One is that the cotton is held in the hopes of securing higher prices. The second reason is that the quality of the cotton carried over is generally such rubbish that nobody cares to touch it. I have had experience of taking cotton at the tail-end of a season. You see the evils of the adulteration of crops very forcibly and very strongly in such cases. This cotton of poor quality eventually goes into consumption because it is in due course mixed with the new crop and sold as new crop. I would again commend to your Excellency's Government the great importance of improving the quality of the crops by pointing out to the ryots the advantages of improved methods of marketing and also the necessity of preventing adulteration—not careless adulteration but deliberate adulterations. Improvements in this direction would result in immediate benefit to the wealth of the country. In this respect, I would like to pay a tribute to the excellent work done by the Agricultural department of your Excellency's Government. The prices realized for crops and merchandise exported from this Presidency during the past year have been satisfactory, in spite of the difficulties of high freights paid and this proves the strong demand there is in foreign countries for the produce from this Presidency.

"I would like to endorse the remarks of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, which he expressed just now, in such eloquent terms, refuting the accusation that we, non-official European Members, are not in sympathy with the ideals and desires of our Indian colleagues. Had I the eloquence and gift of oratory possessed by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson you would hear my voice here more often. A great many of the questions that do come up are very difficult for us, non-official Europeans, to express an opinion on. We listen to the views of both sides and vote according to our conscience. I would not presume to address this Council on the question of the relative merits of wool, skins and monetary done or care to discuss questions relating to medical practitioners.

SEN APRIL 1916.] (*Mr. Gordon Fraser; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

"I further protest against the suggestion that has been made frequently that we, European Non-official Commercial Members of the Council, are not in sympathy with the efforts to promote the industrial welfare of the country. Probably one reason for the misunderstanding is that our sympathies generally take the form of action rather than of words. A case in point is the oil-pressing plant which the Government of Madras are proposing to erect in Madras, to give industrial oil-pressing a fair commercial trial. One of the difficulties that the Government had to contend with was the procuring of raw material, and more important still, the disposal of the products afterwards. I therefore undertook to keep the Government plant fully supplied with raw material and to take over any products of the mill, or anything that they want to dispose of, the Government charging a fair rate for the cost of manufacture. In this respect, I would like to mention that this particular industry has, in my opinion, a fair chance of success, and I shall be very happy to discuss the prospects of floating a company to take over the whole plant with the Government's permission. I would like to discuss it with any of my Indian colleagues who would care to interest themselves in this matter along with me. There is a great number of industries in Southern India which I would not care to touch simply because they would not pay. This is not due to any lack of sympathy with the general idea of promoting industries but to the fact that as commercial ventures, I do not think these particular ones would pay. There are many other industries which would pay and I would be happy to discuss them with any Indian gentlemen who are interested.

"I would like to thank your Excellency's Government for the sympathetic assistance you have rendered during the past twelve months in the very many difficult commercial problems that have arisen during the period."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"Under the present abnormal conditions created by the war, the Budget for 1916-17 cannot be said to be unsatisfactory. According to the new system of accounts adopted, the possibility of the grants for works carried out by local or private bodies without the intervention of the Public Works Department establishment, becoming automatically lapsed and a fresh allotment being made again necessary therefor, is avoided. Though there may not be much in this system adopted, it will no doubt, give rise to a great deal of convenience. The opening balance for the year 1915-16 happened to be 110.26 lakhs instead of 90.99 lakhs as was anticipated. In the forecast for the next year, the opening balance is estimated at 102.20 lakhs, receipts at 770.15 lakhs and expenditure at 778.14 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of 94.21 lakhs, with a deficit of 2.99 lakhs. As has been remarked in the Financial Statement, the balances in this province are indeed high throughout. There are several useful objects for which large sums of money can be very usefully and profitably spent and while such have not been adequately provided for, such accumulations of balances year after year cannot be said to be a matter of satisfaction. This year, it is no doubt necessary that these balances should be carefully maintained in view of the war and the help which this Government may be called upon to give at any time to the Imperial Exchequer to meet the severe strain on their finances due to the war conditions. The opening balance at the end of 1915-16 was 12.65 lakhs more than what was anticipated. The deficit will therefore be 7.95 lakhs against 15.16 lakhs with a closing balance of 102.20 lakhs instead of 82.44 lakhs, that is, 19.76 lakhs more at the end of 1916-17 than was anticipated, when the budget was framed last year. This shows that our closing balances have actually been more than what were first anticipated. In a normal year, such large closing balances cannot be said to be satisfactory.

"According to the additional taxation proposals which were announced by the Honourable the Finance Member of the Government of India on the 1st March last, the excess of revenue estimated to be realized under Excise and Income-tax will have to go entirely to the Government of India. These two heads of revenue are divided ones and the present arrangement with regard to them will result in interfering with the conditions of the permanent settlement made in 1911. Under the conditions of the permanent settlement, the Government of India have reserved the right to call for assistance from the provincial revenues in case of serious embourgeoisement in their own finances. It would have been more satisfactory had the Government of India not made it a condition that the additional portion of the taxation under the two divided heads of Excise and Income-tax should entirely be made over to them, and



(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

[2nd April 1916.]

had, instead, asked the Provincial Governments to make an adequate contribution from their resources. I, however, hope that this is only a temporary arrangement and that it does not amount to any undoing or upsetting the conditions of the permanent settlement. The total yield under extra taxation under license and income-tax in this Presidency is estimated at 12-65 lakhs of which the provincial share would be 6-45 lakhs. Under this arrangement, an annual assignment of 6-45 lakhs has become necessary to be paid out of the provincial funds to the Imperial funds from 1916-17. Though the income due to this enhanced taxation is not much under Kachin, it is high enough under the Income-tax. I believe, my Lord, that this aspect of the question will be carefully considered by your Excellency's Government after the abnormal conditions created by the war pass away and the normal conditions of things are restored. I hope that this large grant of Rs. 6-45 lakhs from the growing revenues of the province will not be insisted upon by the Government of India. I hope it is only a temporary measure and it will be continued only during this war.

Under Expenditure, though a retrenchment has been made in various directions, under general administration, it was largely increased. According to the budget of 1916-17, it is 1-5 lakhs more than what it was in 1912-13 in this province. Similarly, under Law and Justice, the expenditure in the province in 1912-13 was 38 lakhs, while it is estimated at 116-5 lakhs for 1916-17. Thus, under Establishment no retrenchment is sought to be made, while the crying demands of Education, sanitation and other measures of economical and social amelioration are not being adequately provided for. It is, however, gratifying to note that no retrenchment was made by this Government under Educational expenditure and that while all the other departments except that of Bombay have budgeted for a less expenditure under this head for the coming year, this Government have proposed to spend a little more during 1916-17. But under this small increase of expenditure for education purposes, nothing has been definitely provided for the expansion of elementary education and no scheme for opening new elementary schools has yet been framed by this Government, though the desirability of it has been pressed on the attention of the Government by the non-official members of this Council time after time. It is not impossible to make the expansion of elementary education more satisfactory by stimulating private effort and giving grants more liberally to aided schools, and affording educational facilities to backward classes.

In the Bombay Presidency there appears to be a system in vogue under which half the number of free scholarships allowed in the different standards of education are reserved to the backward classes. As a matter of fact it often happened in certain districts in that province that there were no applicants from the backward classes; and in such cases no scholarships are given at all.

It is demoralising in influence and in the interests of the so-called backward classes themselves it is not desirable that poverty should not be made the test and that the backwardness of the class itself should be made the passport. If a student is made to feel that he is educated as a matter of charity and as a matter of favour it surely demoralises him. It is therefore necessary that this matter should be carefully gone into.

Under Police, a large amount of expenditure has been provided for, for the improvement of the scale of pay of the municipal constabulary. The expenditure under Police has of late been increasing enormously with no corresponding increase or proportionate improvement in the efficiency of the service or the reduction of crime. Expenditure under Police in 1912-13 was 82-17 lakhs. In 1916-17 the budget estimate is 110-71. Thus there is an increase of 2-56 lakhs. It may be true, as the Finance Member remarked, that public safety is as necessary and important as public enlightenment and instruction, but it is a matter for doubt whether a huge increase of expenditure under this head is all that is necessary to make the service efficient and the department perfect. In view of the large expenditure under this head and the present condition of the department, it appears to be necessary that before any further amount is expended, a thorough investigation into the present methods of recruitment and working should be made in order that all the drawbacks and defects may be found out and remedied. This matter was brought to the notice of this Council more than once in one form or another during the course of these three years. In view of the large amount of money which this Government is

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Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

spending under this head and in view also of the enormous growth of expenditure and the unsatisfactory nature of the Police, it appears to be highly desirable that a thorough investigation should be made as to the causes of the unsuccessful nature of the department and the increase in crime, before any large increase in expenditure is made. It is, further, regrettable to note that, while under Medical, a large decrease had to be budgeted for, such large amounts of money should be provided for the construction of Police buildings during this year of financial stringency. The allotment in the year 1916-17 for grants to local bodies for sanitary purposes is also less. Under provision for grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes and for grants for minor sanitary works, there is a decrease of 6·15 lakhs and it is regrettable that a provision for grants under these necessary items of expenditure should be cut short by such a large amount. There is a small amount of Rs. 19,000 provided for new hospitals and dispensaries to be opened by local bodies with reference to the undertaking given by the Government in March last to meet half the initial and recurring charges of such institutions. This small amount is quite insufficient to meet the growing requirements under medical relief in this province. Considering the present financial condition of the local bodies and the great necessity for providing adequate medical relief to the people, it would have been more satisfactory had the Government found their way to be more liberal in this direction. It is impossible for the local bodies to undertake the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries unless the Government is prepared to provide liberal grants and give sufficient help to them.

"There is a great deal of increased expenditure in general administration not only in this province but also in the other provinces. This province has budgeted largely for an increase in expenditure. So, whatever may be the justification for an increase in expenditure on general administration, it must be admitted that, while care is being taken to strengthen the top-most part of the service adequately, nothing has been done to strengthen the lower grades of the departments. The whole service is made top-heavy. Efficiency is secured and the top is strengthened. But what I should like to see is the strengthening of the lower staff. I hope your Excellency's Government will consider this question carefully after the war passes away and see that the lower services are properly strengthened and looked after.

"There are large areas under the Agency tracts in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Odishwa, which are not being properly developed and adequate measures for improving them are not taken on hand in any seriousness. These large areas situated in the Agency tracts are very rich in mineral resources and large economic products. A development of these tracts and proper communications for opening them will greatly increase the material condition of the province. Though the Government have no doubt been providing grants for works in the Agency tracts, the measures at present adopted for opening them are found to be totally inadequate. I will therefore urge upon the attention of the Government to take this matter into their serious consideration realising the importance of opening the Agency tracts and improving the condition of the people thereof, so all such measures are sure to add greatly to the material condition of the province. Considering the importance of this question I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take adequate measures soon after the difficulties of war are over and financial conditions present themselves in a favourable light. I hope your Excellency's Government will take adequate steps in developing these areas, in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Odishwa."

His Excellency the President (interrupting).—"I must remind the Honourable gentleman that he has exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, a great deal has been done towards the development of industries. I hope that your Excellency's Government with your usual interest in the development of industries will see that greater steps are taken and maintain the justification that this Presidency has been ahead of other provinces in taking a greater interest on industrial matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have just a few words to say. Honourable Members have devoted themselves to the task of seeing themselves as others see them. There is, as I have already remarked on a previous budget, a considerable amount of dissatisfaction in the minds of the public with reference to the

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.*) [See April 1916.]

work of this Council and especially the part, the limited part which non-official members are allowed to take. There are various restrictions by way of rules and there are other difficulties to some of which I shall refer. There is an impression that too little work is done even though there is a great deal to be done—a great deal more of administrative and legislative work. We have had, however, very few meetings; we have had very few Bills and we have had very few resolutions satisfactorily disposed of. It is hoped that your Excellency would take steps to remove the restrictions on the scope allowed to non-official members to work and to make matters more promising for the future Council.

"Coming to the question of railways, I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Maibhead is not here but I shall mention a few facts which have been brought to my notice by several gentlemen as forming a great grievance with the public. There is the third-class passenger always with us. Though some steps have been taken to remedy the grievances of the third-class passengers still numerous are the grievances which are not redressed. To mention only two particularly disagreeable things. Third class coaches are awfully stinking and insanitary and they form unsuitable adjuncts to third-class carriages, especially women's carriages and I hope that early steps will be taken to remedy this defect. There is also the question of overcrowding in the trains. It has been promised that more and more rolling-stock will be provided and I want to draw the attention of the Government to that fact also. Then, again there is the question of crowding waiting rooms and platforms and absence of waiting rooms in many stations on branch lines. At several stations, for instance at Bode, it is only when trains arrive, third-class passengers are allowed to enter the platform with the result that women and children who enter the platform in a rush, get sometimes crushed."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (intervening):—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. Under rule 51, this is a discussion on the budget. A great deal of latitude is given to Honourable Members, but the question of overcrowding of trains can by no means be brought under the scope of the budget discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I shall indicate how what I have said bears on the budget. The budget is one which carries the entire salary of the Government including the salary of the Honourable Member. It is a part of the fortunes of the Honourable Members here to carry on administration for the greatest benefit of the country, including the benefit to be had of moving the railway administration. I request your Excellency's Government to take some steps to promote the convenience of railway passengers. I know what your Excellency's Government are already doing, but I hope that further steps will be taken."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The Honourable gentleman is, I suppose, aware that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart rose to a point of order. I have listened to the Honourable gentleman's reply to the point raised by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. Rule 51 to which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has drawn my attention is to be found on page 169 of the pamphlet and says—'The discussion shall be limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the financial control of the local Government and it will not be permissible to enter upon criticisms of Imperial Finance.' I am sure that the Council will allow that I have always given the widest possible latitude for discussion. The discussion today is an example that it has ranged very widely, beyond the rules. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart might, I think, well have intervened before; and if he had done so it would have been proper. I would ask the Honourable gentleman to bear in mind the rule that I have read out. I do not wish to impose any stringent restriction upon a debate of this kind, but it is not desirable to go into some of the details which the Honourable gentleman has gone into on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission I wish to point out that I will strictly obey the rule read out, and I shall not trench upon Imperial Finance. I must press upon the attention of the Government to give facility for overcoming the difficulty which we now find in certain railway waiting-rooms. I was going to request your Excellency's Government, seeing that we have district board railways and there is the Polonnaruwa-Pallocki line, to see that something is done in the matter of these waiting-rooms."

[28th April 1916.] (*For Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar*)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ That has nothing to do with the budget.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ There is no provision for it in the budget. This is a general discussion on the budget before the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ May I request your Excellency to inform me whether the omission to include it in the budget is not open to discussion.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ That will open the door for the discussion of everything that is in the budget and everything that is not in it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ My remarks follow English precedents under which omissions in budgets are criticised.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ That is a very ingenious argument, but it will not pass muster.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I should like to say a word or two in regard to forest matters. I congratulate your Excellency's Government on initiating the scheme of forest panchayats. In the case of Malappuram and other villages the panchayat is a success and I hope that the Government will push on the scheme. I wish to offer only one suggestion in that connection. The success of any forest panchayat will depend upon the extent to which the co-operation of leading non-official gentlemen is invited and obtained. It will be advantageous if your Excellency's Government will kindly issue directions to Collectors, deputy collectors and district forest officers to invite the co-operation of leading non-official gentlemen who may take an interest in this matter of organising forest panchayats.

“ In the case of leaf manure, we have had the opportunity of discussing that question some time ago. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlew then said, that Government would try and see whether they could not find a substitute for the green manure, namely taken from reserves and unreserves, by making the people take to the growing of green manure crops and direct Mr. Chidwick to carry on the experiment. Mr. Chidwick's note on the experiment at Attur has been forwarded to me and it has been proved that daincha will grow on the soil of Attur. It covers a period mostly taken up by dry crops in a place like Attur. Till now they have been growing one wet crop and one dry crop. It has now been demonstrated, that after the wet crops have been reaped, daincha could be grown during the two or three months in which they now grow cotton. No doubt, that might be grown and perhaps utilized for the next wet crop. The ryot will not be starving however for another six months, before starting the wet crop. It has been demonstrated that, as a matter of economy, the growth of daincha has proved successful. As a matter of economy the growth of daincha crop is not a sufficient substitute for the cotton crop. In these circumstances, I wish again to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that what is now wanted is that this heavy rate of expropriation for leaf manure in unreserves like Attur should be got rid of. In 1909, the Government said that the people could make use of the unreserve for green and green manure. But subsequently they changed a small rate. Then the rate went to Rs. 1, and at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Somasudra Pillai it came to Rs. 1, but last year it again went up to Rs. 2. Hon'ourable Members will remember the resolution that agriculture should not be hampered, but still there is this anomaly of high expropriation for leaf manure. There are two courses open. The more dangerous is to convert the unreserves into reserves, leaving nothing for the people. That is trying to cure a man of a disease by curing him of his life. The more feasible plan will be to consider how to prevent the evil of people taking the produce from the unreserves and carting it to distant places like Trichinopoly. The best thing to do is to put the unreserves under the organization of the panchayats of the neighbouring villages bearing the panchayats to take the produce from the unreserves.

“ In this connection I may mention the question of goat breeding. Goats form a very important portion of the agricultural stock of the ryot for manure purposes. I hope that the Government will provide special goat-breeding blocks in their various forests. The Native States do provide such blocks and their agriculture is being amply rewarded for such care.

(Mr. Narasimha Aggar; Mr. Subbarajulu Raddigar.) (BRS. APRIL 1916.)

"Coming to the question of alkali matters, especially local option, I would point out that the Government said that they would consent to appoint expanded committees and to give them some work. I hope that these expanded committees would soon come into existence and I hope that the policy, which the Hon'ble Dr. Nagar passed, and which is a sound policy, of giving the municipalities the entire income from and control over the liquor shops would be adopted, because they would not be unduly restricting all the drinks, as they would lose the revenue while at the same time they would also take care about the location of such shops. As regards the Cocacola shop on which I have recently interpolated, a complaint was made to the Government, but the complaint has not been attended to and I hope that the Government will attend to it. It is very necessary that these complaints are properly attended to by Government till the Government decide to leave them to be arranged by local committees.

"In the case of Mohammedan education, I wish to point out that Salem is particularly backward. Salem Mohammedans have desired me to make representation to your Excellency's Government, so that steps might be taken for giving greater facilities in the matter of education. They have also asked me according to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Ahmed Yamin Mersakkyar, to make a representation that greater facilities be offered to them to enter the municipal council by nomination or election. At present there is only one modern there but they want two. I would take this opportunity of suggesting that the Subordinate Medical service under local boards should be provincialised, and freed from painful and useless restrictions. No doubt, we must have a certain amount of control over medical establishments. But it does not mean that we should interfere at each stage: it does not mean that if the medical officer imposes a fine, the local boards should interfere. I do suggest that some inducement might be offered to enable qualified medical men to enter local board's service.

"Lastly the Local Boards and Municipal Acts will soon come up for discussion and amendment. It is hoped that the public will be afforded great facilities in all matters of local self-Government, and the Government will realise that such a step will mean an increased development of the people and also increased knowledge on their part, which is not a thing to be lightly treated, as it will tend to make the work of Government more easy and more effective. The duty of Government, in these circumstances, is to widen the franchise and to see that the franchise is more properly exercised and the representatives of the people are given more scope for doing the work of the country. Such an important duty as that of improving the capacity of the people is a sacred duty. It is a duty which falls not merely on the shoulders of the people, but also on those of Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU RADDIGAR:—"Today we have arrived at the end of our term. It is appropriate, therefore, that I should avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to our sense of gratitude to your Excellency and your colleagues in Council for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to us throughout during the deliberations of this Council. It is no doubt true that the Government often disagreed with the views of the non-official members, and often the disagreement caused despondency in us. But that in no way seriously disturbed our confidence in the best intentions of Government; nor did we need any assurance from the Government of those intentions. But, all the same, such assurance was vouchsafed to us on behalf of Government in a most sympathetic manner about this time last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said—"There is always a temptation to make the reply as forcible and effective as it can be. Allowances must be made for this human weakness of official members in putting forward their arguments in this Council. At any rate the non-official members may be quite sure that we do listen very carefully to the argument addressed to us, and that they are not lost sight of even in those cases where the resolutions are not carried." The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said—"We are obliged to look at questions from different standpoints and effect proposals which to Honorable Members may seem to have much to recommend them. The point is that we do not neglect any suggestions made. Every one of

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(Mr. Subbasinga Reddygar.)

then is examined and all those that we think should be passed are taken up and presented to a conclusion with vigour.' That has been a very comforting assurance. That being so I leave leave to make a suggestion.

"Of the numerous resolutions that have been apparently rejected by the Government in this Council, in respect of a lot of them the Government have conducted further inquiry and examination and as a result of such inquiry and examination carried out the suggestions contained in the resolutions. May I, therefore, suggest that it will most enhance the prestige of Government, the prestige of the Council and the prestige of the non-official members in this Council, if instead of rejecting the resolutions off-hand as they are now being done, their consideration be deferred or the Members making the resolution are informed that the resolutions might be revived or moved later pending further examination and inquiry into the subject matter of the resolutions in the meanwhile? I venture to think and believe that this suggestion may be found feasible and practicable, and as such I pray it may be adopted.

"In compliance with the custom which makes speech-making imperative at the budget debate, I beg leave to make one or two more observations.

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the Municipal and Local Boards Acts are to be amended in the near future. The need for that amendment has manifestly arisen in the case of the municipalities from the steady and fairly quick progress the municipal administrations have made since the passing of the present Act. While the taluk boards have likewise made progress, I am not quite sure that they have manifested the same enthusiasm for progress as the municipalities have done. The reason must be obvious. Although as a matter of fact, municipalities, especially more advanced municipalities, are still kept under unnecessary restraint, there is no denying the fact that the municipalities here as a rule enjoyed greater freedom from official restraints than the taluk boards. The result is they have gathered experience quicker and progressed quicker, for the natives must hold good with institutions as with individuals that greater freedom of action means greater chances to err, therefore greater chances to gather experience and to improve. I need hardly say that taluk boards as at present constituted do not command the same freedom, do not command, therefore, the same chances to err and to improve. Every movement of theirs is watched and controlled by the district board to which they are appended and to which they are subordinate. Besides, ordinarily a taluk board member is more liable and more prone to official influence and therefore is more liable to official restraint than an average municipal councillor. To improve the status of a taluk board and to bring it as near as it may be found practicable to the status of a municipal council, I would suggest that the taluk board should be freed from the control exercised over them by the district boards, and that the control of the district board should be converted into one of mere supervision, similar in all respects to the supervision exercised by the Collector in the case of municipalities. This must necessarily involve increased powers and increased responsibilities in the taluk boards. I am aware that the suggestion will introduce complications regarding the true functions of a district board. But the question has to be faced some day or other, and the sooner it is done the better for the interests of local self-government.

"The next observation I wish to make will relate to agriculture. I come from a district which is purely agricultural. My district, therefore, owes a debt of gratitude to the Government for the establishment of an experimental farm at Palur. The farm has done much useful work, and a lot of demonstrative work is being done. But that work by itself, although done with great enthusiasm by the staff in charge of the farm, falls far short of the possibilities that can be feasible and practicable that the staff could well be made to go round the district to carry on demonstrations in important agricultural centres in order that the ryots in the neighbourhood might be given opportunities to learn from such ocular demonstration improved methods of agriculture. To this end the secretary of the South Arcot Agricultural Association addressed the department some years ago. But the department replied to say that with the limited staff in charge of the farm it was not possible to send round any of the staff to teach ryots by means of demonstrations. I do not think I will be making

(Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy : Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, J. [28th April 1916.]

too much of Government if I request them to pay early attention to the need for demonstration all over the district in order that a knowledge of improved methods might be widely diffused among the ryots. The proper remedy is to appoint a staff in addition to the farm staff where there is a farm working, whose duty will be to go round the district to establish demonstration farms in various centres with the help of the ryots and teach them agriculture by means of demonstrations.

Before I resume my seat, your Excellency, I feel it my duty to offer my felicitations to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the successful manner in which he has minimised crime in the South Arcot district and in the neighbouring half-a-dozen districts by establishing the two criminal settlements of Veppur Pancham at Kammampuram and Kappampuliyar. The future possibilities of these settlements must be very great. These Panchams in the settlements, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart personally knows, are a very intelligent class of people. They are placed under the care and supervision of Salvationists, for no other agency has come forward to take charge of them in spite of the efforts of the Government in that behalf. These Panchams are Hindus by religion and they are proud of being Hindus. My earnest recommendation to Government on their behalf is that special instruction may be issued to the Salvationists to be definite in manner as the Government may deem fit to adopt, to avoid proselytism. Far be it from me to suggest that there has been any attempt at proselytism. My reason for the recommendation is simply my earnest wish that nothing should happen to disturb the peace of the settlements which have been established after immense toil and trouble.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri :—“As one's official life draws to a close, it is apparently a pardonable weakness to be sentimental and even autobiographical. We have been bidden this morning more than once to try to see us as others see us; and the Hon'ble Mr. Mayer began with a playful allusion to the general antagonism between officials and non-officials in this Council. I have been trying since then to figure myself as I appear to my official colleagues. I plead guilty, sir, first of all to being an educated India, although I would plead in mitigation of the sentence that I am a moderately educated Indian. For I am not a lawyer, although I have a vague recollection of having received a certain amount of lecturing in the Law College when a number of amiable professors were trying—I am afraid in vain—to inducticate me in the mystery of the legal profession. I have been trying to modulate my voice and use it with my non-official colleagues. But I have not failed to realise that I am in some ways differently situated from the mass of them. They are the elected representatives of some constituency or other, but I enjoy a position of comparative freedom. I have now and then tried to see what it is to enjoy that freedom. I have let myself go on occasions, and tried to take a more detached view than perhaps one would expect from one who ordinarily mingles himself on the side of the non-officials as detached, that it has been my privilege to observe the growing cordiality and the mutual respect and forbearance between the officials and non-officials in this Council.

“On this day when the vigilance of the custodian of order is somewhat relaxed, it may be open to me, in accordance with venerable custom, to speak on matters connected but remotely with the budget. I mean, on this occasion, not to speak about education at all.

“I am referring in the first place to the question which must occur on this occasion, to everybody who has been working in this Council. What is the result of the labours of non-officials? A somewhat pessimistic view has been presented to this Council with which I must express some difference on my own part. It is true that as regards extended achievements our results may be poor. We have only spoken, grumbled, complained; we have moved resolutions, lost them and bravely moved other resolutions. Nevertheless, has it been altogether labour wasted? I do not say so. I am free to confess that a great deal of good has resulted even from our work. Suggestions apparently rejected have, however, gone home and borne fruit,—not entering the Council directly but otherwise. Questions unanswered rather early in the Council have, however, been taken up and upon investigation have led to the remedies desired. On the whole, I am glad to acknowledge, your Excellency, that in this Council the general atmosphere is one of cordial respect and good-will. I

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

wish that I could say the same thing and share the same credit to the influence of non-official opinion elsewhere in the administration. For instance, in the sphere of the district administration one regrets to notice some falling off in this high standard of mutual respect and good-will. The work of district boards shows that there is still great room for improvement in this direction. I remember two years ago the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddyar brought forward, and this Council agreed to, a resolution suggesting to district officers the desirability of meeting representative men in the district frequently, and holding periodical conferences. I am not aware of the result that has come out of that resolution. No official paper has been published, and from the enquiries I have made, I am led to think that matters are very much where they were before that resolution. I do not wish to say much against district officers. Your Excellency, I have, in the course of my experience, such as it is, seen many of these gentlemen. I do not at all wonder that the heart of England goes out in pity and in pride to these officers, who in remote places are struggling against mosquitoes and hyenas keeping up the high standard of administration. I remember, in particular, one of the district officers, whom I used to know well, the late Mr. H. O. D. Harding in Trichinopoly. I remember many conversations with him. On this occasion, I think it is necessary to pay a tribute to the great capacity he had of loving and being loved in turn. On the occasion when Mr. Subbarayulu Reddyar moved his resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Horne drew what I then thought, and still think, was a somewhat idyllic picture of the district officer spending most of his time out in the fields of remote villages calling with a familiar call the ploughman from his plough and speaking to him essentially on matters concerning rural economy. I thought that picture at the time, although Mr. Horne asserted it was true, was very far from being in accordance with facts. Various reasons are given for this. But one thing is clear that the district officer, for one reason or another, is being removed more and more from his duty of visiting the villages and knowing the conditions of rural life at first hand. Secretariat control and files of official despatches and other things are mentioned as coming in the way of the Collector's most important duties. But, it is true, your Excellency, that it is not every one who is gifted with the sympathies of Mr. Harding. Many others who would wish to do good would require to be provided with a channel more or less official, or semi-official if you please,—by which they can be brought into contact with gentlemen of light and leading in the locality. You cannot always choose the best men; you are strangers; you cannot know the good from the bad. But if there were a general process of election approved by executive order and the Collector is told that he should consult in all important matters certain people chosen by that process of election, I am sure even those who are not so gifted with the heart and sympathy of Mr. Harding, would prove most efficient and popular district officers discharging the primary duty of bringing the district administration more and more into touch with local feeling.

"Your Excellency, in our great epic, the great Sri Ramachandram, the wisest of rulers, as he was likewise the best of men, put away his wife, who was a paragon of chastity and widely loved, upon no other ground than that she had been suspected of infidelity. He knew the truth and yet he took this extraordinary step. What was the reason for it? He thought that in the ruler it was not sufficient to be right, to be noble and pure, but it was essential that he should be known and acknowledged to be pure and noble. Where that public acknowledgment was wanting the ruler fell short, to that extent, of perfection. This is perhaps an extravagant ideal to preach in these modern days; but epic and stories have a way of drawing out those morals for our benefit. Whether Sri Ramachandram and his character appeal to my European colleagues in the same way as it appeals to me or not, I make bold to exhort them to imitate this ideal, to some extent. It is not enough to be good and pure and loving. It is essential, it is essential, that they should be known and acknowledged by the people to be all these. Self-righteousness in an administration no less than in an individual is a vice always to be fought against. It is never too late to mend. May I ask the Madras Government to publish something which will tell the people what has been done in the case of the Collector of Trichinopoly. I have no doubt that proper action has been taken. Let us know it. People have a right to know. When they know, the Government will have the satisfaction of having done their duty."

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(Mr. Chidambarama Mahalingam.)

[SIR ARTHUR.]

The Hon'ble Mr. E. CHIDAMBARAMA MAHALINGAM:—“ Your Excellency, On this occasion of stock-taking, if I may say so, not only of the financial aspects but also of all aspects in general of our administration I wish to make a few observations, which I sincerely hope and trust will receive the very earnest attention of the Government, as they have had hitherto.

“ On the budget itself, I would suggest that so far as those grants to district boards are concerned, some general principles should be evolved and the grants given on those principles both by this Government and the Government of India. Excepting that one suggestion, I have only to congratulate the Honourable the Finance Member on the very fair budget that he has given as this year, and I hope that better times will come early in the future.

“ Now turning to speak on general topics, the topic that comes to my mind foremost is the recent decision of the Government of India regarding the Mysore-Kannambadi dam and reservoir, which affects the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in particular and the Province in general, about a sixth of the land revenue of the province being dependent upon the income from these districts. We expected on such decision at this time. The Government of India's decision has, if I may say so, come about like a thunderbolt. Immediate action on the part of the people as well as of the Government is absolutely needed in the interests of the Province. I sincerely hope that the co-operation of our Government of which we have had evidence in an ample measure already would be coming to us in a greater and greater measure in seeing this wrong redressed.

“ Coming to minor irrigation distribution, as I said three years ago progress has been either stationary or very slow. For instance, when I was discussing yesterday my motion, which was accepted with certain modifications by the Government, about the conversion of rivet dams into masonry dams, I thought that the Government were in general agreement and that we did not misunderstand each other, that the Government were quite aware that the landholders under the existing extraordinary circumstances thought of committing themselves to this agreement in the way of choosing a necessary evil and not in the way of doing anything for which they had any responsibility. But I was surprised when the Hon'ble Colonel Ekins took that opportunity to say that the landholders were to some extent right in giving from their pockets something which they ought to do. As I said yesterday, I shall once again enter my emphatic protest against that attitude which I never expected from the Government. I hope we shall have an assurance from the Government, from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, that that was not really so. Looking to the very difficult circumstances in which they are placed practically is a position of standstill for years together and seeing that there is little or no hope in the way of improving the existing conditions in the near future, the landholders have thought it advisable to commit themselves not only to bear the cost of these dams but even to indemnify the Government against loss. That only shows the extent to which the Government have been slow and remiss in rectifying the state of things, and the extent to which public feeling runs in this direction. I hope the Government would early declare that this would be made no opportunity to shift any burdens which ought in fairness and in justice to lie upon their shoulders to the shoulders of landholders. The Regulation of 1915 clearly lays that duty on the shoulders of the Government, and I am sure that your Excellency's Government have not the least intention of deviating from the position which the law lays down and which the Government's own application of the law lays down.

“ Thereafter, whenever I had an occasion, recommended the compiling of a Land Revenue Code for this Presidency. I have always observed it fell on deaf ears. And when I am sure in these important matters the Government are in a position to help, real reform does not come in. I hope, however, that so far as this is concerned some better and early attention will be given and this counsel given as opportunity to legislate on and to approve of the principle on which the Land Revenue administration is carried out that a Land Revenue Code for this Presidency will be accomplished not in the near future. I should at last expect the Bill of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hanumanji Acharyar which helps to redress to any direction the grievances in land revenue matters will be viewed with favour by your Excellency's Government.

[Sri Aroa 1914.] (*Mr. Chidambaramdas Madhwar*; *Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*.)

"So far as the means for carrying traffic from one part of the country to another is concerned, I wish to make one suggestion. The Buckingham canal in many places is practically deserted and not improved or maintained at all. I should respectfully suggest to your Excellency's Government that looking particularly to the difficulties of transit that are very often experienced, that would be a cheap and really serviceable way of improving the means of carrying on traffic from one place to another. Especially when we see that whatever we have is being neglected and neglected, in the interests of the poor conditions of this Province I would urge that before going for more and more railways the existing communications should also be maintained and every attention paid to their being maintained in a proper condition.

"As regards the minor ports, I hope your Excellency's Government have been bestowing the attention which the importance of the subject deserves. I trust that something substantial will come out of the examination that is going on in that direction.

"As regards the reduction of search fees, I hope your Excellency's Government will be able to make some headway and provide people with such facilities as can possibly be provided under this heading and try to see that, as far as possible, every sale and mortgage is given a chance at the cheapest cost possible, to be as complete as possible and as free open to subsequent attacks as possible. That will be fulfilling the real purpose for which the Registration Department exists.

"As regards the shiketi administration I wish once again to suggest earnestly the trial as an experimental measure at least of the fixed fee system in some select areas.

"I hope and trust that the village panchayat legislation kindly promised to be taken on hand will be taken to hand at an early date and some real advance made possible in the rural economy of the Province.

"I wish also to advert to the necessity for some real encouragement being given to improve the prospects and to better the conditions of aided education, not only elementary but also secondary, in this Province; and I am sure that will go a great way in spreading education much faster than would otherwise be the case if education is carried on only by Government and local board agencies.

"I am sure that this Government will always view with sympathy some impetus being given to the indigenous systems of medicine which the Government of India have already begun to show and have promised.

"I have often heard suggestions made by my honourable colleagues in this Council that the district boards are not really needed. I wish to say from the little experience that I have that they are really needed and that they serve a real and useful purpose in collating information and laying down guiding principles of action for the several taluk boards in the particular area. I really believe that such a central agency is really necessary if we are to expect these local bodies to progress uniformly and in the proper direction.

"Before I close I have one more remark to add and that is with reference to the remarks of my friend on the left side (the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser). He said he could see very little in the matter of the conversion of mud dams into masonry dams and that was the reason that he could not take part in the activities of his Indian colleagues in this Council. I would only remind him that the conversion of mud dams into masonry dams has a great deal to do with the keeping of the yield as well as the quality of the crops produced in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I wish to make a few observations on the financial condition of our Province. The Provincial Settlement of 1911 marks a notable change in the financial relations of the Local Government and the Government of India. It was then recognized as a correct principle that growing heads of revenue should be assigned to the Local Government in place of fixed assignments of revenue. From the 1st April 1911, Forest revenue and expenditure became wholly Provincial and income-tax received from Public Works Department was also divided between Imperial and Provincial though a fixed assignment of 3.5 lakhs was made from Provincial to Imperial for that purpose. The conditions of settlement were also materially altered with a view to increase the stability of Provincial Finance. As observed by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fetherston Wilson in introducing the Imperial Financial Statement in 1911-12: 'It will also, I trust, be a measure of

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real decentralisation and administrative reform. It will give Local Governments a more abiding interest in managing and directing their own resources; it will greatly reduce the occasions for interference by the Central Government; and it will stimulate provincial independence and self-reliance; the Budget for 1916-17 presented to this Council on 5th April introduces a departure from the generally accepted principles of finance in so far as the sum of 12.50 provided under income-tax and a sum of 35 provided under Excise by reason of additional taxation are wholly made over to Imperial revenues. So long as the Excise and Income-tax are divided heads, the Local Government is competent to suggest and improve these resources by all legitimate means. It does not appear to be reasonable or fair for the Government of India to appropriate the whole of the income amounting to 6.45 lakhs, realized by taxation. Though the income derived from additional taxation is shown as divided under heads Excise and Income-tax, the whole of it is again made over to the Government of India as a recurring compensation payment on account of provincial share of the extra Excise and Income-tax taxation. Additional taxation has been imposed on account of peculiar conditions which war has brought about and we all hope that they will be removed shortly after the termination of the war, when the necessity for it is no longer valid. If the Government of India required any assistance from Provincial Revenues on account of any embarrasment in their own finances, they could have asked a contribution from the Local Government without requiring thus to make a compensatory payment of 6.45 lakhs on account of the income derived by additional taxation. It is still more unfortunate that this compensation payment should have been treated as a recurring item instead of a non-recurring one confined to this year on account of the conditions of war. I trust that representations will be made to the Government of India and that these anomalies and inequalities will be removed.

Madras contributes a larger proportion of its revenues to the General Exchequer than any other Province in India and it is found to be largely due to the mistaken economy adopted by the Local Government in the administration of Provincial Revenues. The large accumulated balances of our provinces have contributed to the unfair treatment which Madras received at the hands of the Government of India in the Provincial Settlement of 1911. When the minimum obligatory balance to be provided by the Local Government is only 30 lakhs, there was no necessity or justification for allowing larger balances to accumulate. The surplus balance which was 120.07 in 1908-09 gradually increased till it came to 2,858 in 1912-13. Though it has declined from that year, a sum of 2921 has still been provided for in 1916-17. Out of this 2081 represents surplus balance consisting out of the non-recurring grants given by the Government of India for specific objects of expenditure, but 4 lakhs is allowed to be appropriated for other purposes. Including the 4 lakhs referred to above the balance at the end of 1916-17 will still be Rs. 90. I am glad that the Government have begun to realize the evils of this system and I trust that they will not allow such balances to accumulate in future years. The result of the system is stated by the Honorable Finance Member to be that "our balances are high throughout, but this is hardly a matter for satisfaction since there are many useful objects on which we could spend our accumulated funds. We are obliged, however, to hoard these funds in order that we may assist the Government of India to meet the severe strain on their finances which has been produced by the war."

There is another circumstance with regard to our finance which deserves careful consideration, namely, the increase in the receipts and expenditure of this Province. The Provincial expenditure, in this province, has been increasing at a more rapid pace than the Provincial receipts. The main item of receipts is Land Revenue and it was from the 1st April 1902 that the Provincial share of Land Revenue was raised from one-quarter to one-fourth. Considering the receipts and expenditure from 1908-09 to 1913-14, the normal year before the war, it is found that the receipts increased by 20.1 per cent, whereas expenditure increased by 44.2 per cent. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the Government should take early steps to place the finances of this Province on a more stable footing by asking for a revision of the settlement or by obtaining larger grants from the Government of India.

The income realized from this province under all heads of revenue distributed by provinces including that raised by local boards exceeds 1,700 lakhs and when

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distributed among the people, it exceeds Rs. 4 per head. The incidence of the Land Revenue collected in this province, which is a tax like any other tax, is higher than in any other major Province of India and land in this Province cannot bear any further taxation. The increase of assessment at every periodical settlement of revenue must, in the long run, affect the agriculturists and make them poorer still. There is no doubt, whatever that the agriculturists are in a poor condition in this Province; and an economic inquiry conducted by sympathetic officers of the Government will reveal the true state of things. It is unfortunate that there is no maximum fixed for the enhancement of assessment at every re-settlement. The representations made by the people concerned by petitions or memorials, or orally to the officers concerned, by resolutions passed at conferences or by discussions in the Legislative Council have generally proved fruitless. An agriculturist is not allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own labour nor of the improvement effected at his expense and he must always be ready to hand over a portion thereof to the public exchequer. It is, I venture to suggest, a wrong principle for the Government to compare themselves with private landlords and try to make as much profit out of and as possible. I strongly urge that the land revenue policy of the Government must be altered, so as to suit local conditions and so as to effect a just and equitable distribution of the burden on land. If your Excellency and your Excellency's Government should undertake and carry out any measures calculated to improve the lot of the agriculturists, you will earn the lasting gratitude of the people of this country.

"The re-organisation of the subordinate judicial service has been under consideration for some years and we were informed only the other day that 'the proposals have not yet been forwarded to the Government of India owing to the financial situation created by the war.' Before we can appreciate the action of the Government in keeping these proposals to abeyance during the present war, it is necessary to inquire whether the Government have adopted the same principles of economy in dealing with other departments of public service. Though I have gone through the budget as carefully as possible, I am not satisfied that the Government have adopted the same procedure in the case of some officers of other departments. We were informed the other day that the Government did not intend to wait until the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission before submitting proposals to the Government of India for the re-organisation of the survey establishments in the higher ranks and for the increase of their pay as recommended by the Survey Committee. It was not even stated that these proposals would not be considered during the continuance of the present war. The present war has not precluded the Government from making a lump provision in the budget for the re-organisation of the Agricultural Department. There has been found a difficulty in providing in the budget for 1915-16 and 1916-17 for three new Deputy Directors of Agriculture with decent salaries, rising by annual increments and in making additional provision in 1916-17 for an Assistant Director of Agriculture and for a temporary Assistant Director of Agriculture. The war has not prevented the Government from increasing the expenditures under Police by 5-05 lakhs nor has it prevented them from giving or continuing allowances to some officers of the India Khansdani Service. I am confident that if the Government only wished to do so, economies could have been effected in various such directions.

"I would also urge that the Government should, under the present conditions, exercise considerable caution before embarking on a scheme for the construction of quarters for Government officers, as suggested by the Hon'ble Ahmad Tambi Munsiffkayar. We were informed by the Government the other day that the total expenditure on residences for Government officers up to the end of 1914-15 was Rs. 35,17,845, that the rent realised that year was Rs. 33,316 and that the net loss debitable to Provincial was Rs. 50,712. Any capital expenditure incurred by the Government for that purpose would only necessitate the postponement of various schemes for the improvement and expansion of Education, Sanitation and Medical relief.

"The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Munsiffkayar has, in the course of his budget speech, drawn the attention of the Government to a question of a constitutional character, i.e., the separate representation of Muhammandans on local bodies. One of the chief defects of the Morley-Minto reform scheme is the separate representation of Muhammandans in the reformed Legislative Councils. Though we congratulate

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the members of the Muhammadan community on the excellent selection made by them of their representatives in the Council and though our Muhammadan representatives were uniformly co-operating with their Hindu brethren in all matters placed before the Council, I would strongly appeal to my Muhammadan brethren not to ask for separate representation on local bodies and to your Excellency's Government not to pay consideration to these suggestions and not to take any steps in that direction.

"We have been an additional member of this Council associated with your Excellency's Government from 6th January 1913, when we took our oath of office and as this is the last meeting of the present Council, I may be permitted to make a few remarks upon the work done in the past and to be done in the future. The work done by the reformed Councils during the last three years—say six years—has, on the whole, caused some disappointment. We have, it is true, been afforded better opportunities than before for moving resolutions on matters of general public interest or on the budget. What has been the result? Very few resolutions were accepted even in a modified form and that, when they did not materially affect the policy of the Government. In a number of cases, when the resolutions were pressed to a division, they were invariably lost, only with a single exception that is in the resolution asking for a postponement of the Madras Irrigation Bill during the war. It was somewhat disappointing that in a Council consisting of a non-official majority, it was not possible to have even a reasonable resolution carried by a majority. It is due to two reasons: (1) that the majority is not an effective majority and (2) the representatives of the European and Eurasian communities have not been able to see eye to eye with us regarding various questions of importance placed before the Council from time to time. We are often questioned among ourselves whether all the resolutions moved are so unreasonable or unjust as not to deserve the support or sympathy of our European colleagues in this Council or whether the latter proceeded on the assumption that the position taken up by the Government must always be correct. If the reformed Councils are to have any real effect on the administration of the country, it is essential that your Excellency's Government should take early steps to have the Councils reformed so as to secure real and substantial non-official majority.

"I am constrained to give expression to my feelings of thankfulness to the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and to the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser for their having given expression to their feelings of sympathy and support towards the legitimate aims and aspirations of Indians and for the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson having given an assurance that he would in future try to study the problems placed before the Government by his Indian colleagues. I am sure that if that course is adopted by the European or Eurasian non-official members of this Council, it will lead to better understanding and it will produce better results in reforming the present methods of administration.

"It would have been noticed that non-official members of this Council who spent considerable time, labour and thought in bringing before the Council certain resolutions on matters of general public interest, did not hesitate to withdraw resolutions, when an inquiry was prompted by the Government or even when the Government promised to consider the matter. If they did so, it was on account of a feeling of helplessness that if they pressed the resolutions to a division, they would be rejected by the Council and that they might not secure the chance of any reform coming into existence, as the result of such inquiry or consideration. One may naturally ask as to why the Government hesitate to accept resolutions even in reasonable cases, when the resolutions are mere recommendations and when they are not binding on the Executive. It is a question for the Government to answer.

"We have also found from our experience within the last three years and more, that the Madras Government have been always unwilling to accept suggestions made to the Council for the appointment of committees of officials and non-officials to consider several important questions. Suggestions have been made for the appointment of such committees to inquire into the resources of local bodies, the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, to frame a scheme for the expansion of elementary education and the like. All the resolutions moved for that purpose were rejected and the only inference that I can draw is that there is some reluctance in the minds of the members of the Local Government to the appointment of such mixed committees. We find from the proceedings of the Councils of the sister provinces of Bombay and Bengal and sometimes in United Provinces, that the Governments of those

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Provinces had no hesitation in appointing committees for such purposes. I find it difficult to understand why our Government should have any hesitation in appointing mixed committees for such purposes.

"I have also found some hesitation on the part of your Excellency's Government in having a non-official majority in the Enquiry Advisory Committee, though such a course was approved by the Government of India in their circular letter, and also in providing for adequate non-official representation on the Sanitary Board.

"I sincerely trust that your Excellency's Government will introduce appropriate changes in the present methods of administration and that the new Council will meet under more favourable conditions."

At this stage the Council adjourned for short interval and resumed at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur P. KRISHNA PURANI.—"Just at the close of a chapter in the pages of this Council, it may be permissible in a representation of the people to indulge in a few general reflections.

"My Lord, whether one would have it or not, the thought of the great war which is fraught with such grave and far-reaching consequences to the welfare of mankind and true civilisation is never absent from one's mind.

"Though storms of the war are raging with undiminished fury in distant India, truly said the Chancellor of the Bombay University in addressing His Excellency Lord Hardinge, 'you leave behind you India almost enjoying the benefits of peace, none united thus ever offer more than a year and a half of the war, in loyalty to the Throne of the King-Emperor, united also in paying to you on your departure from our shore a homage of heart-felt gratitude and affection. . . . in recognition of courage, magnanimity and wisdom, devoted to the service of the Empire and humanity.' The Vice-Chancellor eloquently pointed out on the occasion that 'the people of India can understand and appreciate the excellence of an unblemished career of administration, but the most perfect administration that can be devised will fail to touch the imagination, unless it is embodied in personality which can call forth loyalty that is based on affection. The highest such of British administration would be hopelessly lost if actual administrators are not themselves true to the British spirit. It was therefore a happy coincidence that, when Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress visited their Indian dominions with their message of hope, the interpretation of that message fell to Lord Hardinge. How faithfully he has striven to give effect to His Majesty's parting message to this land! It has been the great good fortune of India that, when the time came which was to try all men and all nations, Lord Hardinge was at the helm of its affairs. To him it was granted to be the instrument of welding together India and the British Empire in solid unity and resolute co-operation in the great struggle which has surrounded the whole Empire to an awful conflict along its wide frontiers. In all this the personality of Lord Hardinge has exercised commanding influence. India believes, and we believe, that this welding is not merely for the day of struggle, it is for all time! I only wish that they had trusted and availed themselves of the sagacious of His Majesty's Indian subjects to carry the flag. Our own Presidency under your Lordship's inspiration and lead has played no inconspicuous part in this co-operation and effort for the victory of the flag. 'We are poor, frail, human creatures, and we go away,' says an English writer. 'But it is true that this flag of a thousand years has been the noblest friend of all mankind that the eyes of man can look upon. In all the strivings and yearnings of multitudes of men it has been on the side of everything right.' 'It has', he says, 'for the honour of the spoken and the written word, for the greatest good of the greatest number, for spreading as wide as can be the field of human happiness, for the unselfish pursuit of the good of all mankind, for humanity in all climes and for the stopping of cruelty everywhere.' And our faith that this vision will be redeemed and justified by the British administrators has been deepened by the terrible crisis through which the Empire is passing.

"We in this Council have striven during the term in our own humble way to be helpful to the Government to promote the happiness and contentment of the people entrusted to their care. We have to acknowledge the favourable courtesy with which we have been treated by the members of the Government in this Council. We have not often succeeded in impressing the Government with our views. But we

(Mr. Kama Pillai)

[28th APRIL 1916.]

have some instruments of reform in various directions to be taken on to further industry and effort. I believe we will have better luck in future, as the true conception of the noble mission is of the British rule broadening and preparing the minds of all the responsible officials and as our own knowledge and method are improving and the 'motif' of our action is beginning to be perceived and understood.

"I may refer to my resolution for committees of non-official visitors to the emigration depots which has been lost. But it reveals a state of affairs which no self-respecting people or Government with a principle and policy should tolerate for a moment.

"The indentured system has been condemned and is destined to go. Its iniquities have long been before the public, though some members have not yet fully seen it in all its enormity. But when the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that the abuses we complain of were to be found more in connection with the unindentured labourers that are taken to the Straits Settlements and other places, and that the Government had no power to enter these camps, it really revealed a deplorable state of affairs.

"Some of the Honourable Members cannot bring themselves to believe that we could feel for the emigrants, but that we move in the matter only to serve the vested interests of agriculture and they are also of belief with all the evidence adduced to the contrary that the emigrants returned fat and prosperous. Old prejudices die hard. Nevertheless, the non-official members of this Council, both European and Indian, are interested in the industrial and agricultural development of this country, as well as in the moral well-being of the labouring classes. We will not rest content with the present humiliating conditions under which the emigrants are taken to the Colonies. We will not allow the Government to rest till the Government assumes all the power necessary to see that no labourer leaves this shore under any inducement and false hopes. I wonder how would our Colonial friends feel if the conditions are reversed. Now we have had a budget of grievances against our Colonial brethren, but it is really more humiliating to us to know that they have a free hand in recruiting labour in our country without any control of the Government. I recognise the goodwill, and I welcome the sympathy of the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert. Only on this occasion, I omit the name of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring; I know he is a man of large sympathies; he has once helped us to defeat the Government. I hope he will see the mistake he has committed in thinking that we were meddling in trying to interfere with these people who emigrate to foreign shores. We are not against emigration. Let there be emigration, but not of people who are beggared, cheated and taken under false promises and false promises. Let people go out freely and come back with the experience of the world and with any money that they can earn by their labour. But we do not want our countrymen to be taken abroad and returned to us as so many moral wrecks. If I return to the Council, I will bring this question up again and again until the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew gets tired of it and gets the law amended so as to enable us to enter the camps which are something like cattle-sheds. They may be in good sanitary condition, but I have no doubt that the people are treated somewhat like cattle. That is the complaint. The Social Service League of this city are trying to get permission to enter the depots to advise the young women and women who may be misled to go away to other countries in the hope of reaping harvest of gold. I was told by a very big police officer—I know the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart would never doubt the word of a police officer—that a father could not get admittance into the depot to see his young son on the eve of his departure from the place. This sort of condition must be changed. I am glad to be assured of the help of the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser and the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, and I am sure also to gain the sympathy of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.

"My friend by me (the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar) reminds me that my time is almost up. I shall be content with one or two more observations.

"During the last two years the Government have been appointing non-officials as labour board presidents. We are thankful for that. We are also thankful for the forest panchayats that have been established. I am sure that so long as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is in charge of the department and Mr. Davies the special officer is allowed to proceed with that business, more forest panchayats will be started and worked. People must be encouraged to feel that there is no fear from the meddling officials, as Sir Francis Spring would put it.

8th April 1916.] (Mr. Kamesa Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;  
Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.)

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has referred to the village police. If it is appreciated at all, it must be under the panchayats. If you get the panchayats established, I should like to have the village police under them.

"As regards the Arms Act, it is the complaint everywhere that you would not trust the people even now after all the hard work they have done and will gladly do in the service of the Empire. There is a sort of feeling of depression followed the eagerness to serve and co-operate with Government, because the Government are not trusting them even in this hour of their need. Why do you not allow us to defend our own flag? We call it our flag; we hope to progress and grow under the British flag. Why not give the people a chance to serve the Government? Why do you not trust us? This is a very undesirable feeling to prevail among the people. I hope your Excellency's Government will take steps in this matter in order to remove this impression and to make the people believe that you have trust in them and that they would not suffer in future.

"Your Excellency, this is the last meeting, and if I exceed one or two minutes your Excellency will excuse me. I want to point out the excellent relationship that has existed between the official and non-official members in this Council, and even outside it. Your Excellency would have rejoiced if your Excellency had seen the excellent social conditions that have been existing among Muhammedans, Christians, non-Mahomedans, Christians and others in the luncheon room every day (laughter). Your Excellency would be pleased to hear that we have free luncheons at the expense of one of the Honourable Members at every meeting. Not only the Honourable Members are given free luncheons, but also those reporters who have them all free. That is quite in the Hindu spirit. And all this we owe to the spirit of the new reformed Councils. We cannot forget the kindness with which your Excellency treated us at Ootacamund when we came there for the summer.

"With these words, I wish to conclude my remarks. It may be my last speech. I feel the satisfaction that I have been instrumental in some way or other to bring about good relations between officials and non-officials. I feel I have served the best interests of the Government and of the people by my humble industry, by my questions and by my resolutions. I have failed very often. But if I come again I will bring forward all the resolutions which have been lost and which I know deserved better fate."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I rise to a point of order. Under rule 31 the remarks as to luncheons are not an order."

The Hon'ble Ling Bahadur B. NARASIMHACHARI "SARMA :—"I rise to congratulate your Excellency's Government and the Honourable the Finance Member on an increased provision during the coming year for the advancement of education and agriculture and the improvement of the scientific and miscellaneous departments, and well may the Hon'ble Sir Harold Smart take credit for his liberality when the attitude of several other Local Governments in this respect was juxtaposed by way of comparison. I am also thankful that the development of the agency trusts has not altogether been lost sight of during this period of financial stress and strain. The Local Government has also justified its reputation for caution in that it has been able to budget for a deficit of but 2-80 lakhs after providing for an increased expenditure of over 2 lakhs under Land Revenue and Police. The present is not the stage for a detailed criticism of the provisions of the budget; but now that the term of the Council is drawing to a close, it may not be inappropriate to invite the attention of the Council and your Excellency's Government in particular to certain broad outstanding features of the administration and finances of the Province. But before doing so, may I be permitted to allude to a subject dear to my heart and of great importance, viz., volunteering. I am an old soldier who shouldered a gun in the eighties as a member of a volunteer corps (and I am sorry that the administration is much more conservative now than it was 50 years ago), and well may I tell your Excellency how proud we were that Indian gentlemen were some of the best shots in the regiment. Now I wish that the educated men of this Presidency had been able to serve their beloved King, the Empire which protects them, and the land they live in in the valiant struggle now going on. There can be no true reform in any direction unless this mistrust is replaced by confidence in the people, and I sincerely trust that



(Mr. Narasimhachari Sarma.)

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your Excellency would secure for us a recognition of the rights we possess in common with our Anglo-Indian brethren, whom I like to have to heartily congratulate on their recent success.

"It is now a little over ten years ago that I entered your Excellency's Council and have served therein ever since with a break of three years, and taking a pardonable pride as being the oldest non-official member, the question has naturally occurred to me as to whether my brother members and myself have been of any real use to the country. I remember the long weary days but full of excitement and interest when we sat for over a month discussing the provisions of the Estates Land Act; the same feeling of utter helplessness came over me and my non-official brethren then, that is now discernible with an ostensible non-official majority. But I cannot join, my Lord, those who brush us aside as being perfectly useless and even harmful, for at least in cases where governmental interests and policy are not supposed to be involved, we have been able to make some impression both on the legislative and the administrative machinery and we shall always remember with satisfaction how we have been helpful in getting justice done to landholders and ryots alike in at least a few cases and in modifying the forest policy of the Government. But, my Lord, when the essential are looked at, how regretful it is to have to confess that we have been a colossal failure, and in some instances even harmful, by helping the bureaucracy to wield despotic sway under the protection of a Council with a non-official majority and an Indian Member of the Executive Council. When I took part in the budget of 1906-1907 the provincial revenue was £90, it is now £70, the expenditure was then 478 and it is now 746. The revenue has increased by 60 per cent within two years at the rate of 2½ lakhs a year, and how have we succeeded in apportioning this huge sum between social objects? Land Revenue, Law and Justice, Police pensions, brick and mortar and statistics have swallowed up between them more than 140 lakhs, the police expenditure alone having doubled itself and being accountable for an increase of 58 lakhs. It is small wonder therefore that non-official members of the Council and the general public are unwilling, being the most heavily taxed people in India as they are, to further tax themselves, having absolutely no control over the expenditure of the Province. We have nearly the same number of arts colleges, fewer secondary schools, but one Engineering College now as then, substantially the same number of technical and industrial schools. The Training College at Rajahmundry has been abolished and has not yet been replaced; the Ceded Districts College is yet to come into being. In manufactures we are practically at a standstill, cotton twist and yarn exported was during the quinquennium ending with 1905-1906 102 lakhs and was 101 in 1906-1907 and it was 105-84 in 1913-1914. Leather manufacture and the oil industry have made no progress though we export 5½ crores of the former and 4-33 of the latter. The leather export is gone to the war. Experiments are to begin in silk under practically non-expert control; the Government of which is so ready generally to follow expert advice has thought it unnecessary to import such experts for industrial purposes; pencil-making, oil-refining and glass-making have flourished under the guidance of civil and mechanical engineers. We are impatient idealists, impractical men when we ask and vote for an additional expenditure of a few lakhs for institutions of vital importance to the economic prosperity of the province.

"Let us take the services and what do we find? A responsible Government, taking an interest in the children of the soil and aware of the discontent produced by a monopoly of the higher offices by a particular section of the community, would be expected to make an intelligent forecast of future requirements and make provision therefor. And yet in the case of a new department such as the Department of Agriculture where no semi-political questions arise, no provision could be made for the Indians for want of men. There are relatively fewer Indian inspectors of education now than before. The Government do not propose to wait for the reorganisation of the higher ranks of the Survey Department until the Public Service Commission's report is published and considered, but propose to deal with the recommendation of the committee which considered Indians unfit for the higher ranks, recommended their partial exclusion and an increase in the European cadre with larger emoluments. And a resolution recommending the improvement of the condition of the Provincial Service was considered premature and improper pending the considerations of the same report. The amelioration of the condition of the subordinate judiciary has been

[27th APRIL 1916.]

(Mr. Karambhisawa Serna.)

talked of from long before I entered the Council. Nothing has been done yet, but compensation was felt justly payable to the higher officers in other departments. We have made absolutely no impression on the theory of our incompetence to hold high office in our own country. We are steadily losing ground and how can we plead our competency under the present system to safeguard the interests of the Indian community? The only ray of hope is that our non-official European brethren in the Council are beginning to take an active interest in the proceedings of the Council and when they express a question with rigorous honesty their sense of justice and fair play will triumph and may come to our rescue, or they may correct the error of our ways. We therefore welcome the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser who have expressed their deep sympathy with our aspirations and their true active co-operation in future. There is a tendency noticeable, my Lord, to extend the doctrine of privilege and exalt the virtue of secrecy. No question of war or peace, no imposition of tariffs or customs duties, no relation with native and foreign states or of large policy exclusively come within the purview of the discussion of Provincial Government, and I for one fail to see why the non-official members should not be taken into the confidence of the Government and full facilities for procuring information given to them before any schemes or changes are resolved upon in purely domestic matters.

"It struck me as rather strange that the papers relating to the licensing board at Calcutta should have been deemed to be confidential when they were laid on the table of the House of Commons months ago. It may be, my Lord, that greater good would be done if the members of the Executive Council had more leisure to evolve beneficent schemes for the future and not be content with leading a hand to mouth existence. When I interpolated as to whether the passenger traffic has not increased between 1905 and 1912 from 16 to 42 millions in the South Indian Railway and from 30 to 32 millions in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in which the goods traffic has been comparatively stationary while there has been an enormous increase in the traffic of the Deccan-Suppur Railway and North-Western lines, the Government stated that they had no information and did not care to obtain it; how could it be possible to watch the interest of our railways and traffic requirements without a little more active interest taken therein? Then again the answer was in the negative to another interpolation as to whether the Government have a scheme to provide each village in the province with at least one school and what its cost would be; for a proper expansion of primary education more secondary schools, colleges, inspectors would be wanted and without some intelligent anticipation such expenses would always be found impossible for want of trained teachers, even if money be forthcoming and a proper apportionment of the funds available can never be made. Without a reorganisation of the revenue establishment and the policy underlying it the increased pay which would have to be provided for karamas, munshi, taluqars, not to speak of the higher officers, would absorb all the increase in the revenue and we shall only be wringing revenue with one hand from the poor ryot to be spent on establishments with the other. The resources of the people being exhausted in one direction, there would be no accumulation of capital for increased taxation, no money for improved educational institutions.

"I would respectfully suggest the formation of committees of non-official members to deal with the various important heads of revenue expenditure, that the Government should furnish such committees all the information available to the member in charge of the portfolio, that there should be full and complete discussion of all schemes and changes before they are resolved upon with or without the consultation with the Government of India, that there should be an intelligent anticipation of the future and provision be made thereof chiefly by the training of Indians to take their proper place when the occasion arises, that the theory of the incompetency of the Indian should be abandoned and no close class provinces be created.

"I would therefore respectfully suggest (1) that the Finance Member should be relieved from his other duties and be given time and leisure to devise schemes for improving the finances of the Province and reducing its unproductive expenditure for enabling him to take a more detached view than at present and to better resist departmental pressure;

(Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma) the President; Mr. Gidman.) [8th April 1916.]

(2) the formation of committees of non-official members to deal with the various important heads of revenue and expenditure;

(3) that the Government should furnish such committees all the information available to the member in charge of the portfolio including certainly such as may have a bearing on the personnel of the administrative machinery;

(4) that there should be full and ample discussion of all schemes and changes before they are resolved upon either with or without consultation with the Government of India;

(5) that there should be an intelligent anticipation of the future and provision should be made therefor and chiefly in the direction of training Indians to take their proper place when opportunities occur and schemes are matured and ripe for introduction;

(6) that the theory of the incompetency of the Indian should be abandoned and no class preserves be created.

"My Lord, neither the people nor their representatives can consent to more revenues being raised without an effective control of the expenditure, and I hope your Excellency's Government would recommend a more effective representation of the people and control over finance.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the people must be ready to pay more for water when the cost of a new irrigation scheme demands it and I have been preaching to the people the same, but no advance can be made unless there is a statutory limit to the water-rate in respect of existing irrigation. I would further advocate the recognition of the principle that the province should be allowed to embark on protective schemes so long as the province is not a burden on the rest of India. I would earnestly plead for the construction of new buildings from a loan account and not from current revenues, and that local self government be made real by giving the people full and adequate control thereof. I heartily join those who urge the necessity for a larger and more representative Indian element both in the Senate and Syndicate of our University and for the appointment of an Indian Vice-Chancellor."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The Honorable Member has exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kalidasa R. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA:—"The Mahomedans should be given an adequate representation secured to them on the local boards and municipalities if necessary by a statutory Act, but I would appeal to my Muhammedan brethren not to ask for a separate electorate. I shall conclude, my Lord, with asking for a more active interest in the City of Medina, its development and extension and the improvement of its health, by the construction of townways, the elaboration of building plans and prohibition if necessary of wet cultivation there and the increase of its wealth by the improvement of its trade and manufactures."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GIDMAN:—"Your Excellency,—In regard to one of the various questions which have been raised in the course of this debate I should like to make a few remarks. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has referred to his speech to the assembly of charging high rates for land-measure in reserves. I presume that he referred to the Ater taluk. That was a question that the Honorable gentlemen raised some months ago in a resolution; and as a result of the discussion on the subject, Mr. R. A. Davis has been sent down to Ater to regularise the position. He will consider and report which forests are sufficiently remote and of sufficient value, that they should remain under the Forest Department and therefore should be constituted as reserves and also which forests should be under the control of the Revenue Department as unreserves. In regard to the unreserves he will endeavour to arrange for their management by panchayats for the supply of local wants. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar says that manure had is a local want. This, however, is a matter for investigation. My information is— I do not vouch for its correctness—that the want is chiefly from the ryots of Trichinopoly delta. Now, that is a matter which Mr. Davis has been instructed to consider and report upon. I may mention that the appropriation of forests not useful for anything else than land-measure purposes is about to be tried in the Chingleput district. The Board

San Asram 1916.] (Mr. Gillman; Mr. Gordon.)

purposes to set apart regular coupes for leaf measure so as to prevent the promiscuous cutting which takes place at present and which is so much responsible for the depletion of the reserves. If that experiment proves successful, it will be very much extended.

"I note that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred approvingly to the progress made with regard to forest panchayats. I am also of opinion that a great step in advance has been taken. Although we are only now in the commencement of the movement, I should say that there is every sign of progress. I may assure Honorable gentlemen that we all welcome the co-operation of the non-officials; we get considerable help in the matter from the villagers themselves; and that help is increasing as time goes on. And I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai that he need not in the least fear that we are going to have middle-class officials in the forest panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANROW :—"There are a few points which have been raised in this debate which it is necessary for me to briefly touch upon. It will not be possible to dwell upon all the suggestions and other matters which have been alluded to, and I shall only refer to one or two.

"As regards the *mulaperiar* question in the South Canara district, the Bill has been postponed indefinitely till after the war, and I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope of its being taken up till after the war is over. It is not our desire to postpone it; but it has been the policy of the Government that any matter which is considered controversial should be postponed; and this subject has been held to fall within that category.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser referred to the progress of the Agricultural Department and laid stress upon the prevention of adulteration. The prevention of adulteration is of course a difficult matter. It is intentional adulteration in a great many cases; it is owing to the ignorance of the ryot of his own interests. As an illustration of this, the efforts made by the Agricultural Department to control and prevent the cultivation of the inferior class of cotton called *pradisi* in Tinnevely may be mentioned. This is a species of cotton imported by some philanthropist from the Central Provinces a few years ago. It gives a rather larger return but of inferior quality. The ryot saw the immediate advantage and he was quick to seize it. The final result will be that, mixed as it is with other cotton, the general selling price of Tinnevely cotton will be lowered and in the long run the ryot will lose. That is merely an example of the short-sighted adulteration which is carried on, and the only remedy I see for the evil is a general diffusion of education, and specially education on the disadvantages and dishonesty of adulteration. The Agricultural Department is doing what it can in that direction, but necessarily it is a difficult and slow process.

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao referred to the question of medical relief and suggested that local bodies could not open hospitals unless the Government helped them with money, and that the Government should open them. But I may say that a great step in advance was taken a year ago when the Government agreed to pay half the cost of all new hospitals opened by local bodies. That is a very considerable concession, and I hope it will be availed of by local bodies.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has already referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's remarks as regards leaf measure. In that matter the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar might have given us a little more credit for our having been proved to be right and might have admitted in a little more clear terms that he had been proved to be wrong. In May 1915 his contention was that green measure could not be grown in Atur. He now admits that it can be grown. He has therefore gone back on his original view. But he says that, though it can be grown, it will not pay. On that point I find in a note to which he himself referred—a note by the Director of Agriculture—the following sentence: 'from an examination of the local rotation of crops it ought not to prove very difficult to work in a crop of danks, and therefore it does not seem that there is any insurmountable difficulty in growing green measure crops in Atur although, of course, some years of steady work are needed to establish the practice thoroughly.' That is the position. We hope, by sending emissaries to point out the disadvantages of cutting forests and spending large sums on outage, and the practical advantage of growing green measure, to develop this practice.

(Mr. Currier, Sir Shamsud Dnyar.) [See April 1916.]

"As regards goat-browsing, we cannot help the ryot very much. The rearing of goats is very much an industry in itself, and the ryot will, I am sure, in a great many cases have to make his own provision. We must choose between the goat and the forest. If you are going to have the goat you must give up the forest. I am told that there is a picture hidden away in the Board's office, a picture representing an offer by some one of the last trees in Southern India for the consequences of the goat. That was the last remaining tree, the goats having eaten all the rest, and that last tree was being sacrificed. That is the last stage which the goat question will assume if we adopt the suggestion of those who wish to allow the goats to go into the forests in South India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayala Golliyar spoke of the advantages of agricultural demonstrations and asked us to send round the villages some of our staff at the Paler ferns. That is a point which the Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture will very gladly consider. I am not in a position to say whether it will be practicable, but it is a point which certainly will be considered. As our staff has been increased, we are able to consider these suggestions much more than we were able to do two or three years ago when the District Association approached us and when we had to refuse their request.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar has dealt with the extent to which the district officer is cut off from communication with the people of the district. Now, there is something in that; there is a great deal in it; the district officer is tremendously tied to his desk and I think the view expressed in this Council about three years ago as to the extent to which he was free to move about his district was a very wise one. That is particularly due to the growth of business and also due to the growth of enquiry in this Council. We all realise how important it is that a Collector should have intimate knowledge of the district and its people. One important point in this connection, a point to which I attach great importance, is to avoid constant transfer of the Collector from one district to another so that he may have time to know his own district and its people and also the various officers who are working under him. I am also much impressed by the great advantages which oral communication has over written communication. There is nobody who has done more than your Excellency in being that point before all of us. There is an enormous push which a subject receives by personal discussion and oral communication. So far as possible, I think all district officers should keep that point in view.

"Your Excellency, I do not know that I need refer to any other question. The Hon'ble Mr. Kama Pillai has promised that if he comes back—I hope he will—he will return to the charge of emigration. And the only thing I will say is that we will welcome him back and welcome his co-operation and will be glad to give him the advantage of seeing for himself the camps over which we have control so that he may satisfy himself whether the people are treated there as cattle and so on. I shall be delighted to have his co-operation.

"I have only to express my sense of the admirable temper in which the non-official Members have borne the official answers and the official opposition to their resolutions. We cannot, of course, accept all the resolutions, because if we did we shall be constantly changing and obsoleting our policy and system. But the discussion of the resolutions always leads to fresh consideration which undoubtedly brings up fresh lights and in many cases the fresh ideas which are put forward in the discussion do germinate afterwards. As I said last year, the Government are really open to conviction; and I do not think that the non-officials suffer from the refusal of the Government to allow any fresh light to enter their minds. They allow it to enter as far as their capacity permits. I always welcome the advantage of the suggestions and criticisms of those Honourable Members who have studied the subjects and bring before us their views in regard to them."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—Your Excellency,—any one who has listened to the speeches which have been made by the non-official Members must have been struck with the note of despondency and gloom that prevailed in many of the speeches. I am not sure whether this feeling of pessimism is not in some measure due to a sense of the approaching dissolution of the present Council (to-morrow). With bodies as with individuals it is by no means unusual that in their last moments they should consider what they have been able to achieve and compare them

SUN. APRIL 1916.]

(Sir Shaukani Aggar.)

with what they hoped to achieve and accomplish. It is also natural that we should feel that the sum total of our achievements is very small in comparison with all that we desired to do. That is by no means a feeling only shared by the non-official Members of this Council. I believe it is shared by officials also,—from the 2-parting Viceroy down to the humblest official. We all realize that the wheels of Government do not move fast enough even for the official mind. It is no wonder that the Honourable non-official Members, who do not perhaps realize the limitations under which we have to work and the difficulties which we have to contend against, should be struck rather with the delay in the accomplishment of the desired objects than with a sense of what has been actually done. I am sure that if the Honourable non-official Members compared the present state of things with what used to be the state of things before the Council reforms, they would be struck with the amount of influence they are able to exercise over the Government. I have no doubt that the Honourable Members who spoke in a contrary sense have persuaded themselves into the belief that it is not so. But, nevertheless, I am convinced that an cool reflection, they will be able to perceive they are able to bring to bear a very considerable amount of pressure on the Government and exercise a great deal more influence upon their deliberations and decisions than the non-official Members of the Legislative Council, prior to the days of the Minto-Morley reforms. Speaking as one inside the Council, I may be permitted to say that there is not one single question which came before the Council in which the attitude of the public is not fully taken into account and considered before any decision is arrived at.

\* Passing from these general observations to the remarks which have been made in connection with my own special department I would like to observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Karambha Raja was not justified in condemning local self-government as a misnomer. I am not concerned to urge that local self-government cannot be advanced further or that it may not admit of improvements in this direction or that direction. But to say that it is a misnomer, is, it seems to me, an exaggeration, however pardonable it may be under the conditions in which the speeches have been made this afternoon. Speaking for myself, I may say that it has always been my endeavour to devote as much power as possible on local bodies and to interfere as little as possible with their action. Honourable Members of policy much more often have been consulting local bodies on important questions of policy much more often than we used to do. The Hon'ble Mr. Karambha Raja made various suggestions with regard to matters concerning local boards. He suggested a revision of the relations between the taluk boards and the district boards. Some Honourable Members were in favour of practically abolishing district boards. And there were other suggestions made with reference to matters which are likely to engage the attention of the Government in connection with the amendment of the Local Boards Act. I do not think it would be wise on my part to be drawn into a discussion on any contentious question on this occasion, but I can assure Honourable Members that all the various suggestions which they have made this afternoon in connection with the amendment of the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act will be most carefully considered.

\* There is one subject, I know, in connection with the administrative working of the district boards, which from the various accounts I have received forms a subject of complaint and grievance among taluk board presidents, and that is the relations of complaint and grievance among taluk board presidents. That is a question which has not of the engineering establishment to taluk boards. That is a question which has not, been absent from my mind, and I can only assure the Honourable Members now, that I should be very glad to find a way out of the difficulties which are complained of by taluk board presidents with regard to the control of the engineering establish-

ment.  
\* The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tamsi Narakkayar pressed for the reservation of a certain proportion of seats for his community and he pleaded for a better representation of the Mohammedan community. Once again, I can assure him that we have always been anxious to secure on local bodies due representation of the Mohammedan community. We have always taken into account as far as possible the numerical strength of the Mohammedan population in an area and considered what ought to be their fair share of representation in the local bodies, and in filling up seats it has always been our endeavour to give due recognition to the claims of the Mohammedan community to an adequate share of representation on those bodies.

(*Sir Sivasami Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.*) (SUN APRIL 1916.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tanti Menakkeyar wished the Government to expedite the Negapattin drainage and the Tuticorin water-supply schemes. We have furnished information in answer to certain interpellations as to the present state of the schemes. The Tuticorin water-supply scheme, the main scheme, is held over for the present. The minor scheme is being carried out. We are anxious that the town of Tuticorin should be supplied with a protected water-supply as early as possible. As to the drainage scheme of Negapattin, I am afraid it must await the termination of the war. I am sure that Honourable Members will be prepared to make full allowance for these obstacles to the realisation of many municipal schemes which we have sanctioned and are anxious to carry out.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madhayan urged the Government to do something for keeping up minor ports in the Tanjore district. There are two ports in the Tanjore district whose condition is engaging our attention, the port of Karaikalavand in which the Honourable Member is particularly interested, and the port of Muttupet. The condition of both these ports and the question as to what facilities should be provided for making them useful to the merchants there are engaging our attention, and the subject is still under consideration.

"With regard to the question of the fixed fee system raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madhayan, the Government have made a statement upon this question in answer to a recent resolution. There is not much to add to it.

"I think I have answered all the remarks which seem to me to call for a reply."

"The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—Your Excellency,—I should like in the first place to offer my warmest thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinna for the most excellent proposal he has made in the course of his speech, that the Finance Member should be freed from all his duties and given time for the gestation of ideas and schemes for improving the finances of the Presidency. If the Honourable Member will bring forward a resolution to that effect I shall promise him my hearty support (*laughter*).

"Before passing to the financial aspect of the debate, I wish to offer a few remarks on some of the points taken up in some of the speeches of Honourable Members regarding the departments under my portfolio. I cannot pretend to reply to every point, but I have taken up three or four which seemed to me of the greatest importance and to which I can give an immediate answer.

"Several Honourable Members have referred to the Arms Act. Your Excellency, we all know that there are defects in the Arms Act and no doubt in course of time the Act will be amended. But we can say this with confidence: that in the administration of the Act we do endeavour to interpret its provisions in as liberal a manner as possible and we are trying to impress this on the officers who are entrusted with the administration of the Act. We have no desire to show distrust of the people, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kanne Pillai said. We do not distrust the people. In the Presidency there is no reason, so far as I know, for any distrust as perhaps there may be in other parts of India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar referred to the High Court. It is a subject which has engaged our attention pretty frequently. In the course of his speech he said that he heard that we had come to a decision as to the number of permanent Judges in the High Court. Your Excellency, that is not correct. At present we have not come to any decision about the proposal we shall make to the higher authorities. The Honourable Member described our attitude towards himself and his mother as that of a stingy father. I thought he was not very happy in his simile, and I think our attitude could more properly and aptly be described as that of a friendly father-in-law (*laughter*).

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has asked us to frame a definite scheme for financing railways and he was kind enough to promise a memorandum on the subject if we cared to have it. I gladly welcome his memorandum, for in the course of the next few weeks I hope to take up this question of railway finances which is growing more and more pressing. The number of railway schemes awaiting execution is increasing almost every month.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar referred to a small point, but yet a point of some special importance in connection with the subject to which it relates,

30th APRIL 1936.]

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

—the subject of religion in the original settlements that are under the control of the Salvation Army. I can assure him that there will be no compulsion of any sort or kind. The position here is that which obtains in Mission Schools; there is attendance at prayers and beyond that there is no compulsion at all.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Nallayya complained of something that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis had said regarding the attitude of the Government towards the resolution he moved yesterday on the subject of mud farms. I did not grasp the point, but I can assure him that it was not the intention of the Government to impose any new burden upon landholders or to shift any responsibilities which hitherto have fallen upon them. I hope that will satisfy the Honourable Member.

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao referred to the loss on Government residences. The residences included in the statement given him are of two classes. They include residences provided for clerks,—people on low pay,—and as such houses we do not expect to get any return. If we take the residences for the higher class of officers,—those from which the rules require that we should get a proper return,—you will see that the income just about covers the expenditure. I believe that last year as a matter of fact the income was lower than the expenditure by a few thousands. But that is entirely due to the fact that so many of our officers are away at the war, and many of our District Sergeants and young Civilian houses have been occupied by Assistant Sergeants and Deputy Collectors whose pay is lower. The rent being fixed at ten per cent of their salaries, it falls below what we should receive. The figures for the year before and the year previous to that show that we are not losing on that part of the venture. I hope that will clear the Honourable Member's mind from any impression that we are suffering loss by providing that class of officers with residences.

"One or two members referred to the village police; but as they made no definite proposals I do not think the matter calls for any remarks from me at present.

"Coming now to this budget, Your Excellency, I first of all wish to thank the Honourable Members for what may fairly be regarded as the favourable reception that the budget has met with. It is not a budget which evokes much enthusiasm, but at the same time Honourable Members have shown, as they did last year, that they are quite ready to recognise the special circumstances produced by the war and to join the Government in giving the Government of India the support which they require from our balances.

"We have on this occasion almost arrived at an equilibrium. For a series of years, for several years, we have budgeted for a deficit, sometimes a heavy deficit; but this year we are practically at an equilibrium. It seems to me that it will be a very good opportunity for Honourable Members to consider what the financial position of the Presidency is. I have had some figures examined, and I find that going back to the year 1928-1929—that is the year from which our provincial settlement really dates—I find that our resources have increased by Rs. 122 lakhs, which is practically Rs. 16 lakhs a year. There have been considerable fluctuations from year to year; but still we may fairly take that as a good average figure as to the rate of increase in our revenues. The three chief items of the increase were Land Revenue, Rs. 4 lakhs; Stamps, Rs. 8 lakhs; and Excise, Rs. 6 lakhs; the other 8 lakhs being the total of a number of comparatively small amounts. I see no reason to doubt that we shall maintain the rate of increase in the case of Land Revenue and in the case of Stamps. But about Excise I feel more doubtful. The revenue has fallen pretty sharply since the war began. It shows signs of reviving; but whether we can expect it to continue to grow at the high rate of Rs. 8 lakhs a year is a matter upon which I cannot offer any certain opinion. I should myself be inclined to put it— to take a cautious estimate—lower than that and put the rate of total increase in the revenues at not more than Rs. 15 lakhs a year. This 15 lakhs of growing revenue sounds prosperous; but I am sorry to say that it is not the net growth of revenue. Take for instance the case of Land Revenue. This includes Revenue from irrigation. We have reached a stage in irrigation projects where additional revenue adds very little more than what is needed to pay the interest on the capital and the maintenance charges, so that an increase of revenue under that head is really required to meet the increase in expenditure. In order to get that revenue, we have to spend as much as we get. The gross profit by it, but the Government do not. Then again our increase of Land Revenue is for the most part



(Sir Harold Stuart.)

[SUN APRIL 1946.]

due to revision of settlements. The revision of settlements produces an increase of revenue because the prices have risen. But rise in prices means that we have to pay increased wages to all our establishments; we have to pay more for all our public works; and in fact, there is not a branch of administration the cost of which has not increased by the circumstances which have produced this increase of land revenue. The growth of the Stamp Revenue is due to an increase in litigation, and that means an increase in judicial establishments and judicial officers. Similarly an increase in registration fees is produced to a large extent by the opening of new offices, and that means additional establishment. In the case of Excise, it is true that most of the additional revenue is produced without anything like a corresponding addition to expenditure. That is about the only item in the whole table which does not involve so much expenditure as we get in return. What will be the net increase of Revenue I cannot say. I doubt whether it will be more than Rs. 4 lakhs. Looking to our expenditure from 1938-1939 we find that it has grown on an average by Rs. 16 lakhs, which is practically the same amount as our receipts.

"I have already indicated to the Council that our future prospects of revenue are not so good as they have been in the past eight years. Therefore, the time has come to consider what we are going to do to meet our expenditure. If you ask me whether we cut economy, I am sure the answer must be in the negative. We have very few heads in which I can see a chance of reduction of expenditure. Demands on us, on the other hand, for education, sanitation, medical relief,—to take only three of the principal items—are pressing and constant. Our expenditure on education has increased since 1938-1939 from Rs. 37 lakhs to nearly Rs. 51 lakhs—well over 130 per cent. We have had, as the Council is aware, to provide for a progressive increase of Rs. 2 lakhs on elementary education. Then we have, as my Honourable friend Mr. Charles has told the Council, a heavy demand for medical relief and medical establishments. We all know too of the enormous need there is for improved water-supply to reduce the great mortality from sickness, which is due to the present defective water-supply. We have also the scourge of malaria. Although this is not nearly so bad in this presidency as it is in many other provinces in India, still it levies a heavy toll and the cost of dealing with it will be heavy. The number of hospitals and dispensaries is altogether inadequate and the demands for new buildings and equipment and instruction and the pay of the men to officer them are considerable.

"I know that Honourable Members when they propose new expenditure suggest that it should be met by a reduction under 45. Civil Works. But if they will look at the budget under Civil Works this year they will find that it has been reduced very largely, and the amounts, when the reserves are omitted, only come to Rs. 65 lakhs. There are only two items, in which there has not been any considerable reduction this year,—educational buildings show an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs and jail buildings show a slight increase of some thousands of rupees. Under all the other heads there has been a decided decrease in the provision of funds. Police buildings have been attacked very freely, but I would remind the Honourable Members that the Government are under an obligation to furnish free residences to every constable, head constable, sub-inspector and sergeant in the force and it would be a breach of contract to shirk that liability. That is a position which the Government cannot take up and the Council would be the last to resent it if the Government should take it up.

"I have no remedy to put before the Council. All that I would suggest to them is that in the coming year before the Council meets again they should consider what the real financial position is. It will, I think, give them pause in the matter of proposing new expenditure, though I hope it may also stimulate them to find paths of economy and propose new sources of revenue.

"Before I sit down, Your Excellency, I wish to join the Hon'ble Mr. Curdson in acknowledging very cordially the treatment which we have received from all the non-official members of the Council in what was very often an attitude of opposition to their wishes. I have very little to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Curdson has said. He has already explained that though we might feel obliged to oppose, yet we do so in no captious or carrying spirit, and frequently we learn much from the discussions and we do subsequently take action in consequence of what we have learnt.

[SEN-APRIL 1916.] (*Sir Harold Stuart, the President.*)

"Finally, I wish to tender to the Assistant Secretary and the establishment of the Financial Department my own personal acknowledgments, and, I think, I may add the acknowledgments of this Council, for the way in which they have performed their duty in connection with the preparation of this voluminous mass of material (the budget) which has been placed before us. The work is exceedingly heavy and is done at great pressure. It has been performed this year, as in many years past, with wonderful accuracy, exactness and punctuality, and we are indebted to the financial staff for the great assistance they have given us."

His Excellency the President:—"Gentlemen.—It now falls to my lot formally to close this debate. And turning for a moment to more prosaic matters, I would remind you that on the first of this month we started with a clean sheet in certain matters including what has been described as an annual contest, a contest which to many people in this country is of absorbing interest, that contest which is graphically delineated in our season reports as being waged between the rainfall of the current year and the average of the past 10 years. I offer however no forecast, as you will imagine, in this or other respects for the year upon which we have entered for it is the year just closed to which I propose to confine my remarks. The shortcomings of the Government in that period have been duly pointed out to you and let me assure the Honorable Members that we are not unconscious of or indifferent to them; but whatever they may be there are certain features in the history of this Presidency in the past year for which we may all I think feel a common thankfulness and express not a little pride. The Government as I can assure you content gratefully to acknowledge them and to discuss all credit."

"In the first place that contest to which I referred was waged with considerable spirit by the departed year. In some districts indeed the rainfall made the average look small; nowhere did it suffer serious eclipse and it somewhat erratic in its distribution it has still been such as to enable me once again to say that the season has on the whole been good. In other respects too we have much to be thankful for. Another year has passed of the dreadful conflict which is draining Europe of its best blood and the accumulated treasures of centuries, but thanks to the protective influence wielded by that mysterious force which lies hidden somewhere in the northern mist, it has left us here untouched and untouched by its horrors. Its practical effects we have of course felt. There has been considerable dislocation of trade which has affected producers and exporters alike and, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has pointed out, has reacted in some ways upon our revenues; what is known as the 'humor rumour' has not been entirely absent from time to time; but the optimism, common sense and sane loyalty of the people have been proof against all these things, have inspired them with energy to overcome difficulties with a cheerful acceptance of temporary set-backs and additional burdens and a desire to do nothing to embarrass the conduct of the war. As a result, in spite of increased expenditure in some branches there has been on the whole no serious check to general progress; in several directions promising developments have been initiated; and by various conferences, and by the activities of the Council much has been done for the lubrication of the administrative machine, for that process of reorganization which is continuously necessary and towards the provision of new additions to our plant."

"In one respect our progress has been somewhat circumscribed. I refer to industries. The war has seriously interfered with the supply of apparatus which is required for all experimental work and also of personnel, but even here any temporary set-back has to my mind been much more than compensated by the great stimulus which has been given to public interest in these matters. The recent exhibition held in this City helped to focus that interest, and we have reason for satisfaction in the more sober and practical recognition of the complex nature of the problems involved in the establishment of new industries and in the increasing desire that Government should undertake on wider lines the task of investigation and experiment."

"But though the conduct of our affairs both public and private has proceeded much as in normal times that has been due not to indifference to the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged but to confidence in its ultimate result. Indifference cannot be charged to the people of this Presidency. The continuance of the war has necessitated a renewed appeal to their generosity in support of these

(The President.)

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helpful activities with which this Presidency is specially associated. The stream of financial aid and of material comforts for the troops has never ceased to come in, and I would gratefully acknowledge the practical way in which all classes from the miserably to the humble villagers have shown their sympathy and their loyalty. I am not inclined—these I share the views of my Hon'ble colleagues Sir P. R. Srinivasa Aiyar—to take too seriously the note of melancholy which has been sounded by more than one Hon'ourable gentleman during this debate. A feeling of the vanity of human effort comes over us all from time to time. So far as the reform of the system under which this Council works is concerned, the debate has rather suggested to me that the expression of the aspirations for the future, which is not strictly appropriate to our discussion, is perhaps to lead to an erroneous view of the functions of this Council and the proper tests by which its success should be measured. For my own part I doubt whether this feeling of melancholy is either very deep or very permanent, for I notice, as time goes on, that there is a progressive increase—which seems to indicate a more hopeful view—on the number of questions and on the number of resolutions which the Hon'ourable Members submit to the consideration of the Council. I have little doubt that when these particular days have passed a more hopeful view will prevail and when the Council assembles for ordinary business in the autumn, whenever it may be, we shall have some optimistic report of this question presented to us. I doubt whether there is any real or substantial ground for any feeling of melancholy, for after all it is not by the time taken in its deliberations, by the length of the sittings, by the length of the speeches, by the number of the resolutions, and by the number of questions submitted to its consideration—it is not by any of these tests that the real value of the work of the Council can be properly measured. To apply to it such tests as these is to apply to it tests of a mechanical and shallow character. The Council discharges the duties laid upon it by the Statute under which it is constituted, under the changes of 1910; it discharges its duties with restrictions although with considerable latitude. It is not the fault of the Council that it is only a legislative and deliberative body and not an executive body—by questions, by resolutions and by discussion, the members of this Council have full freedom to call upon the Government to defend and answer for their actions and for their policy so far as they are responsible for them. I feel, in my own mind, that those speakers are on firmer ground who have acknowledged that the influence of the Council is great. As time goes on, the Council will become in the usefulness and the range of influence. My advice would be to let the plant grow and not to be perpetually putting it up to look at its roots.

to let the plant grow and not to be perpetually putting it up to court someone.

There is another special reason why these concluding remarks should take a retrospective tinge. It has been mentioned by my Honorable colleague Sir Sivasankar Aiyar that today close to all intents and purposes the career of this Council, and I take this opportunity of expressing here in my capacity as President my sincere thanks to all its members for the uniform courtesy and the reasonableness which has marked their relations to myself. I also feel sure that my Honorable colleagues in the Government would desire me to express our cordial appreciation of the assistance we have received from the members of this Council not merely by helpful criticism, suggestion and deliberation here, but in many less formal ways in which they have shown their readiness and desire to co-operate with us in discharging the responsible duties laid upon us all. I have referred to the admirable way in which the people of this Presidency have conducted themselves in the face of a struggle which, remote as it may seem, will in its issue vitally affect their future, and I can offer this Council no higher tribute than to say that it has not unworthily represented them and that it has well maintained the tradition of which this chamber has become the centre.

<sup>4</sup> Before I sit down I should like to refer to a more hopeful side of the business and make some announcements to the Council of a business character in regard to the arrangements for the forthcoming elections.

"In the first place we have to elect members to our own Council.

\* A detailed programme showing the dates of the various stages of these elections will be published soon. The nominations of candidates will take place between 26th and 28th May. The recording of votes will commence on 3rd July and will be completed before the 8th of July. The actual counting of votes and the final declaration of the results will take place between the 10th and 15th July.

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*(The President.)*

"With regard to the election of a candidate to the Imperial Legislative Council by landholders and the Muhammedan community the notification by the Governor-General will be issued by the 15th June. The advertisement of nomination papers will take place on the 11th June, voting papers will be issued on the 10th of July and the counting of votes will take place on the 15th July. A detailed programme will be issued in due course.

"The meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council to elect representatives to the Imperial Legislative Council will be held on Thursday the 3rd August 1916. It is proposed to hold this meeting at Madras to suit the convenience of Honourable Members. The only business will be the taking of oaths by the members and the election by the non-official Additional Members of two representatives to the Imperial Legislative Council.

"Now it is my duty to declare this meeting of the Council at an end."

The Council was then dissolved.

C. G. TODHUNTER,

*Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

## ANNEXURE.

## MEMORANDUM.

With reference to rule 29 (1) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, the Honourable Members of Council are informed that the Revised Financial Statement supplied to them on the 12th March last may be taken as the Final Financial Statement for 1916-1917. The acceptance of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Srinivas in regard to the transfer from the head 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department to the head 24, Medical of 20 lakh towards contribution to hospitals and dispensaries will be given effect to by making an additional statement of 20 lakh in April 1916 to the head 24, Medical.

H. A. STUART.

5th April 1916.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 33 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information :—

No. 4 of 1916.

*A Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882) and the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (VII of 1892).*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras City Civil Court Act (VII of 1892) and as to the Presidency of Madras the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (XV of 1882), in certain particulars, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 73, sub-section 2, of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been obtained so to amend the said Acts: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Presidency Small Cause Courts and the Madras City Civil Court Acts Amendment Act, 1916.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (XV of 1882) and the Madras City Civil Court Act (VII of 1892) all suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes of Madras whereof the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds one thousand rupees may at the election of the plaintiff be instituted in the Madras City Civil Court which shall have jurisdiction to try and dispose of such suits according to the provisions of the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act and the Madras City Civil Court Act, where an application is made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras under section 38 (1) of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, in any suit referred to therein, the High Court may either remove the suit to its own file or transfer the same to the Madras City Civil Court which shall have all the same powers and jurisdiction in respect thereof as if it had been originally instituted in such court.

(2) Where a suit is ordered to be transferred as aforesaid to the Madras City Civil Court, the provisions of sub-sections 3, 3 and 4 of section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, shall mutatis mutandis apply.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sections 31 and 32 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, provide that certain suits and matters in dispute exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value arising in or cognizable by the Small Cause Court can be instituted in or transferred to the High Court. It is considered that suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value which are of the nature of small cases should, in such cases, be tried by the High Court, while the City Civil Court has jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500. The Honorable the Judges of the High Court have therefore proposed that the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892, should be so amended as (1) to enable the High Court on application to transfer suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value from the file of the Small Cause Court to its own file or to that of the City Civil Court according to its discretion and (2) to enable a plaintiff to institute in the City Civil Court suits the value whereof exceeds Rs. 1,000. The Governor in Council accepts the proposals of the Honorable the Judges and the Bill is intended to give effect to them.

HAROLD STUART.

C. G. TODDHUNTER,  
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



அதற்கு ஒப்பளிக்கிறது. அத்துமீறல், அதற்குரிய தண்டனைகளின் கீழ் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952 மார்ச் மாதத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

2. (3) உள்விவரம் கையாண்டு வரும் காலத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952 மார்ச் மாதத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

(3) உள்விவரம் கையாண்டு வரும் காலத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952 மார்ச் மாதத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

#### உள்விவரம் கையாண்டு வரும் காலத்தில்

1,000 க. வியலில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952 மார்ச் மாதத்தில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கைதுகளில் சிலருக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

உள்விவரம் கையாண்டு வரும் காலத்தில்

ம. ச. க. கையாண்டு வரும் காலத்தில்  
கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.  
கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

(A true translation.)

V. RAGHAVA CHARLU,  
Senior Translator to Government





SUPPLEMENT TO PART III  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 8 (11.)

MAHARAJ, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1916.

[Part II, 3 a. 5 p.]

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ അംഗീകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന ആക്റ്റിന്റെ 1916 മാർച്ച് 22-ാം തീയതി ഗവൺമെൻ്റ് ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതി നേടിയതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും അറിവ് നൽകുന്നതിനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു :-

ACT No. IV of 1916.

1916 മാർച്ച് 4 -ാം തീയതി ആക്റ്റ്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1904, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

1904 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ചുമട്ടുനിയമ ആക്റ്റ് ഭേദിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു കെട്ടിപ്പാട് വേണ്ടിത്തന്ന ഒരു ആക്റ്റ്.

അ. 1894 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ചുമട്ടുനിയമ ആക്റ്റ് ഭേദിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്ന 1878 ലെ, കേരളപാല ആക്റ്റ് 22 -ാം വകുപ്പ് ഒരു ആക്റ്റിന് അനുസരണമായിത്തന്നെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്ന ചില ചേരുവകളെക്കുറിച്ച് അത് വീണ്ടും തിരുത്തലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ചേരുവകളിലെത്തൽ ഇതിനുള്ള അർഹ്യം പരിമേധപ്പെടുന്നതിനായിത്തന്നെ :-

ചുമട്ടുനിയമം ചില അനുബന്ധങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കപ്പെട്ട ചേരുവകൾ.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്റ്റിന്റെ 1916 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ചുമട്ടുനിയമ ആക്റ്റ് (ഭേദിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്ന) ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഭാഗം.

(2) ഇത് 1916 മാർച്ച് 1 -ാം തീയതി ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വിധേയമാക്കുന്നതും ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ പുതിയ ചുമട്ടുനിയമ വകുപ്പിന്റെ അനുബന്ധങ്ങളിൽ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ചേരുവകൾ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ ചുമട്ടുനിയമത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗം ആകുന്നതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായിത്തന്നെ 1878 ലെ കേരള ചുമട്ടുനിയമ 22 -ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭാഗം ആകുന്നതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായിത്തന്നെ ചുമട്ടുനിയമത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായിത്തന്നെ ചേർക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

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[illegible]

11. 11. 11

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4. மேற்படி தகவிகள் கனம், துணை, உறுது, அமைச்சர் வரிக்  
கிடைக்கப்பெற்று, இவை அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டன. 1 - 26 பத்திரிகைகளில்  
அறிவித்துப் பத்திரிகை-மேலாளர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டன.

3. 1970-71-ஆம் ஆண்டில் 2 - 30 புகார்கள் விவசாய  
சட்ட நிர்வாகமாகவும், 4 - 30 கட்டுப்பாடு மற்றும்  
பண்பாட்டு இயக்குகையாகவும் விவசாயமாக.

1000 000000

1894 ལེང གྲུག་གི་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷན་ཁྲུག་གི་ཕྱི་རྒྱུ་ལ་ཕུག་  
ལྷ་མོ་ལྷན་ཁྲུག་གི་ཕྱི་རྒྱུ་ལ་

(8-14 2000 年 10 月 1 日)

2 - 98 ஆண்டு—தாமிரவளி! அங்கு எடுக்கப்பட்ட

1 - 94 @ 9400,

*Journal of Management Education* 30(1) 10-11

2.—புத்தரோடும் வரலாற்றுக்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லை.

area: 4.

செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

$$1. \quad \Phi_{\alpha}(\tau)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ is a null array.}$$
[illegible]

(മുപ്പിനുമേലുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികവും മാനസികവും ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ തരം അനീതിയും തടയുന്നതിനായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തീരുമാനം)

II.—പ്രകൃത സമ്പന്നങ്ങളും മണ്ണുനീക്കവും വിജയം പ്രാപിക്കാത്തതായതും വാക്കുകളും,  
തൊഴിലുകളും കർമ്മങ്ങളും, പട്ടം.

തൊഴിൽ.

വാക്കുകളുടെ താൾ.

3. തൊഴിലുകളും കർമ്മങ്ങളും, പട്ടത്തോടു ചേർന്നതും.

വിജയം.

4. ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വല്ല താഴ്വരകളിലെത്തെയും പ്രാദേശികമായിട്ടും തൊഴിലിൽനിന്നും  
കാക്കയുടെ പ്രകൃതി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ആണ്യകൃഷ്ണൻ കൽ  
യെ.

തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ.

5. പതിനാലു പതിനാലുതൊഴിലുകൾ.

6. തൊഴിൽ, 11.

വിജയം.

7. വ്യക്തികൾ, വ്യക്തികൾ ആകട്ടെ നാമം പരമമായ തൊഴിൽ വ്യക്തികൾ ഉപയോഗം  
ആകട്ടെ തൊഴിലുകൾ :—കുറഞ്ഞവയെക്കൂടി, നേർത്തവയെക്കൂടിയാൽ, പൊതുവെ  
ഉപയോഗം, പൊതുവെ തൊഴിലുകൾ, കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ, തൊഴിലുകൾ  
തൊഴിൽ, കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ, കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ, കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ.

8. തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിലുകൾ കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ കൽക്കൽ തൊഴിലുകൾ.

III.—മുഖ്യമായിട്ടും വിജയമായിട്ടും പതിനാലുതൊഴിലുകൾ വ്യക്തികൾ.

തൊഴിൽ.

9. ഒരു തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ

തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ

10. തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ

(a) 45 - 3a നമ്പരിൽ 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 എന്നീ വിവരത്തിൽ എന്തിന്റെയും  
പൊതു സമ്പത്തും 1 - 10 എന്നിവ 3 - 10 എന്നിവ വകവിവര  
ത്തിൽ പൊതു ഒരു തൊഴിലുകൾ തൊഴിലുകൾ ആ തൊഴിലുകൾ  
കൂടി തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ

(b) തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ

(c) തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ  
തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ തൊഴിൽ



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doi:10.1017/S0007122612000096

- [illegible]

0000-0000-0000-0000

20. ഈത്ത അലക്ഷ്യംകൊണ്ട് കയ്യുളള വെള്ളി, നീക്കം, വെ, ചെമ്പു, ഏതെങ്കിലും അംഗം.
21. സ്വപ്നങ്ങളിലും നാണയവും.

**Abstract**

22. പാലക്കാട് വ്യാപാരപരിഷ്കാര, ബഹുവികസന, പാലക്കാട് വ്യാപാരപരിഷ്കാര ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ സെന്റർ വെർക്ക് വിവരങ്ങൾ കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് പട്ടണമുക്ക് പാലക്കാട് തുറന്നു സർവ്വീസുകൾ.

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26. உறுதுணிவுடன் செயல்படுவதில் தாமதமாகாதது என்பதை நிரூபிப்பதற்காக

Editorial Committee

- [illegible]

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmr 0167-6369/01/0000-0000\$10.00

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[[V. പഞ്ചസാരയും അതിന്റെ ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളും]]

22. ஆதாரத் தரவுகளைத் திரட்டி (கலெக்டிங்) உட்படத் துறைமுகத்தை உருவாக்கி விடுவதற்கு ஒன்றிவிடுதல்.

11. 20. 1980

உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளில் படிப்பவர்கள் அனைவரும் கல்வித் துறையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து, அதில் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும்.

[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]



புத்தக எடுக்கப்பட்டதன் அடி அறிவாயுள் அங்கம்-1-இல்

[illegible]







strongly.

கனகசுந்தரன் இய்தி,  
புதுச்சேரி 605009, தமிழ்நாடு.

70. **අදායකතාවය** පිළිබඳව පර්යේෂණයක් සිදු කළ විට, ප්‍රතිඵලය වන්නේ ප්‍රජාවන්ගේ අදායකතාවය පිළිබඳව ප්‍රජාවන්ගේ අදහස් ප්‍රකාශනයයි.

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

71. 0004

കുമാരന്റെ ബഹുമാനങ്ങൾ:  $2.5 \times 10^3$  നോട്ടുകൾ.

[illegible]

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११. എയ്ഡ്സും, എല്ലാ നാടുകളിലുമുണ്ട്.

[illegible]T4. [Bibliography: Journal of the American Statistical Association](#)

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**76. குறியீடு.**

guy. [john@johnsmith.com](mailto:john@johnsmith.com)

76. கடிது.

17. ദേശാഭിമാനം - എഴുത്തിലൂടെയും ചിത്രരൂപത്തിലുമുള്ള പാവനങ്ങളെ പുകഴ്ത്തുന്നു.

II.—മിഷൻ പണിത്തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രകൃത വസ്തുക്കളും മണ്ണിനികളും  
 ഗവ. സ്വത്താണ്.

doi:10.1016/j.jmb.2006.07.004

73. உதகல்லை தாலுகா, ஸ்டாட்ஸ்பிக்ஸ்.

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

29. ബോധ കഴിവാത്ത, കൂടുതൽ വയസ്സുള്ളവർ.

...and the ...

80. **എല്ലാതരം ജന്തുക്കളുടെയും അണ്ഡങ്ങൾ അണ്ഡവും ജന്തു എന്നും സാധാരണ**  
**എല്ലാവരും ഒരേപോലെ അറിയുന്നതിൽ അണ്ഡം 44-ാം നമ്പറിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട**  
**പ്രകാരമുള്ള കർമ്മം.** **ജീവജാലങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലെ പരിവേഷം മിക്കവാറും**  
**ഇതുകൊണ്ട്.** —

புறநகரிலிருந்து ஆறுமாதங்களுக்கு முன்பாகவே நுகர்வோர் வியாபாரிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது நுகர்வோர் வியாபாரிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது நுகர்வோர் வியாபாரிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

642-643

62. കൊച്ചി: താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞവയിൽ ഏതൊരു കോളിഫോർമിന്റെയും ഉപയോഗം വ്യാപകമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു?











2. 3a പട്ടിക.

പ്രതിബദ്ധിതം.

(അംഗീകൃത പട്ടിക.)

ക്രമം.	നമ്പർ.	പ്രതിബദ്ധിതം.	പ്രതിബദ്ധിതം ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.
1	1474	1875 ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.
2	1475	(1875-ലെ) പ്രത്യേക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു 1875 ലെ പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.
3	1476	പ്രത്യേക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു 1875 ലെ പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.
4	1477	പ്രത്യേക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു 1875 ലെ പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.
5	1478	പ്രത്യേക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു 1875 ലെ പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.
6	1479	പ്രത്യേക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു 1875 ലെ പട്ടിക.	1875-ലെ പട്ടിക പട്ടിക.

എ. ഐ. പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച  
 പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച  
 പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച

(A true translation.)

V. BAGHAYA CHARLU,

Deputy Translator to Government.